

Murray's
HAND-BOOK
HERTFORDSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE,
AND
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

MURRAY'S FOREIGN HANDBOOKS.

HANDBOOK—HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK—THE RHINE AND NORTH GERMANY, THE BLACK FOREST, THE HARTZ, THURINGERWALD, SAXON SWITZERLAND, RÜGEN, THE GIANT MOUNTAINS, TAUNUS, ODENWALD, ELSASS, AND LOTHRINGEN. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SOUTH GERMANY, WÜRTEMBERG, BAVARIA, TYROL, SALZBURG, STYRIA, HUNGARY, AND THE DANUBE, FROM ULM TO THE BLACK SEA. In 2 Parts. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. Part I. 7s. 6d., Part II. 6s.

HANDBOOK—SWITZERLAND, THE ALPS OF SAVOY AND PIEDMONT. THE ITALIAN LAKES AND PART OF DAUPHINÉ. Edited by W. A. B. COOLIDGE, M.A. Maps and Plans. 2 Parts. Post 8vo. 6s. each Part.

HANDBOOK—FRANCE, Part I.: NORMANDY, BRITTANY, THE SEINE AND LOIRE, TOURAINE, BORDEAUX, THE GARONNE, LIMOUSIN, THE PYRENEES, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—FRANCE, Part II.: CENTRAL FRANCE, AUVERGNE, THE CEVENNES, BURGUNDY, THE RHONE AND SAONE, PROVENCE, LES CAUSSES, NÎMES, ARLES, MARSEILLES, THE FRENCH ALPS, ALSACE, LORRAINE, CHAMPAGNE, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—THE RIVIERA, FROM MARSEILLES TO PISA. With Outlines of the Routes thither, and information for Invalids on the Climate. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK—MEDITERRANEAN: FORMING A GUIDE TO THE COASTS OF AFRICA, SPAIN, ITALY, DALMATIA, GREECE, ASIA MINOR, CORSICA, SARDINIA, SICILY, MALTA, THE BALEARIC ISLANDS, CRETE, RHODES, CYPRUS, &c. In 2 Parts. By Sir R. L. PLAYFAIR, K.C.M.G. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 21s.

HANDBOOK—ALGERIA AND TUNIS, ALGIERS, CONSTANTINE, ORAN, THE ATLAS RANGE, &c. Edited by Sir R. L. PLAYFAIR, K.C.M.G. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.

HANDBOOK—SPAIN, MADRID, TOLEDO, THE CASTILES, THE BASQUE PROVINCES, LEON, THE ASTURIAS, GALICIA, ESTREMADURA, ANDALUSIA, SEVILLE, CORDOVA, MALAGA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, CATALONIA, BARCELONA, ARAGON, NAVARRE, THE BALEARIC ISLANDS, &c., &c. In 2 Parts. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 20s.

HANDBOOK—PORTUGAL, LISBON, OPORTO, CINTRA, MADEIRA, THE CANARY ISLANDS, &c. Map and Plan. Post 8vo. 12s.

HANDBOOK—NORTH ITALY, TURIN, MILAN, PAVIA, CREMONA, THE ITALIAN LAKES, BERGAMO, BRESCIA, VERONA, MANTUA, VICENZA, PADUA, VENICE, FERRARA, BOLOGNA, RAVENNA, RIMINI, PARMA, MODENA, PIACENZA, GENOA, THE RIVIERA, &c. Edited by H. W. PULLEN, M.A. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—CENTRAL ITALY, FLORENCE, LUCCA, TUSCANY, UMBRIA, THE MARCHES, &c. Edited by H. W. PULLEN, M.A. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK—ROME AND ENVIRONS. A New Edition. Edited by H. W. PULLEN, M.A. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SOUTH ITALY, NAPLES AND ITS ENVIRONS, POMPEII, HERCULANEUM, VESUVIUS, SORRENTO, CAPRI, &c. Edited by H. W. PULLEN, M.A. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK—SICILY, PALERMO, SYRACUSE, &c. Edited by H. W. PULLEN, M.A. Maps and Plans. 6s.

HANDBOOK—EGYPT, THE COURSE OF THE NILE, THROUGH EGYPT AND NUBIA, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PYRAMIDS, THEBES, SUEZ CANAL, PENINSULA OF SINAI, OASES, THE FYOOM, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 15s.

Dec., 1894.

[Continued.]

HANDBOOK—GREECE, THE IONIAN ISLANDS, CONTINENTAL GREECE, ATHENS, THE PELOPONNESUS, THE ISLANDS OF THE ÆGÆAN SEA, ALBANIA, THESSALY, AND MACEDONIA. In 2 Parts. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 24s.

HANDBOOK—CONSTANTINOPLE, BRÛSA, AND THE TROAD. Edited by Gen. Sir CHAS. WILSON, R.E., G.C.B. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—HOLY LAND, SYRIA AND PALESTINE, JERUSALEM, DAMASCUS, PALMYRA, ETC. By the Rev. HASKETT SMITH. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 18s.

HANDBOOK—DENMARK AND ICELAND, SCHLESWIG, HOLSTEIN, COPENHAGEN, JUTLAND. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK—SWEDEN, STOCKHOLM, UPSALA, GOTHENBURG, THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK—NORWAY, CHRISTIANIA, BERGEN, TRONDHJEM, THE FJELDS AND FJORDS. Edited by THOS. MICHELL, C.B. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—RUSSIA, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, FINLAND, &c. Maps and Plans. Edited by THOS. MICHELL, C.B. Post 8vo. 18s.

HANDBOOK—INDIA, in Four Volumes.

i. BOMBAY. Map and Plans. 15s. | iii. BENGAL. Maps and Plans. 20s.
ii. MADRAS. Maps and Plans. 15s. | iv. THE PUNJAB. Maps. 15s.

HANDBOOK—INDIA AND CEYLON. In One Volume. BENGAL, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PUNJAB, THE NATIVE STATES, RAJPUTANA, &c., SIMLA, DARJEELING, MAHABALESHWAR, MATHERAN, MT. ABU, CEYLON, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 15s.

HANDBOOK—JAPAN, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, NIKKO, NIIGATA, ISE, KYOTO, THE INLAND SEA, THE ISLANDS OF SHIKOKU, KYNSHU, YEZO, &c. New Edition with 15 Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 15s. net.

HANDBOOK—NEW ZEALAND, AUCKLAND, THE HOT LAKE DISTRICT, WELLINGTON, NELSON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, OTAGO, SOUTHERN LAKES, &c. By F. W. PENNEFATHER, LL.D. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

COMPANIONS TO THE HANDBOOKS.

HANDBOOK OF TRAVEL TALK—ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

HANDBOOK DICTIONARY—ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN. 16mo. 6s. * * *A small volume, convenient for HAND or POCKET.*

HANDBOOK OF ANCIENT ROMAN MARBLES. Consisting of a History and Description of all Ancient Columns and Surface Marbles still existing in Rome, with a List of the Buildings in which they are found. By the Rev. H. W. PULLEN, M.A., Author of "The Fight at Dame Europa's School," &c. Fcap 8vo. 2s.

HANDBOOK OF PAINTING—THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS. Revised and Remodelled. By SIR A. H. LAYARD, G.C.B. 200 Illustrations. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 30s.

MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS, AND THE PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN ITALY.—FROM CIMABUE TO BASSANO. By Mrs. JAMESON. Portraits. Crown 8vo. 12s.

HANDBOOK OF PAINTING.—THE GERMAN, FLEMISH, AND DUTCH SCHOOLS. Based on the Handbook of Kùgler. By J. A. CROWE. Illustrations. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 24s.

EGYPT UNDER THE PHARAOKHS. A History derived entirely from the Monuments. By HENRY BRUGSCH BEY. A New Edition, condensed and thoroughly revised. By MARY BRODRICK. With Maps, Plans and Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

Dec., 1894.

Page

7/6

E-K Waterhouse



E. F. Hugill
HANDBOOK *Apr. 1905*

FOR

HERTFORDSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE,

AND

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

WITH MAPS AND PLANS.

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1895.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

P R E F A C E.

THE accompanying Handbook, owing to the decease of its original Editor, has been unfortunately delayed for a considerable time. The greater portion of the description of Bedfordshire had been carefully prepared by him before his death. It has been revised by the present Editor and, with the assistance kindly given by many friends, it has been made as complete as possible. The account of Hertfordshire has been compiled as far as possible from personal observation, and numerous references have been made to the elaborate histories of the county, written by Chauncy, Clutterbuck, and Cussans. The Handbook for London includes the most of the County of Middlesex, but such places bordering on Hertfordshire as are not described there, have been included in this work. By kind permission of Lord Grimthorpe, the dimensions and other facts connected with the Cathedral of St. Albans have been taken from his "Guide Book." With regard to Huntingdonshire, the Editor has been fortunate in obtaining access to numerous notes and materials collected by the late "Cuthbert Bede," who had gathered them together with a view to writing a History of this interesting county.

The Editor has received so much cordial assistance from the clergymen and other residents in all three counties relating to their respective districts, that it would be

invidious to mention any special names, but his thanks are none the less warmly due to them all.

The proof sheets of the portion relating to Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire have kindly been read by Mr. Edwin Ransom, of Bedford, and those of Huntingdonshire by the Rev. T. M. N. Owen, M.A., the rector of Wood Walton; and many important additions have been made by them. The Introduction has also been read by Mr. John Hopkinson, F.L.S., F.G.S., of St. Albans, who has contributed much valuable information. To these gentlemen the Editor gratefully acknowledges the aid which they have so courteously given.

Every effort has been made to secure accuracy; but in a work of this description it is impossible to avoid some mistakes and omissions. The Editor trusts, therefore, that readers who may detect them will notify the same to Mr. John Murray, 5GA, Albemarle Street, London.

H. M. C.

LIST OF MAPS AND PLANS.



	PAGE
Map of South-Eastern portion of Hertfordshire	<i>to face</i> 2
„ Hertford, Ware, Hatfield, and neighbourhood	22
Plan of Hatfield House	40
Map of Western portion of Hertfordshire	<i>to face</i> 60
Plan of St. Albans Cathedral	72
Map of Luton, Dunstable, and neighbourhood	116
„ Bedford, Woburn, and neighbourhood	132
„ the County of Huntingdon	212
„ Huntingdon, St. Neots, St. Ives, and neighbourhood ..	216
„ the Counties of Hertford and Bedford	<i>at the end.</i>



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	[1]

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in black in those Routes where the places are described.

SECTION I.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1. London to Bishop Stortford , Buntingford , and Hertford (G. E. Rly.) ..	1	Hitchin , and Royston (G. N. Rly.)	27
2. London to Hatfield , Hertford , Luton , St. Albans ,		3. London to St. Albans and Luton (Midland Rly.) ..	60
		4. London to Watford and Tring (L. & N.-W. Rly.)	91

SECTION II.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

5. Luton to Bedford , by Ampt-hill (Midland Rly.) ..	115	stable and Luton (L. & N.-W. and G. N. Rlys.)	183
6. Hitchin to Bedford , Wrest Park (Midland Rly.) ..	151	9. Bedford to Northampton (Midland Rly.)	190
7. Bedford to Bletchley , Woburn Abbey (L. & N.-W. Rly.)	167	10. Bedford to Wellingborough (Midland Rly.)	193
8. Leighton Buzzard to Dun-		11. Bedford to Hitchin , by Sandy , and Biggleswade (L. & N.-W. and G. N. Rlys.)	203

SECTION III.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
12. St. Neots to Huntingdon and Peterborough (G. N. Rly.)	212	(G. E. and Midland Rlys.)	236
13. St. Ives to Kimbolton		14. St. Ives to Somersham and Ramsey (G. E. Rly.) ..	246
INDEX			254

INTRODUCTION.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

I. GENERAL CHARACTER AND STATISTICS	[1]
II. GEOLOGY AND BOTANY	[4]
III. HISTORY	[5]
IV. ANTIQUITIES	[6]

I. GENERAL CHARACTER AND STATISTICS.

a. Size, boundaries, and population.—Hertfordshire is one of the South-Midland Counties, bounded on the N. by Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire; on the E. by Essex; on the S. by Essex and Middlesex; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire.

The area is 405,141 acres, and it is about 40 miles in length E. to W., and 30 miles in width N. to S. The population in 1891 was 220,125 with 45,323 inhabited houses. The surface of the county is undulating, but cannot be said to be hilly. The highest part is the chalk downs, a continuation of the Chiltern Hills, which run along the N. side from Tring to Royston. They rise in places to 800 ft. above the sea-level. The district about Knebworth is also high ground.

The county is divided into eight hundreds, and Hertford (pop. 7232) is the county town. The only other municipal borough is the city of St. Albans (pop. 12,895); the largest town, however, is Watford, which has a population of 16,819; and Hitchin (pop. 8860) is a town of some importance.

b. Communications.—Owing to its proximity to London, Hertfordshire is well served by railways, all the four trunk lines to the North passing through the county. On the western side the main line of the London and North-Western Railway from Euston runs through Watford, Berkhamsted, and Tring, with branches at Watford to Rickmansworth and St. Albans. The Midland Railway from St. Pancras passes up the centre of the county through St. Albans, with a short branch line at Harpenden to Hemel Hempstead; whilst the Great Northern Railway from King's Cross runs parallel to it through Barnet, Hatfield, and Hitchin, with three branches at Hatfield, to Hertford, Luton, and St. Albans, and two at Hitchin, to
[Hertfordshire.]

Bedford, and to Baldock and Royston. The Great Eastern Railway to Cambridge from Liverpool Street passes along the extreme eastern boundary through Bishop Stortford, with branches at Broxbourne to Hertford and to Buntingford. The Metropolitan Railway runs through the S.W. corner at Rickmansworth. The “Holyhead Road” and the “Great North Road,” two main arteries from London in the old coaching days, run through Hertfordshire. The former runs along the Roman Watling Street through Barnet and St. Albans, entering Bedfordshire at Dunstable, and through Hockliffe to Fenny Stratford in Buckinghamshire. It is a notable specimen of Telford’s skill as an engineer. The latter road passes through Barnet, Potter’s Bar, Hatfield, Welwyn, Stevenage, and Baldock into Bedfordshire at Biggleswade, where it crosses the river Ivel, through Caldecote, Tempsford, Eaton Socon, entering Huntingdonshire and skirting St. Neots, through Buckden, Alconbury Hill, Stilton, and passes into Northamptonshire at Wansford. Another road to the North, running along the Roman Road, Ermine Street, starts from Shoreditch and passes Ware, Royston, and Huntingdon. The title is perpetuated in the “Old North Road” Station of the Bedford and Cambridge Railway, which is there crossed by this road at right angles. Noted “whips” had their own preferences according to the season and the condition of the roads; mail contractors, innkeepers, and others interested in the popularity of a route used any title which would lead passengers to think it the best one; but there can be no doubt that the first-named road is that which was generally recognised as the real “*Great North Road*” from London to Edinburgh. The Grand Junction Canal enters the county at the N. of Tring, and runs beside the London and North-Western Railway as far as Hunton Bridge. Here it diverges through Grove and Cassiobury Parks, and, following the course of the river Colne through Rickmansworth, passes into Middlesex.

c. Rivers.—Hertfordshire is well watered with numerous rivers and streams. There are none, however, of importance; all those flowing south are tributaries of the Thames, whilst the small streams in the north chiefly fall into the Ouse. The principal river is the Lea, which rises at Leagrave, in Bedfordshire, and entering the county near Harpenden, flows in a S.E. direction past Wheathampstead and Hatfield; thence, turning to the N.E., it proceeds past Hertford and Ware; it next turns S., and passes Hoddesdon, Broxbourne, and Cheshunt, and finally quits the county near Waltham Abbey. The chief feeders are the Mimram or Maran, the Beane, and the Rib, with a small tributary the Quin; they all flow into the Lea on the N. near Hertford. It subsequently receives the Ash, and finally the Stort. By means of artificial cuttings—the Lea and Stort navigation—the rivers Lea and Stort have been made navigable to Hertford and Bishop Stortford respectively. The New River, constructed in 1609–13, for supplying water to London, receives its water mainly from the river Lea and springs at Chadwell, near Hertford. It conveys more than 12,000,000,000 gallons of water to London yearly, by a conduit

still known as the New River, which has now a length of 26 miles, having been reduced from its original length of 40 miles by the substitution of an aqueduct in a more direct course. This great undertaking, which ruined its projector, Sir Hugh Myddelton, is now such valuable property that the original shares, known as the "King's" and "Adventurers'" shares, sell from £85,000 to £95,000 apiece. The chief river on the western side of the county is the Colne. It rises on the S.W. of Hatfield, and is an insignificant stream until it receives the Ver to the S. of St. Albans; it next flows past Watford and Rickmansworth, receiving from the N. the Gade, fed by the Bulbourne, and the Chess, and passes into Middlesex. The waters of the Colne and the Gade are largely absorbed by the Grand Junction Canal. In the N. the Rhee, rising near Ashwell, is a feeder to the Cam; the Oughton, the Hiz, the Purwell, and the Ivel all rise in the county: the three former flow into the Ivel, which joins the Ouse in Bedfordshire. Some of the springs of the Thames rise near Tring and flow into Buckinghamshire. There is good fishing in nearly all the rivers, but in most places it is strictly preserved. The Lea navigation and a few places in the New River are, however, free. Most parts of the old river of the Lea are preserved by clubs in the higher lengths, and by hotel proprietors in the lower lengths from Ware to Tottenham, especially at Rye House, Broxbourne, and Waltham, where daily and weekly tickets for permission to fish may be obtained. On Barnet common a spring with medicinal properties was once renowned, but is now disused.

d. Industries and Manufactures.—Hertfordshire is best known for its agricultural productions. The larger portion of the county being arable land produces good wheat, barley, oats, and root crops. There are many good farms, especially that at Rothamsted, where Sir John Bennet Lawes, Bart., and his colleague, Sir Joseph Henry Gilbert, have for many years carried on scientific experiments in agriculture. The most important industry next to agriculture is watercress growing. Market-gardening is largely developing, and large quantities of vegetables and fruit are daily despatched to London; much of the produce being grown under glass in order to obtain early supplies for the markets. Hertfordshire is also noted for the growth of roses and other flowers; the principal nurseries being at Cheshunt, Waltham, Hertford, and Berkhamsted. Silk is manufactured in the vicinity of St. Albans, and there are large paper mills near Rickmansworth, Watford, and Hemel Hempstead. Malting is the principal trade at Ware, and grinding corn and brewing are largely carried on at Watford, St. Albans, and Hertford. Throughout the county straw-plaiting gives employment to a large number of women and children. Brayley, writing at the beginning of the present century, says: "The wages obtained by this employ are very considerable; even young girls earn from six shillings to twelve and fifteen weekly; and the more expert women, from that sum to a guinea, and even twenty-five shillings in the same time;" but, owing to machinery and the importation of foreign plait, its manufacture is not nearly so profitable to the wage-earning community as formerly.

e. General Features.—In its general aspect the county is picturesque, being remarkably well-wooded, and many of the considerable tracts of land still unenclosed contain some good timber and furze, such as Hadley Wood and Common, Northaw, Harpenden, Boxmoor, Berkhamsted, and No Man's Land near Sandridge; but the most distinctive features of Hertfordshire are the many noble parks and mansions; the principal are Hatfield, Panshanger, Cassiobury, Moor Park, Grove Park, Knebworth, Tring, Gorhambury, Broxbourne Bury, Brookmans, North Mimms, Woodhall, and Ashridge Park, which is partly in Buckinghamshire, and there are many others.

II. GEOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Geology.—The county consists principally of *Cretaceous* and *Tertiary* formations. The lowest bed is the *Gault*. It occurs only in the extreme N.W., and is followed here and there by a thin bed of the *Upper Greensand*. The *Chalk Marl*, with the Totternhoe Stone at its summit, can be traced in the continuation of the Chiltern Hills in the north part of the county, and above it are the *Grey Chalk*, *Melbourne Rock*, *Lower White Chalk*, and *Chalk Rock*. The *Upper Chalk* stretches from the hill-tops across the greater part of the county as far south as Watford, Hatfield, and Hertford. In the south and south-eastern parts the Chalk is covered by *Tertiary* deposits, composed of clay and sand belonging to the *Woolwich* and *Reading Beds*, with *London Clay* above. On the south-western side are *outliers* of these *Tertiary* beds, showing that they formerly extended over a much wider area. With the exception of the tops of the chalk ridges nearly all these strata are covered with irregular beds of gravel, clay, and sand of the *Drift period*, forming the actual surface of the county, except in the valleys. The bottoms of the valleys, traversed by rivers and streams, contain rich sandy loam, an alluvial deposit; the sloping sides are covered with loams of inferior quality; and the greater portion of the flat surface of the high ground is clay-with-flints or a loam of reddish hue tending towards clay, and known as brick-earth. There are a few isolated patches of *Boulder Clay*.

Botany.—The flora of the county is much influenced by the nature of the geological strata, the great extent of Chalk favouring plants which flourish over a dry subsoil, such as some of the orchids and the pasque-flower. Ferns, on the other hand, are not abundant, partly from the absence of surface-moisture, and partly because they have in many places been exterminated by collectors. There are but few bog-plants, and rock-plants are almost entirely absent. Upwards of 1000 species of flowering plants have been recorded in Herts, 22 of which have not been found in any of the circumjacent counties. Nearly half the species are of British type, and nearly one-third are English; the remainder are chiefly Germanic, a few are of Scottish type, and a still smaller number are Atlantic. The local or almost isolated plants are perhaps those most characteristic of the county flora. They are:

Sisymbrium irio (possibly a casual), *Libanotis montana*, *Bulbocastanum Linnæi*, *Orchis militaris*, and *Carex paradoxa*.

The Herbarium of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society (at Watford) contains the collection of flowering plants made by the authors of the first Flora of the county, Messrs. Coleman and Webb (1849); that formed by Mr. Pryor, whose Flora the Society published in 1887; and several smaller collections, including a large number of cryptogamic plants. The Society's Library is especially rich in botanical literature.

III. HISTORY.

Previous to the Roman invasion Hertfordshire was principally possessed by the Cassii or Catyeuchlani. Their chief, Cassivellaunus, who it is supposed had his principal residence near St. Albans, was defeated by the Romans under Cæsar, and when the southern parts of Britain were subsequently subjugated by the Romans, Hertfordshire was included in the district named Flavia Cæsariensis, and the important *municipium* Verulamium was built. It was attacked and destroyed by Boadicea in A.D. 61, but restored again by the Romans, who held it so long as they remained in England. On the conquest of the island by the Saxons, after the departure of the Romans, the land was divided between the East Saxon and Mercian Kingdoms. In 896 the Danes were defeated by Alfred, near Ware. After the Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror's march was impeded near Berkhamsted by Fretheric, Abbot of St. Albans, who compelled him to govern the country according to the ancient laws of the realm. During the wars of the Roses three great battles were fought in the county. The first, in 1455, was at St. Albans when Henry VI. was taken prisoner by the Yorkists under Richard, Duke of York, and the Earl of Warwick; the second was fought, in 1461, at Bernard's Heath, north of St. Albans, when the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret defeated the Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick, and released the King; at the third battle, in 1471, at Barnet, the Lancastrians under the Earl of Warwick were utterly defeated and the Kingmaker was slain.

Although Hertfordshire was not the scene of any serious conflict during the Commonwealth, still Cromwell and his troops were frequently in the county, and he arrested the High Sheriff of Hertfordshire when the latter was proceeding to St. Albans in order to publish the King's Proclamation declaring "the Parliament-commanders all traitors." Rye House was the scene of the abortive plot against King Charles II. in 1683. Among the most notable persons connected with the county were Edmund de Langley, son of Edward III., born at King's Langley; and Nicholas Breakspeare, afterwards Pope Adrian IV., a native of Abbots Langley. Moor Park is identified with Cardinal Wolsey and the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, and Cassiobury with Lord Capel, faithful to the cause of Charles I. Panshanger is associated with the Cowpers; Hatfield with the Cecils; Knebworth with the illustrious

Lyttons, father and son; and Brocket Hall with two Prime Ministers, Lords Melbourne and Palmerston.

IV. ANTIQUITIES.

a. Pre-Roman.—In “An Archæological Survey of Hertfordshire,” published in the *Archæologia*, vol. 53, part 1, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., says that flint implements of the Palæolithic period “occur for the most part in beds of clay, probably of lacustrine origin, which are being excavated for the purpose of making bricks.” Specimens have been found at Ickleford, near Ippolitts, Stevenage, Knebworth, and Welwyn; in the valley of the Lea at Hertford, Ware, and Cheshunt; in the valley of the Bulbourne near Wigginton; in the valley of the Gade at King’s and Abbots Langley, and in other places. “The more common forms of neolithic implements, such as scrapers and roughly chipped celts are not uncommon in Herts, though owing to the abundance of natural flints over the greater part of the surface of the county, they are not so readily found as on soils where no flint is naturally present, and, moreover, the attrition with other stones and with implements used in the course of modern agriculture has helped to break up and destroy the more delicate forms of ancient weapons and implements.” In the map prepared by Sir John Evans, Pre-Roman earthworks are fairly numerous, though many are now fast disappearing. “One of the most important of these is the Grimes-Ditch, Grimsdyke, or Græmes-dyke, of which traces are visible on Berkhamsted Common, and which reappears on the other side of the valley, whilst a vallum extends in a bold sweep from near the town of Great Berkhamsted through the parishes of Northchurch and Wigginton to the north of the camp at Cholesbury.”

“Another interesting vallum,” adds Sir John Evans, “is that in the parish of Cheshunt, known as ‘the Bank,’ which appears formerly to have constituted a part of the boundary between the Kingdoms of Mercia and East Anglia, or more probably between Middle and East Saxons. It is a remarkable instance of the survival of the different customs of the two kingdoms, or of two neighbouring tribes, that on one side of the Bank in several manors within the parish, the custom of Borough English prevails, by which in case of intestacy copyhold lands descend to the youngest son or brother, whereas, on the other side they go to the eldest. It seems probable that at some early time the county boundary was moved from the Bank to the river Lea, and a portion of Essex was thus added to Herts. There is another important earthwork, known as Beech Bottom, between Verulam and Sandridge, which by some has been regarded as a Roman fosseway, though perhaps on insufficient grounds. It may possibly be connected with a large encampment known as ‘the Moats’ or ‘the Slad,’ which lies a little to the east of Wheathampstead.” There are other earthworks at Ravensburgh Castle, in the parish of Hexton, at Highdown

near Hitchin, Pirton, Ashwell, Therfield, Redbourn, and Arbury Banks at Ashwell.

b. Roman Remains.—The site of the Roman municipium at Verulamium may be seen W. of St. Albans, and there are remains of stations at Braughing and Cheshunt, and another on the borders of the county at Brockley Hill, near Edgware, called *Sulloniacæ*. In addition to these there were probably stations near Baldock, Royston, and Bishop Stortford, and other places on the Roman roads. The most important of these, which exist almost unaltered, are Watling Street, entering the county at Elstree and running through St. Albans to Dunstable; and Ermine Street, running through Waltham, Ware, Braughing, and Royston. The Icknield Way crossed the county along the northern boundary north of Hitchin and through Baldock and Royston; and Akeman Street passes through Watford, Great Berkhamsted, and Tring. There were also other roads connecting the various stations.

Traces of Roman villas have been discovered near Boxmoor, Abbots Langley, and Great Wymondley, and numerous coins, pottery, glass, &c., at Hoddesdon, Pirton, Ickleford, Ashwell, Caldecote, Therfield, Barkway, and in other parts of the county.

c. Anglo-Saxon Remains.—Of Anglo-Saxon remains there are but few in the county. At St. Albans, traces of Offa's church exist in the Cathedral; at Redbourn is a barrow attributed to St. Amphibalus; near Caddington is a large Saxon tumulus; and a few remains have been found at Hitchin, Offley, and Bennington, all supposed to have been residences of the kings of Mercia.

d. Mediæval.—Of fortified mediæval buildings few remain. There are only ruins of the castles at Hertford, Bishop Stortford, and Berkhamsted. At Kings Langley some outer walls only exist of the once royal palace, erected by Henry III. Henry VIII. had a palace at Hunsdon, and James I. a seat for hunting at Royston. Nothing remains of the former, and only a few fragments are left of the latter. Ashridge Park, the royal residence of Edward Crouchback, Earl of Cornwall, was visited by Edward I. and Elizabeth. Of existing domestic architecture, the finest specimen of the Tudor period in the county is Hatfield House. Here Queen Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, and it was a royal residence till James I. exchanged it with the 1st Earl Salisbury for Theobald's Park, but not a vestige of the latter palace now remains. The Eleanor Cross at Waltham, although much restored, is the finest of the three still existent to the memory of that queen.

Of ecclesiastical architecture, the most important and conspicuous monument is St. Albans Cathedral. Notwithstanding the restorations made through the exertions and munificence of Lord Grimthorpe, with regard to which there is much diversity of opinion, this stately building still displays fine examples of almost every style of mediæval architecture.

Of the monastic establishments, besides the gateways at St. Albans and Waltham Abbey, there are but few vestiges still existing. At Hitchin were priories for White Friars and Gilbertine nuns; at King's Langley, Little Wymondley, and Royston, were priories for the Black or Dominican Friars; at Ware was a Franciscan priory; a Benedictine nunnery at Cheshunt; also a nunnery, called Rowena, at Great Munden. There was a Preceptory of Knight's Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem at Standon, and at Ashridge Park was the monastery for the order of Bonhommes.

The churches of Hertfordshire are extremely interesting, many of them being of considerable size and beauty, and rich in monuments and brasses. The following are those most worth attention:—

Route.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 4. Abbots Langley | Norm. portions: monuments: brasses. |
| 4. Aldbury | E. E.: monuments. |
| 3. Aldenham | Monuments: oak chest: tomb in ch.-yd. |
| 1. Anstey | Norm. |
| 2. Ashwell | E. E.: spire: inscriptions. |
| 1. Aspenden | Monuments and brass. |
| 2. Baldock | Norm. portions. |
| 1. Bengoe | Early Norm. |
| 2. Bennington | Perp.: monuments. |
| 1. Bishop Stortford .. | Perp.: Norm. font. |
| 1. Broxbourne | Perp.: monuments. |
| 1. Brent Pelham | E. E.: curious tomb. |
| 3. Caddington | Dec., with Norm. portions and earlier foundations. |
| 2. Clothall | Perp.: brasses: glass. |
| 2. Digswell | E. E.: brasses. |
| 3. Flamstead | Dec.: monuments: brasses: rood screen. |
| 1. Furneaux Pelham .. | E. E.: brasses. |
| 4. Great Berkhamsted .. | Monuments and brasses. |
| 1. Great Munden | E. E., with Norm. doorway. |
| 2. Great Wymondley .. | Norm. portions. |
| 1. Hadley | Perp. |
| 4. Harrow | E. E., with Norm. portions: brasses. |
| 2. Hatfield | Dec.: Salisbury chapel. |
| 4. Hemel Hempstead .. | Norm. and early Dec. |
| 2. Hitchin | Late Dec. and Perp.: monuments and brasses. |
| 1. Hormead | Norm. |
| 1. Hunsdon | Early Perp.: monuments: old glass. |
| 2. Ickleford | Norm. |
| 3. Kensworth | Norm. |
| 4. Kings Langley | Perp.: monuments. |
| 2. Knebworth | E. E., with Norm. portions: Lytton chapel: brass. |
| 2. North Mimms | Dec.: brasses. |
| 3. Redbourn | Norm. arches: rood screen. |
| 2. Royston | E. E.: glass. |
| 2. Sandon | Perp.: screen: pulpit: glass. |

Route.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 2. South Mimms | Early Perp. : monuments : glass. |
| 3. St. Albans, St. Michael's | Saxon and Norm. portions : Bacon monument. |
| 3. „ St. Peter's | Perp. : old glass. |
| 3. „ St. Stephen's .. | Norm. and E. E. : Scottish lectern. |
| 1. Standon | Dec. : monuments. |
| 2. Stevenage | E. E. |
| 2. Tewin | Tomb in ch.-yd. |
| 4. Tring | Perp. |
| 2. Walkern | Monuments. |
| 1. Waltham Abbey | Norm. piers. |
| 1. Ware | Dec. |
| 4. Watford | Perp. : Essex monuments. |
| 2. Wheathampstead .. | E. E. and Dec. : woodwork : monuments. |
| 3. Whitchurch (<i>Middlesex</i>) | Paintings and carvings : Chandos chapel : memorials of Handel. |

BEDFORDSHIRE.

I. GENERAL CHARACTER AND STATISTICS	[9]
II. GEOLOGY AND BOTANY	[11]
III. HISTORY	[12]
IV. ANTIQUITIES	[13]

I. GENERAL CHARACTER AND STATISTICS.

a. Size, boundaries, and population.—Bedfordshire is a small, irregular-shaped county. Its greatest length from N. to S. is $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its width from E. to W. 23 miles, and it contains 294,983 acres. It is bounded on the north-east by Huntingdonshire; on the east by Cambridgeshire; on the south-east and south by Hertfordshire; and on the west by Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. The population in 1891 was 160,729, and the county contains 34,778 inhabited houses. The surface is for the most part flat, but there is a range of chalk hills in the south, a continuation of the Chilterns, running near Dunstable, Toddington, and Barton. They rise to a considerable height, and in places terminate in a bold and abrupt manner. Kensworth Hill, on the Dunstable Downs, rising to 810 feet, is the greatest elevation in the county. In the neighbourhood of Ampthill and Woburn there are beautiful views from the sandy range which extends across the county to Sandy.

Bedford, the county town, celebrated for its good schools, Dissenting establishments, and extensive agricultural implement works, has a population of 28,000. There are two other municipal boroughs, Luton, pop. 30,000, and Dunstable, pop. 4500, both noted for straw plait trade. The only other towns of importance are Leighton Buzzard on the

extreme west border, and Biggleswade on the east side. Kempston (pop. 5000) includes a suburb of Bedford.

b. Communications.—The main line of the Midland Railway runs up the middle of the county. It enters from Hertfordshire just before reaching Luton, and passing Bedford runs in a N.W. direction and enters Northamptonshire near Wellingborough. It has branch lines connecting Bedford with Hitchin and with Northampton. The Great Northern Railway runs on the east side of the county; entering from Hertfordshire near Hitchin, it passes Biggleswade and Sandy and quits the county before reaching St. Neots in Huntingdonshire. The London and North Western Railway has two branch lines, one from Leighton Buzzard to Dunstable, where it joins a branch of the Great Northern Railway running to Luton and Hatfield; the other runs from Bletchley through Bedford and Sandy to Cambridge.

c. Rivers.—With the exception of the river Lea, which rises at Leagrave, and shortly after passing Luton flows into Hertfordshire. Bedfordshire is entirely watered by the river Ouse and its tributaries. It rises in Northamptonshire, and enters the county on the west side near Turvey. After a tortuous course in a S.E. direction it flows past the town of Bedford, and turning to the N.E. quits the county and passes into Huntingdonshire at St. Neots. Although only 17 miles in a direct line, it is 45 miles by its windings. The main tributary, the Ivel, waters the southern part of the county, and passes the towns of Shefford and Biggleswade, and falls into the Ouse at Tempsford. It has several feeders, the principal being the Hiz, the Oughton, and the Purwell. The Ouse is being again made navigable to Bedford. The Grand Junction Canal skirts the S.W. corner of the county.

d. Industries and Manufactures.—The land is principally arable, and good corn is grown. Large quantities of vegetables and fruit are also raised for the London markets. Straw plaiting employs a large number of hands; the chief centres are Luton and Dunstable. This industry is still carried on by women and children in neighbouring villages, but owing to machinery and foreign importation not to such a great extent as formerly (see Hertfordshire *Industries*). Pillow lace making is also carried on to some extent. The patterns mostly worked are Point net (Mechlin style) and Maltese. Many of the designs, however, trace their origin to a colony of French refugees from the '98 Revolution, who settled at Cranfield. They used to hire out their lace patterns, and to the present day there are survivals of these designs still in use. Coprolites are dug up at Sandy and the neighbourhood. Fuller's earth beds are worked near Woburn, and there are large cement works at Arlesey. As already stated the town of Bedford is noted for its large agricultural machine works.

e. General Features.—The neighbourhood of Bedford is picturesque, especially on the southern side, where a series of fine parks extend from one border of the county to the other, commencing on the west with Woburn Abbey and Park, the noble seat of the Duke of Bedford,

to the north-east of which are Ampthill and Houghton Parks, and further east Wrest Park, Haynes Park, and Chicksands Priory, and beyond, Southill Park and Warden Abbey. In the extreme south is Luton Hoo Park, and at the north is Melchbourne Park.

II. GEOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Geology.—The oldest beds found in the north-west of the county, between Podington and Bedford, consist of the white limestone of the *Great Oolite*. A continuous band of *Cornbrash* of reddish rubbly limestone crops out on the W. of Bedford and forms a low escarpment along the E. side of the river Ouse as far as Sharnbrook, and then extends northwards to Wymington. On the W. side of the river there is a similar outcrop by Pavenham, Chellington, and Carlton. In the centre and north-east of the county is found the *Oxford Clay*, a tenacious clay of a dark blue colour, becoming brown by exposure. This stratum forms a stiff soil which is largely occupied by grazing country. The *Lower Greensand*, a light buff-coloured sand, stretches across the county in an oblique direction from Woburn, past Ampthill and Warden, to Potton and Sandy. The land is principally barren, consisting of wooded heights, except where mixed with clay; it is then very productive, and much market produce is grown. In the neighbourhood of Woburn *Fuller's Earth* is dug out. Coprolite beds are largely worked, especially on the Cambridgeshire border. The *Gault* bed, a stiff bluish-grey clay, runs parallel to the *Greensand* on the S. side from Leighton Buzzard, past Henlow, to Wrestlingworth. It is largely dug for bricks, and coprolites occur in the *Gault* in the neighbourhood of Barton and Shillington. A ridge of *Chalk* runs along the south of the county, a continuation of the Chiltern Hills. The top bed of the *Chalk Marl*, known as Totternhoe Stone, or locally "clunch," has been worked for centuries, and was formerly used to a large extent in the building of churches in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. It is more suitable for internal than external use, as it decays very soon. The chalk is also burnt for lime. The *Upper Chalk* forms bold tracts of high land, covered with short turf, and having terrace-like ledges.

The *Drift*, in the centre and north of the county, forms a thick covering over most of the beds of Boulder clay, a stiff and tenacious substance, containing fragments of granite, quartz, &c. The soil varies greatly; in the south the chalk hills, covered only with a thin layer of earth, are used solely as sheep walks; but three-fourths of the county is on clay. The vale of Bedford is chiefly in a rich loam, where the best corn is grown; on the north the clay is stiff and poor. A gravelly loam exists along the river Ouse, which has deposited on it much alluvium, forming rich pasture land.

Botany.—Owing to the variety of geological formations and of surface elevations in the county, the flora is exceptionally interesting for

so small an area. The flora peculiar to the chalk is found in the southern parts of the county; whilst the river banks and meadows are equally rich in the flora that delights in such localities. The many parks and woods afford a home for yet another class of flora. In most parts of the county ferns are scarce, few species besides the common bracken—which is exceedingly prolific in the woods—being found anywhere. The adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) is not rare in damp pastures. Many species of orchids, including several of the more interesting ones, are found, the commoner species in great abundance. For several years past a collection of Bedfordshire plants has been in course of formation by the Bedford Natural History Society. This collection already contains most of the plants of the county; it may be seen on application to the Curator of the Bedford Library.

III. HISTORY.

At the time of the first landing of the Romans, Bedfordshire, like Hertfordshire, formed a portion of the district of the Cassii or Catyeuchlani, and when the whole island was divided into five provinces by the Emperor Constantine, the county was included in the third division called *Flavia Caesariensis*, and remained so until the final departure of the Romans. The Britons, who had resumed possession of the territory, were defeated about 571 A.D. by the Saxons at Bedford. Under the Heptarchy, Bedfordshire formed part of the Kingdom of Mercia, and King Offa is said to have been buried at Bedford, in a chapel on the banks of the Ouse, subsequently swept away by a flood. During the tenth century Bedfordshire was the scene of many conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes. In 921 A.D. the latter, who had marched from Huntingdon and entrenched themselves at Tempsford, attacked Bedford, but were defeated by King Edward the Elder. In the reign of Ethelred II., however, the Danes overran the county and partially destroyed Bedford. William Rufus gave the barony of Bedford to Payn de Beauchamp, who is said to have built the Norman castle, which subsequently became the scene of several sieges. In 1138 it was forced to surrender to King Stephen, and during King John's reign, William de Beauchamp, who had taken the part of the Barons, was compelled to surrender the castle. It was granted by the King to Fulke de Bréauté, and in 1224 it was captured by Henry III., who ordered it to be completely demolished. Since that date there has been no conflict of any importance in Bedfordshire, owing it is supposed to the destruction of all the baronial strongholds of importance in the county by John and Henry I. It played no part in the Wars of the Roses, and there were only a few skirmishes between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians in the county.

In 1533, Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, pronounced the sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon at Dunstable, the Queen at the time residing at Amptill.

The names of John Bunyan and John Howard the philanthropist, will always be associated with Bedfordshire.

IV. ANTIQUITIES.

a. Pre-Roman.—Bedford was doubtless a British stronghold, and a British burial-place exists on the west side of the town, and in the neighbourhood there are pre-Roman earthworks at Risinghoe and Cainhoe Castles. Near Dunstable are also the earthworks of Maiden Bower, Totternhoe Castle, and Waulud's Bank, and there was probably a British camp at Sandy. Many palæolithic flint implements have been found at Biddenham and other places in the neighbourhood of Bedford; and also on the Dunstable Downs.

b. Roman.—Three Roman roads run through Bedfordshire. Watling Street enters the county at Dunstable, near which was the station of *Durocobrivæ*, and runs in a north-westerly direction to Fenny Stratford. The Ickneild Way runs across the southern part of the county through Dunstable to Baldock, and the third runs from Baldock through Biggleswade and Sandy to Godmanchester. There are remains of a fortified encampment, *Salenæ*, at Sandy, and of a Roman cemetery at Sharnbrook.

c. Anglo-Saxon.—Bedford was also a fortified place during this period, as it was besieged by the Danes, who had an encampment at Tempsford, of which traces still exist.

d. Mediæval.—But few vestiges remain of the Norman Castles, although there were many originally in the county, of which the most important was at Bedford. There were numerous monastic establishments. The most important was the Augustinian Priory at Dunstable, where the first recorded theatrical representation in this kingdom took place in 1110, when the play of "The Miracles of St. Catherine," written by Geoffrey, Abbot of St. Albans, was performed, and where the body of Queen Eleanor rested for one night in 1290. The cross erected in the market-place by Edward I. in commemoration was destroyed in the time of Charles I. Others were Elstow Priory, founded by Judith, niece of the Conqueror, for Benedictine nuns; Newenham and Caldwell Priors for Augustinian canons; Chicksands Priory, founded by Paganus de Beauchamp and his wife Roisia, for monks and nuns of the Gilbertine order; Warden and Woburn Abbeys for Cistercian monks. There were minor establishments at Bedford, Melchbourne, Millbrook, Leighton, and other places.

The churches of Bedfordshire are interesting, and many of them are fine specimens of ecclesiastical architecture. The following are the most worthy of notice.

Aspley Guise.. ..	Dec.
Bedford, St. Paul's	Dec. and Perp.
Biddenham	Dec. and Perp. with Norm. remains: monuments.
Bletsoe	Dec.: monuments.

Blunham	..	..	Perp.
Bromham	..	..	Brasses and monuments.
Cardington	..	..	E. E. and Perp.: monuments.
Clapham	..	..	Saxon tower.
Clifton	..	..	Dec. and Perp.: monuments.
Cockayne Hatley	..	..	Woodwork: brasses.
Colmworth	..	..	Perp.
Cople	..	..	Perp.: brasses.
Cranfield	..	..	E. E. and Perp.
Dunstable	..	..	Norm. and E. E.
Elstow	..	..	E. E. and Perp. with Norm. arches: brasses: Bunyan memorials.
Felmersham	..	..	E. E. and Perp.
Flitton	..	..	Monuments.
Flitwick	..	..	Norm. doorway and font.
Harlington	..	..	Dec.
Harrold	..	..	E. E. and Dec.
Houghton Conquest	..	..	Early Dec.
Keysoe	..	..	Font.
Leighton Buzzard	..	..	E. E.
Luton	..	..	Perp.: baptistery.
Marston Morteyne	..	..	Perp.: detached tower: E. E. rooms.
Maulden	..	..	Late Dec.: monument.
Millbrook	..	..	Perp.: monuments: view in ch.-yd.
Milton Ernest	..	..	Dec. with Norm. portions.
Northill	..	..	Dec.: glass.
Odell	..	..	Perp.
Old Warden	..	..	Carvings.
Ridgmont	..	..	Modern.
Salford	..	..	Early Dec.: monuments.
Sandy	..	..	Dec.: monuments.
Sharnbrook	..	..	Dec.
Shillington	..	..	Dec.: oak screen.
Southill	..	..	Byng mausoleum.
Stevington	..	..	Dec.: Pre-Norm. doorway: woodwork.
Tempsford	..	..	Perp.
Thurleigh	..	..	Perp. with Norm. tower.
Tilbrook	..	..	Perp.
Toddington	..	..	Monuments.
Turvey	..	..	Monuments.
Willington	..	..	Perp.
Woburn	..	..	Modern.
Wootton	..	..	E. E. and Perp.: screen: sanctus bell.
Wymington	..	..	Dec.: brasses.
Yelden	..	..	Dec.: brasses.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

I. GENERAL CHARACTER AND STATISTICS	[15]
II. GEOLOGY AND BOTANY	[17]
III. HISTORY	[17]
IV. ANTIQUITIES	[18]

I. GENERAL CHARACTER AND STATISTICS.

a. Size, boundaries, and population.—Huntingdonshire is a small inland county, bounded on the north and west by Northamptonshire; on the north-east, east, and south-east by Cambridgeshire; and on the south and south-west by Bedfordshire. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 30 miles, and width from E. to W., 23 miles, and it contains an area of 229,515 acres. The population in 1891 was 57,772, the smallest of any county with the exception of Rutlandshire, and it contains 13,275 inhabited houses. It comprises four hundreds—Norman Cross, Hurstingstone, Toseland, and Leightonstone. The county town is Huntingdon (pop. 4,349), and the only other municipal boroughs are Godmanchester and St. Ives. In addition to these are the following market towns—St. Neots, Ramsey, and Kimbolton.

b. Communications.—The main line of the Great Northern Railway runs up through the middle of the county, entering from the S. at St. Neots, and passing the town of Huntingdon continues N., and enters Northamptonshire at Peterborough. There is a small branch line from Holme Junction to Ramsey. The south-eastern portion of the county is served by the Great Eastern Railway, which runs from Cambridge to March, passing through St. Ives, where there is a branch to Godmanchester and Huntingdon. At Huntingdon it is connected with the Midland Railway, which continues in a westerly direction through Kimbolton to Thrapston and Kettering in Northamptonshire. The Great Eastern Railway has also another branch from St. Ives through Bluntisham to Ely, and a short line from Somersham to Ramsey. The London and North-Western Railway from Northampton to Peterborough runs through the extreme north part of the county along the valley of the Nen from Elton to Peterborough.

c. Rivers.—There are two rivers in the county, the Ouse and the Nen or Nene. The former waters the southern portion, entering from Bedfordshire at St. Neots; it flows past Huntingdon, Godmanchester, and St. Ives, and leaves the county at Earith. It receives many small feeders in Huntingdonshire; the principal are the Kym, which rises in Northamptonshire, and passing Kimbolton joins the Ouse at St. Neots, and the Alconbury Brook, which falls in near Huntingdon.

Owing to its trifling descent, the Ouse makes lazy progress towards the sea. After heavy rains it frequently overflows its banks, and causes many inundations of the lower part of the county through which it flows. Good fishing can be obtained in the river.

The Nen rises in Northamptonshire, and flowing in an easterly direction from Elton to Peterborough forms the boundary between the two counties. There are springs at Somersham and Holywell formerly of considerable repute.

d. Industries.—Huntingdonshire is entirely an agricultural county, with the exception of large brick and tile works at Fletton, adjoining Peterborough. The soil, especially in the drained fen lands, is very productive, and large crops are grown.

e. General features.—The county has three varieties of aspect. The south and south-east district through which the Ouse flows consists of fertile meadows; the middle and western parts are hilly and sprinkled with woods, remnants of the ancient times, when the upland districts were covered with dense forests; whilst the north-east part is fen land belonging to that division called the “Middle Level.” In early times the great tract of the fens was richly cultivated, and historians describe their verdure and rich pastures; and it is concluded that “this vast level was once a firm and dry land, and not annoyed with any extraordinary inundation from the sea or stagnation of fresh waters; that some great land-flood, many ages since, meeting an obstruction at the natural ostiaries towards the sea, by reason of much silt, which, after a long draught had choked them up, did then spread itself over the whole level, and the waters ever since covering the same have produced a mere.” The drainage of the fens has been the work of centuries. The Romans cut dykes and built causeways, and the monks of the monasteries of Ely, Crowland, Ramsey, Thorney, and Sawtry, which were completely surrounded by water throughout the winter, continued the drainage of the district and cultivated the lands. The largest advance in the drainage was made in the time of James I., when Sir Cornelius Vermuden, a Dutch engineer, undertook the work, assisted by Flemish labourers; but much opposition was always made to the drainage schemes by “Fen-slodgers,” who gained their living by fowling and fishing, and during the Civil War many works were destroyed by them. Great improvements of all kinds have been going steadily forward since the beginning of the century. Dykes, causeways, sluices, drains, have been made in various directions; and pumps, formerly worked by windmills, have gradually disappeared, and their place has been taken by powerful steam-engines. The large meres or lakes of Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg, on which boats used to sail, have been transformed by the skill of the engineer into cultivated land producing rich crops of corn.

III. GEOLOGY.

Geology.—The greater part of Huntingdonshire is on the *Oolite*. On the borders of the Nen are beds of the *Inferior Oolite*, and at Wansford beds of limestone, similar to that at Ketton and Ancaster, are worked. The *Great Oolite* beds of limestone are also in this district; formerly at Alwalton pits “Alwalton Marble” was excavated; and the hills are of the *Cornbrash* or forest marble. With the exception of this small portion in the north-west of the county, the *Oxford Clay* constitutes nearly the whole of the substratum. It lies between the Middle and Lower Oolite, and reaches a depth of 100 feet, passing under the Fens. The Oolite formation is very fossiliferous, and large masses of fossil wood converted into jet or iron pyrites are found in the Oxford Clay. The *Lower Greensand* forms a range of low round hills on the Cambridgeshire border in the south-east from Sandy in Beds, past Waresly to Gransden, thence into Cambridgeshire. Coprolite beds are worked in this district. The *Drift*, composed of chalky boulder clay, extends over most of the county, and is often of considerable thickness. The Fens are composed of fine mud, deposited formerly by the sea, intermixed with beds of peat, in which are frequently found the remains of animals, such as the elk, red deer, bear, beaver, and wolf.

Botany.—No separate flora has been published of this county. The plants were, however, carefully investigated many years ago by Newbould; and his catalogue, quoted by Cottrell Watson in ‘Topographical Botany’ (London, 1883), gives a good account of the distribution of the species. In fact, from the latter work a flora of the county could be readily compiled. It presents, however, no features of a specially noteworthy character.

III. HISTORY.

Prior to the invasion of the Romans, Huntingdonshire was a continuous forest and formed part of the territory of the Iceni. The Romans included it in the province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. Under the Saxons it became at first a portion of East Anglia, but at the death of Ethelbert the greater part of Huntingdonshire was transferred to the kingdom of Mercia. At this period it was greatly subject to inroads made by the Danes, but subsequently by a treaty made between Alfred the Great and the Danish chieftain, Guthrum, East Anglia, which included that part of Huntingdonshire south of the Ouse, was governed by the latter. In A.D. 880, Godmanchester became a Danish settlement, receiving its name from Guthrum. When Canute governed the whole realm, Thurkill was made governor of East Anglia, and Canute appears to have had a residence at Ramsey, probably attracted by the facilities afforded for hunting and fishing.

[*Hertfordshire.*]

Upon the conquest of England by the Normans, the manor and title of Earl of Huntingdon was conferred upon Waltheof, the son of Siward, who married Judith, niece of the Conqueror. After Waltheof was beheaded in 1076 for being concerned in a conspiracy for the expulsion of William I., the earldom was given to Simon de Liz in marriage with Maude, the elder sister of Judith. Henry I. gave Maude, the widow of the second Simon de Liz, in marriage to David, afterwards King of Scotland, and brother to Queen Matilda. The manor and title remained in the hands of the Scotch royal family till the time of Edward I., when they lost their claim to the title with the rest of their inheritance in England. In 1529, Henry VIII. bestowed the title on George Hastings, in whose family it still remains. The celebrated but legendary character Robin Hood, who was born about 1160, is commonly reputed to have been an Earl of Huntingdon, a title to which in the latter part of his life he appears to have had some pretension. The most noted personage connected with the county was Oliver Cromwell, who was born in Huntingdon. During the Civil War the town was taken by Charles I. after a slight skirmish when the Parliamentary captain was slain, but three years later (1648) the Royalists were defeated at St. Neots.

Sir Robert Cotton, the celebrated antiquary, whose valuable manuscripts and books are now in the British Museum, was a native of the county; and although it is not certain where he was born, Samuel Pepys is closely associated with Huntingdonshire.

IV. ANTIQUITIES.

a. Pre-Roman.—There are slight traces of the British track-ways, and the principal one is known to have passed through Huntingdonshire, in the same direction as Ermine Street.

b. Roman.—The Romans had two stations of considerable importance in the county. Of *Durolepon* no trace exists, and there has been much controversy as to the spot, some fixing it at Godmanchester, whilst others believe it to have been at Huntingdon. The second *Durobrivæ* was situated on the river Nen, between Chesterton and Caistor in Northants. The great Roman road Ermine Street enters the county from Caxton in Cambridgeshire, passes through Godmanchester and Huntingdon, and continues in a north-westerly direction to Chesterton. *Via Devana* connected Godmanchester with Colchester. Several other roads led from Godmanchester to other stations, and traces of the one to Sandy still exist.

c. Saxon.—At Woodstone, near Peterborough, are remains of two Saxon cemeteries.

d. Mediæval.—Of the castle at Huntingdon nothing exists, except the mound, it having been destroyed in the reign of Henry II. Kimbolton Castle, in which Queen Katherine of Arragon resided after her divorce, bears but little trace of the old building. Hinchbrook is

a fine Elizabethan mansion. Of monastic establishments in Huntingdonshire, as in the rest of the Fen district, there are numerous remains, the most noted being the famous Ramsey Abbey, founded in the 10th century; Sawtry Abbey; the Priors of St. Ives and St. Neots; and Hinchingsbrooke Benedictine nunnery; besides several smaller establishments in Huntingdon. At Buckden are the ruins of the Palace of the Bishops of Lincoln.

The following are the most interesting churches, many of which have graceful spires of the Northamptonshire type:—

Brampton	Perp.
Connington	Perp. : monuments.
Elton	E. E.
Godmanchester	Perp.
Great Staughton	Dec.
Huntingdon, All Saints	Perp.
Keystone	Perp.
Kimbolton	E. E. and Dec.
Ramsey	Norm. and E. E.
St. Ives	Perp.
St. Neots	Perp.
Warboys	E. E.
Yaxley	Spire.

SECTION I.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in **black** in those Routes where the places are described. Those of which the hotels, conveyances, &c., are noted in the Index are distinguished by the mark †.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1. London to Bishop's Stortford, Buntingford, and Hertford (G. E. Rly.)	1	Hitchin, and Royston (G. N. Rly.)	27
2. London to Hatfield, Hertford, Luton, St. Albans,		3. London to St. Albans and Luton (Midland Rly.)	60
		4. London to Watford and Tring (L. & N.-W. Rly.)	91

ROUTE 1.

LONDON TO BISHOP'S STORTFORD (30 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.), BUNTINGFORD (34 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), AND HERTFORD (24 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.).

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

The line of the Great Eastern Railway to Cambridge, after leaving the Liverpool Street Terminus, runs through Clapton, past Tottenham, where the line from St. Pancras falls in, and Enfield Lock. The Hertfordshire border is reached at

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Waltham Cross and Abbey (Stat.). There is also a Stat. on another line from Liverpool Street *viâ* Lower Edmonton at Theobald's Grove. The market town of **Waltham Abbey**, 1 m. E. in Essex, the seat of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, is on the river Lea, which flows through the town in several channels.

Waltham (the *weald*, or forest; *ham*, or home) dates its origin from [Hertfordshire.]

Tofig the Proud, a powerful Danish thane, the royal standard bearer, at whose wedding feast Harthacnut died. Here Tofig built himself a hunting seat, "the place having plenty of deer," and he being a mighty hunter. It was on the edge of the great Forest of Essex, afterwards to be known as the Forest of Waltham. As late as the middle of the 17th cent., Thomas Fuller, who lived here many years, wrote: "On the one side the town itself hath large and fruitful meadows . . . on the other side a spacious forest spreads itself, where fourteen years since (1640) one might have seen whole herds of red and fallow deer." Epping Forest, the diminished vestige of Waltham Forest,

has receded farther from the town, but what is left of it crowns the heights on the east.

A wondrous cross was found in Tofig's land in Somersetshire and brought to Waltham. Tofig built a Ch. for its reception and called it the Ch. of the Holy Cross.

Tofig's son, Athelstan, forfeited the estate to King Edward, the Confessor, who gave it to his brother-in-law, Harold. He pulled down Tofig's Ch., and built a larger and more magnificent one on the site. It is said that when Harold was about to march to Hastings to meet William of Normandy, he went first to Waltham, to pray in the Ch., and to offer up relics on the altar. Harold's battle-cry on the fatal field was "The Holy Cross," a reference, there can be little doubt, to the cross which was the great treasure and glory of the Ch. at Waltham.

The body of Harold was, according to the local tradition, brought for interment in the chancel of the Ch. The fact of his burial, however, at Waltham has been questioned, but the balance of evidence inclines in its favour.

During the reign of Henry II. a monastery of the Augustinian order was built here, and the Abbey received many privileges and gifts from subsequent monarchs.

Henry VIII. seems to have been a frequent visitor to Waltham, doubtless from its convenience for hunting. It was whilst staying here, at the house of a Mr. Cressy, that he heard of Cranmer's proposal for solving the difficulty of his divorce from Queen Katherine, to which he had been unable to obtain the assent of the Pope. At the Reformation the site of the Abbey, and much of the Abbey land, were given by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Denny, privy councillor, and one of the executors of the King's will. Sir Edward Denny,

grandson of Sir Anthony, was by James I. created Baron of Waltham, and by Charles I. Earl of Norwich. His daughter, Honora, carried the estate by marriage to the Earl of Carlisle. It passed by sale towards the end of the 17th century to Sir Samuel Jones of Northampton, and later by marriage to the family of Wakes.

The present Ch. of Waltham Abbey is only the nave of the ancient abbey Ch. The rest was demolished when it was made parochial, the two easternmost bays of the nave being converted into a chancel.

In its original condition the Norm. Ch. must have been a magnificent fabric. It was cruciform, and had a massive square tower rising from the intersection of the cross. Of the tower only the western supports remain. Of the choir and transepts no vestige is left. The present Ch. is 108 ft. long and 54 ft. wide. Six massive piers divide the aisles from the nave, and support a triforium and clerestory. Two of the great piers are carved with zigzag lines, resembling those at Durham, two have deeply-cut spiral lines, the remainder are plain. The triforium is open to the aisles, and consists of bold single arches. On the S. side of the Ch. is a Lady Chapel, built at the end of the reign of Edward II. or beginning of that of Edward III. It has some good Dec. work. Below it is a fine crypt, of old used as a charnel-house.

In 1556 it was found necessary to remove the central tower and piers, and the present tower was erected at the W. end. To finish this tower the parish was forced to sell its bells, hanging before in a wooden frame in the churchyard. To cover the tower the lead was stripped from the Lady Chapel, which was then roofed with tiles. Waltham remained bell-less for 240 years; the present ring of 8

SOUTH EASTERN PORTION OF HERTFORDSHIRE.



London John Murray, Albemarle Street.

1/4 1/2 3/4 1 1 1/2 Miles

bells having been cast for the parish by Briant of Hertford in 1806.

In 1859 the Ch. was thoroughly restored internally by Burges. The E. end of the building is, except the main work, entirely modern, and in style much later than the body of the Ch. The flat roof which was placed over the nave is divided into lozenges, in which are painted the signs of the zodiac down the centre, and personifications of the months, alternating with geometrical patterns on the sides, by E. J. Poynter, R.A.

The Ch. contains some interesting monuments. At the E. end of S. aisle, a much injured but sumptuous monument to Sir Anthony Denny has recumbent alabaster effigies of Sir Anthony and his wife, under a canopy, figures in relief of their children below, and on one side a larger effigy of a lady. Near this are mural brasses of Edward Stacey, d. 1555, and wife Katherine, d. 1565; Thomas Colte, d. 1559, and wife Magdalen, d. 1591.

A gateway, known as the *Abbey Gate*, close to a low bridge which crosses the Corn-Mill Stream, a branch of the Lea, near the Abbey Mills and a short distance N.W. of the Ch., is one of the few fragments left of the Abbey buildings. The gateway, which has two good pointed arches of different sizes, led into the court of the convent. The bridge has a ribbed arch, and is sometimes called Harold's Bridge. The mill occupies the site of the ancient abbey mill.

The chief modern establishment in Waltham is the *Royal Gunpowder Factory*, 1 m. S., the only factory of the kind the Government has, and where all kinds of gunpowder and guncotton are made. The establishment includes works for refining saltpetre, and the preparation of sulphur and charcoal. The works have been greatly extended of late years, and now occupy an area of

nearly 200 acres. The houses, detached and isolated, for mixing the ingredients, pressing, granulating, drying, dusting, and barrelling the gunpowder, stretch along the banks of the Lea and on the islets formed by its dividing streams, for a distance of more than three miles. All the processes are carried out here; the powder, when packed in barrels, being first placed in the Grand Magazine, and then carried by the Lea and the Thames to the magazines at Purfleet. About 24,000 barrels of gunpowder are made annually.

Waltham Cross, a hamlet of Cheshunt (see post), a short distance W. of Waltham Stat., received its name from one of the crosses erected here by Edward I. in memory of his wife Eleanor. They were placed wherever the corpse of his Queen rested on its way from Harby, 7 m. from Lincoln, where she died (Nov. 28, 1290), to her burial-place at Westminster. Of these beautiful structures only this at Waltham and two others—one at Geddington, the other on the Hardingstone Rd. 1 m. S. of Northampton—remain. This is in the most complete state though much restored. It was the work of Alexander of Abingdon, Domenic de Leger of Rheims, and Roger de Crundale, and was completed in 1294. In 1833 it had fallen into a terribly dilapidated condition, when its restoration was undertaken. It was then necessary to re-chisel and renew much of the old sculpture and carving. Recently it was found necessary to again restore the Cross, and a fund was raised for the purpose. For many years it stood within a couple of yards of the Old Falcon Inn; indeed, some of the finest specimens of ancient carving—portions of the Cross—were obtained from the walls of the Old Falcon. Sir Henry B. Meux, Bart. contributed largely to the restora-

tion of the memorial, and also purchased the Old Falcon Inn, which he pulled down and erected the new inn further back, thus leaving the monument standing in an open space.

The Cross is hexagonal in plan, of three diminishing stages, with buttresses at the angles. The lowest stage, which is raised on a stepped platform, is of rich panelled tracery, under crocketed pediments, each side being divided into two compartments, in which are pendent shields charged with the arms of England, Castile and Leon, and Ponthieu. The second story has canopied niches, within which are statues of Queen Eleanor. The third stage, which is of solid masonry, comparatively plain, is surmounted with a thin finial and cross. The outline and proportions are exceedingly graceful, and the carving is admirable.

Nearly opposite is another and larger inn, the *Four Swans*, formerly a well-known posting-house. In it, according to the local legend, the body of Eleanor remained for the night preceding its solemn entry into London. A large sign-board, supported on tall posts placed on either side, swings across the road, and on it is inscribed "Ye Old Four Swannes Hostelrie, 1260." It is an old inn and a good one—Charles Lamb patronized it, but some centuries later than 1260.

The *Nurseries* of Messrs. W. Paul and Son are on the high road.

To the W. about 1 m. is **Theobalds** (pron. *Tibbalds*) **Park** (Sir Henry B. Meux, Bart.). A palace was built in 1560 and following years, by Elizabeth's famous minister, William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, who had purchased the manor of Mr. Wm. Goring. Cecil began his house, as he writes (Aug. 1585), "with a mean measure, but increased

on occasion of her Majesty's often comyng." Elizabeth, in fact, came often, and did not come alone. She loved to witness the hunting of a hart, and Theobalds was close at hand to Enfield Chase or Waltham Forest. From 1564 she made a visit of some duration every summer, and her host was bound to adapt his house to her requirements. Cecil entertained the Queen twelve times, and each visit of his imperious mistress cost him from "2000*l.* to 3000*l.*,"—a large sum in those days.

The house was a stately structure of brick with stone dressings, comprising a central entrance gate-house, and two quadrangles with smaller courts, in style something between Hatfield and Knole. The first quadrangle, 86 ft. square, contained the state rooms. It was called the Fountain Court, from a fountain supported by 4 pillars of black marble, between which was a group of Venus and Cupid in white marble. On the ground-floor was the Great Hall, paved with Purbeck marble, and having a roof of "carved timber of curious workmanship." The Presence Chamber was lined with a carved wainscot, and had a "ceiling full of gilded pendants hanging down, setting forth the room with great splendor." On the first floor were the Presence Chamber, a Privy Chamber, richly ornamented, the Withdrawing Chamber, the King's Bedchamber and a Gallery, 123 ft. long and 21 ft. wide, "wainscotted with oak, and paintings over the same of divers cities rarely painted and set forth with a frett seelinge, with divers pendants roses and flower-de-luces, painted and gilded with gold." Numerous other chambers and galleries were of corresponding grandeur. The Middle Court was a quadrangle 110 ft. sq., containing the Queen's Chapel, Privy Chamber, and other apartments, the Prince's Lodgings, the Duke's

Lodgings, the Queen's Gallery, 109 ft. by 14 ft., all of great splendour. S. of the house was, what may be regarded as a particular exemplification of Cecil's personal taste, "a large open cloister, built upon several large faire pillars of stone, arched over with 7 arches, with a fair rayle and balisters, well painted with the Kinges and Queenes of England, and the pedigree of the old Ld. Burleigh, and divers other ancient families; with paintings of many castles and battailes, with divers subscriptions on the walls." The gardens, which were very large, and considered the finest in England, were laid out in the taste of the age, with lakes, canals, bridges, fountains, labyrinths, knots, terraces, and summer-houses, and adorned with marble statues and busts, "and columns and pyramids of wood up and down the garden."

The first Earl of Salisbury, Burghley's youngest son, succeeded to Theobalds, and entertained James I. here for four days (May 1603), on his way from Scotland to take possession of the English throne, and here James received the homage of the Lords of the Council, and created his first batch of 28 English knights. Three years later James was again here with his father-in-law, Christian, King of Denmark. So delighted was James with the place that he persuaded the Earl to exchange it with him for Hatfield, the present seat of the Marquis of Salisbury (see Rte. 2).

Ben Jonson wrote his 'Entertainment of the Two Kings of Great Britain and Denmark at Theobalds for the reception of Christian IV. in 1606.' When, the following year, Theobalds was about to be formally transferred by Cecil to the King, Jonson was again called in to furnish matter for the royal feast. He prepared the masque entitled 'Entertainment of King James and Queen Anne at Theobalds in 1607,'

and in it he makes the Genius of the House, when Lord Salisbury delivers possession to the Queen, exchange sorrow at the loss of such a master for joy at the acquisition of so incomparable a mistress.

James greatly extended the park by taking in a portion of Enfield Chase, and Northaw and Chess-hunt Commons, and surrounded it with a wall 10 miles in circumference. "At the distance of every mile there was fixed in the wall a square stone, with the date of the year and the number of miles." James spent most of his leisure at Theobalds. The New River was carried through the park, and James took great interest in its construction. But it was nearly proving fatal to him. Riding in the park with Prince Charles on a winter afternoon, when the New River was thinly frozen over, the King's horse stumbled, and the King was thrown forward and disappeared under the ice. Sir Richard Young plunged into the water, seized the King by his boots, the only parts visible, and dragged him ashore, little the worse for his immersion. James was at Theobalds in 1625, when he was attacked by tertian ague, and after nearly a month of irregular medical treatment and much suffering, he died there, March 27, 1625.

Charles I. visited Theobalds occasionally. It was from Theobalds that Charles set out to put himself at the head of his army, Feb. 1642. In 1650 the palace was dismantled by the Parliamentarians, and the greater part razed, the proceeds of the materials being appropriated to the army.

Immediately after the Restoration, Charles II. made a grant of Theobalds to George Monk, Earl of Albemarle, on the death of whose son, without male issue, in 1687, it reverted to the Crown. William III. granted the palace and park to his

favourite Bentinck, Earl of Portland, whose grandson, the Duke of Portland, sold it in 1762 to Mr. George Prescott for 75,000*l.*, exclusive of the timber. The manor of Theobalds passed to Ralph, Duke of Montagu, who married the Duke of Albemarle's widow. It was sold by John, Duke of Montagu to Mrs. Letitia Thornhill, from whom it passed by marriage to the Cromwell family, and was held till his death in 1821 by Oliver Cromwell, the last male descendant of the great Protector.

The last vestiges of the palace were destroyed in 1765 by Mr. Prescott, who erected the present building on rising ground about 1½ m. S.W. of the palace of Lord Burghley and King James. The site of the old palace is marked by the houses which form what is known as *Theobalds Square*. The park proper is only about 200 acres, but the enclosed estate is very extensive; there are roads and walks through it from Enfield Chase to Cheshunt Ch., and also from Waltham Cross. At one of the principal entrances has been erected the old **Temple Bar**, which formerly divided the Strand from Fleet Street. It was originally built by Wren in 1670, and is of Portland stone. In niches are statues of Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I and Charles II., all by John Bushnell. Dr. Isaac Watts resided for some years at Theobalds, and died there in 1748, when the house was in the possession of Sir Thomas Abney.

14 m. Cheshunt (Stat.—a local line from Liverpool Street, *via* Lower Edmonton, joins the main line here) stretches N. from Waltham Cross for 3 m., on both sides of the Cambridge road. The Lea river, which divides Herts from Essex, bounds it on the E., and between the Lea and the Cambridge road, the Lea and Stort Navigation and the G. E. Rly.

run almost parallel, whilst the W. side of the parish is traversed by the New River; and here the New River Company have vast reservoirs, which store up 75 million gallons of water. A large trade is carried on by nurserymen in growing grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers, &c., and the amount of glass for forcing fruit and vegetables is believed to be far larger than in any other parish in England.

The Ch. of St. Mary, a Perp. edifice, erected in 1420 by Nicholas Dixon, then rector, consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower at the W. end; the whole is embattled. The Ch. was restored and enlarged in 1872-4, and a new chancel, with a south aisle, erected. The body of the Ch. and tower remain rough-cast as of old; the new chancel is faced with whole flints in irregular courses; in style it agrees with the rest of the building. The W. window, which had been bricked-up for many generations, was restored, the galleries were removed, the plaster ceiling cleared away, and the open timber roof once more revealed. The lower stage of the tower has been converted into a baptistery. The rood screen and loft were erected as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, 1887.

In the chancel are marble monuments to Robert Dacres, privy-councillor to Henry VIII., and his wife, erected 1543; to Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, jun.; and to Henry Atkins (d. 1635), "physician in ordinary for the space of 32 years to King James and King Charles." On the floor is the matrix of a large brass to Nicholas Dixon, canon of Lincoln, and re-builder of the Ch. The inscription in sixteen lines of Latin remains. At the end of the N. aisle is a marble statue of Daniel Dodson, d. 1761. There are brasses to Damoselle Johanne Clay, (d. 1456); John Roger (d. 1413); and Con-

stancia Vere, wife of John Parre (d. 1502). In the ch.-yard lies the Hon. John Scott (d. Dec. 24, 1805), only son of Lord Chancellor Eldon. The inscription on the monument was written by Lord Stowell.

The manor of Cheshunt was given by the Conqueror to his nephew, Alan Earl of Brittany, along with the earldom of Richmond, and it was held as an appendage to the earldom by, among others, John of Gaunt, and Ralph Nevil Earl of Westmoreland. Having reverted to the Crown, Cheshunt was given, with the title of Duke of Richmond, by Henry VIII., to his base son, Henry Fitzroy. He dying without heir, Edward VI. granted the manor to Sir John Gates, and it has since passed through a succession of private hands. Nothing is left of the manor-house.

Cheshunt House, or the *Great House*, was the manor-house of *St. Andrews-le-Mote*, which was given by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, and in the next century belonged to the Denny and Dacres. The building, a red brick fabric, is a portion of that said to have been erected by the Cardinal, though there is no evidence that he resided here. In 1750 it was "modernized and cased with brick" by the then lord of the manor, John Shaw, Esq., but the last and most material change was made in 1801, by the Rev. Chas. Mayo, who pulled down the larger part of the building in order to obtain materials for repairing the remainder. It has long been abandoned as a residence, but is kept in indifferent repair, and the E. side of it is occupied by a caretaker, who shows visitors over the house. The principal feature is the Great Hall, 37 ft. by 21 ft., and 36 ft. high. It has an open timber roof, panelled wainscot walls, and marble floor; and contains several portraits of doubtful authenticity, a couple of busts of

Roman Emperors, old weapons, banners, suits of armour, fragments of tapestry, an early harpsichord, and various other objects. A peculiarity of the Cheshunt manors is, that an irregular line, known as the *Banks line*, runs N. and S. through the parish, and that E. of it, or *below bank*—by far the larger and more valuable portion—the land and tenements in case of intestacy are subject to Borough-English, *i.e.* descend to the youngest son, whilst W. of the line, or *above bank*, the eldest son succeeds.

There is little doubt that Cheshunt was a Roman station or military post. This is indeed almost implied in the old name, *Cestre*, or *Ceaster*. Coins, from Hadrian to Constantine, have been found here; and built into the front of the Roman Urn Inn, at the corner of Crossbrook Street, on the high road, is an urn which was dug up close by.

A small Benedictine nunnery, originally belonging to the Canons of Cathele, but granted by Henry III., in 1240, to the prioress and nuns of Cheshunt, existed on the N. side of the village, near the river Lea, till the Dissolution. Some vestiges of the buildings are preserved.

Nearly opposite the Ch. is *Cheshunt College*, founded at Trevecca, S. Wales, in 1768, by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, for the training of young men for the ministry of the Connexion; and after her death removed to Cheshunt, 1792. It comprises a large block of buildings with a tower 100 ft. high.

Near the Ch. is the site of *Pengelly House*, the residence of Richard Cromwell, the deposed Protector. He lived here, from his return to England in 1680, an easy epicurean sort of life, under the assumed name of Clarke, and died here (1712), in his 86th year. He was buried at Hursley, Hants. The house was burnt down in 1888.

Cheshunt Park (F. G. Debenham,

Esq.), 1 m. N. of the Ch., was long the seat of the Cromwells, and their heirs the Russells, who were refused permission to take the name of Cromwell by George III.

The Old Nurseries of Messrs. G. Paul and Son in Cheshunt Street are noted for their roses.

Goff's Oak, a hamlet $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. of Cheshunt Ch., is so named from a famous oak which stands at the S. edge of Cheshunt Common, and in front of a little country inn named after it. It has been a majestic tree, but the head is gone, and the trunk, a mere shell, bound together by iron ties, and supported by props; it still however shows some verdure. It is 22 ft. in girth at 4 ft. from the ground.

17 m. ☿ Broxbourne (Stat.). The Stat. is close by the Ch. and the New River. E. is the Lea and Stort Navigation: the village lies to the W. along the Hertford road.

The **Ch.** of St. Augustine stands high above the river. It is a very fine Perp. building, erected about 1420, of flint and stone. It has a large tower with tall angle-turrets, and a porch at the S.W., with a stoup for holy water on rt. of the door. N. of the chancel is a chapel of stone, with crocketed angle finials, and along the parapet, between shields of arms, the inscription in large Gothic letters, "Pray for the welfayr of Syr Wylyam Say, knyght which fōdyd yis Chapel in honor a ye Trenete the yere of our Lord God 1522." The interior of the Ch. is light and well-proportioned, and has a good panelled oak roof. It was restored in 1857, and the roof restored in 1880. In it are several good monuments to the Monsons, Rawdons, Skevingtons, and Bosanquets. In the chancel is the altar tomb, with a double enamelled brass of Sir John Say and wife (d. 1473); they are in

heraldic dresses, he having a well-designed tabard, and are among the few which retain traces of the original colours; the knight (head gone) has a collar of suns and roses, the badge of Edward IV. (eng. in *Cussans*). Opposite is the tomb of Sir William Say, founder of the chapel, and his wives Genevieve and Elizabeth. There is a marble monument with effigies of Sir Henry Cock, Kt., d. 1609, cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, and lord of Broxbourne Manor, and his lady; beneath are figures of sons, daughters, and four grand-daughters. There are besides two brasses of priests, one holding a chalice, 15th cent. (eng. in *Cussans*), the other beginning of 16th; and two inscribed scrolls, also a fine brass of Sir John Borrell, Macebearer to Henry VIII. The bowl of the font is of early date, possibly Saxon or Norm.; the stem is surrounded by eight pillars.

The fishing in the river Lea is here strictly preserved; and along this part of the Lea occurs some of the first rural scenery now to be found on its banks. There are nearly 5 miles of water and 2 weirs: annual subs., bottom and jack, 2 gns.; trout, 1 guinea. Day tickets for trout, 5s.; for jack, 2s.; bottom fishing, 1s.; can be obtained. at the Crown Inn, which is noted for its gardens.

Broxbourne Bury (H. J. Smith-Bosanquet, Esq., J.P.), 1 m. W. of the village, is a fine mansion in Jacobean style, beautifully situated in a large Park.

1 m. S., on the main road, is the village of **Wormley**. The Ch. of St. Lawrence is small but interesting, and very prettily placed. It was thoroughly restored in 1883. It consists of an ancient nave, and a chancel, and S. aisle of recent erection. The old walls are low, covered with rough-cast, and have tall tiled roofs; the aisle is of flint and stone. The chancel has two

original lancets on each side. The nave windows are insertions of Perp. date. At the N.W. is a small plain Norm. doorway. The font is also Norm. Over the altar is a painting of the Last Supper, attributed to Palma. There is a marble tomb with recumbent alabaster effigies of Wm. Purvey, d. 1617, auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Dorothy his wife. There is a brass to John Cleve, rector, d. 1404; and one on a tomb in the chancel of a man, wife, and 12 children, but the inscription is lost. Near to it is another much older brass to John Cok, his wife, and 11 sons, about 15th cent. There is a tablet on the S. wall to Richard Gough, the famous antiquary, d. 1809. On the N. wall of nave is a tablet, with relief of kneeling female, by Westmacott, to Charles Lord Farnborough, d. 1838, and his wife, Amelia Lady Farnborough, d. 1837. Also a tablet to Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., of Wormley Bury, d. March 24, 1838, in his 90th year.

The manor-house, *Wormleybury* (H. J. Bushby, Esq., J.P.), E. of the Ch., is a large brick mansion of three stories, with a tetrastyle Ionic portico in the centre, and pediment reaching to the roof. It stands in a small but pleasant park, with a little stream flowing along the bottom, which, opposite the house, expands into a broad sheet of water.

1 m. N. from Broxbourne is the small town of **Hoddesdon**, on the main road to Ware, prettily situated on rising ground with woods at the back. It was famous for its inns in the old coaching days, of which the Bull and the Salisbury Arms still remain, although shorn of their former glory. Of the former Matt. Prior wrote in his "Down Hall" in 1715—

"Into an old inn did this equipage roll,
At a town they call Hodsdon, the sign of
the Bull,
Near a nymph with an urn that divides
the highway,
And into a puddle throws mother of tea."

"The *Thatched House* in Hodsden," into which Piscator and his scholar Venator "turned to refresh themselves with a cup of drink and a little rest," after their long morning's walk from Tottenham Cross, and longer talk over the relative merits of hunting, hawking, and fishing, has disappeared.

At the entrance to the town, on the rt., is a large mansion, *Rawdon House*, built by Sir Marmaduke Rawdon about 1640. It is a characteristic late Jacobean structure, with an enriched doorway with the Rawdon arms and carved work in the centre, 4 fine bays on the first floor, and a range of curved gables above. It was covered with stucco, now happily removed, and the red brick is of beautiful colour. At the back is a low tower with the curved cupola roof so often seen in houses of its time. The interior has some good oak wainscoting and carving.

Though an old place, Hoddesdon exhibits few vestiges of antiquity. In 1861 several earthenware vases and other articles of Roman manufacture, were dug up on the N.E. of the town; and in making a new road from Burford Street to Ware Valley, in 1874, several vases of red-ware, with well-executed incised patterns, a spear-head, and many coins, were found, and in the immediate vicinity "a large quantity of bones of various animals," marking, as was believed, the site of a Roman cemetery.

The Ch. of St. Catherine is a plain building, erected in 1732, to which considerable additions were made in 1865, and tower added in 1888.

Nearly 2 m. beyond Hoddesdon, and about the same distance from Hertford, is **HAILEYBURY COLLEGE**, one of the most important and interesting of modern public schools. Standing as it does on the highest ground on this side of the county,

and near the edge of the hill round which winds the Lea, it commands a grand prospect over the river valley and Epping Forest. The best general view is from the Hoddesdon road, from which the chief architectural feature of the older part, the **Terrace Front**, crowned by the modern dome of the chapel, is seen to great advantage, with a small sheet of water in front. The designer was *W. Wilkins*, the architect of the National Gallery and Downing College, Cambridge. It is of white stone, with three Ionic porticoes.

The College was founded in 1805 by the East India Company for their Civil Service students, the military cadets having another establishment at Addiscombe, near Croydon. The College was housed for a while in Hertford Castle (see *post*), till Haileybury was built. The Principals and Professors were generally men of great eminence, such as T. R. Malthus, Sir James Mackintosh, Henry Melvill, and others, and nearly all the great Indian Civilians of the present century were educated here. The connection with the old College is marked by the names of the houses or dormitories, such as Lawrence, Bartle Frere, or Trevelyan.

When the East India Company was dissolved in 1858, the buildings were occupied for a short time as a military dépôt, and afterwards in danger of some ignoble fate, but were happily purchased by a body of gentlemen, chiefly of this county, to form a public school, somewhat on the lines of Marlborough. A Charter of Incorporation was obtained in 1864, and the success of the later Haileybury College has rivalled the earlier. There are about 500 boys. The charges, owing to the great economy effected by the 'hostel' system, instead of houses with separate establishments, are considerably lower than at other schools of equal rank. The present Head

Master is the Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttleton.

The main *entrance* is on the W. side, by a double avenue of fine horse-chestnuts. The great *quadrangle* is singularly bare of ornaments within, but is striking from its size, which is slightly larger than the Great Court of Trinity College, Cambridge. Round it are form-rooms, studies, and dormitories. Beyond it is the smaller quadrangle of the new buildings.

The principal object of interest is the **Chapel**, a beautiful work of *Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A.*, crowned by a lofty dome, the cross of which is 145 ft. high. The dome was burnt down to the drum, Oct. 4, 1878, but was speedily rebuilt. Internally, the paintings of the dome, representing the Days of Creation, the paintings of the apse, which are on canvas affixed to the wall, the fine eagle-lectern—a large kind of mosaic—are the chief features.

The **Library** was the Chapel of the old College, but is far better adapted for its present purpose. In it are paintings of former Head Masters; the Rev. A. G. Butler, by *Richmond, R.A.*, the Rev. Canon Bradby, by *H. Herkomer, R.A.*, and the Rev. I. Robertson, by a Haileyburian, *C. W. Furse*.

Outside the quadrangle, at the S.E. corner, is a striking red-brick building called the **Bradby Hall**, which was built in 1887, to commemorate the distinguished Head-Mastership of Dr. Bradby, and designed by *R. T. Blomfield*, a Haileyburian. It contains a fine lecture-hall, laboratory, &c., and has a gymnasium and carpenter's workshop annexed.

The playing-fields adjoining the College are large and afford fine views. Beyond the principal cricket-field is the swimming-bath, which is said to be the largest in England. On the N. side of the College, reaching

to Little Amwell (*post*), is the open **Hertford Heath**, which, though sadly encroached upon, has still many picturesque spots. The large building on the edge of it is the College **Sanatorium**.

[For continuation of the Route to Hertford, see p. 13.]

Shortly after leaving Broxbourne Stat., the main line to Cambridge goes off to the rt. and follows the river Stort on the Essex side. The great dome of Haileybury College Chapel is conspicuous on the l.

20 m. **Roydon** (Stat.), in Essex, was formerly a market town, but now a small village with a wide street. The Ch. of St. Peter is a Perp. building with a Dec. embattled tower. In the chancel are three *brasses* to members of the Colte family: one on the N. of Thos. Colte (d. 1471), wife, and son, has the figures very fairly engraved, also one of Elizabeth Stanley (1589). Of *Nether Hall*, the moated quadrangular castellated mansion of the Colte family, built towards the end of the 15th cent., 1½ m. S.E. from Roydon, only the entrance gatehouse remains. It is of brick, with semi-hexagonal flanking turrets, the upper part is gone. The mansion was demolished about 1770.

22½ m. **Burnt Mill** (Stat.), in Essex. 1 m. N.W. is the village of **Eastwick**. The Ch. of St. Botolph was entirely rebuilt in 1873. It contains in the tower a recumbent statue of a cross-legged knight in chain armour without name or inscription (eng. in *Cussans*). There is also a brass to Robert Lee (d. 1564; effigy lost) and his wife. The country about Eastwick is pleasant: the surface is undulating; there are shady lanes, finely timbered parks, and a succession of

pretty willowy meads bordering the Stort.

1 m. N.W. of Eastwick is the village of **Hunsdon**, the site of a royal mansion. Henry VIII. rebuilt the mansion which formerly was in the possession of Sir Wm. Oldehalle (see *post*), and made himself a "palace royal here, at great cost and charge, where he was pleased to resort for the preservation of his health."—*Chauncy*. That he might have "his game and pleasure ready at hand," Henry, after building his palace, in 1531, annexed the manors of Roydon and Stanstead, and made them an honour, with his palace of Hunsdon as the capital place of the honour. The house appears, however, to have been mostly used as a residence of his children.

Edward VI. granted Hunsdon House to his sister, Princess Mary, who made it her residence, and Elizabeth lived here for some time during the reign of Mary.

Shortly after her accession to the throne, Elizabeth granted Hunsdon to Henry Carey, son of Sir Wm. Carey and his wife Mary Boleyn, sister of Anne, the Queen's mother, and created him, 1559, Baron Hunsdon. In 1571 Elizabeth visited Lord Hunsdon here, and stayed some days.

Hunsdon continued in the male branches of the Carey family for over 100 years. The house was formerly surrounded by a moat, and approached by two bridges, of three arches; it had a stately front, with a handsome central entrance and tall clock tower, and two projecting wings, with extensive out-houses and stables. Although almost entirely rebuilt on a new site about one hundred years ago, it is a noble-looking edifice of red brick, with portions of the W. part of the old palace incorporated in the E. part of it. A fine old gateway is still standing, and the house is backed

by majestic elms in the Park. It is the residence of Spencer Charrington, Esq., M.P.

The **Ch.** is a small early Perp. edifice of flint and stone, built about 1400. It consists of a nave with a western spire and N. porch, a chancel with a N. aisle, and a S. transept. The porch is of oak of the same date as the Ch. and in good preservation. The Ch. was once very rich in stained glass, placed there about 1450 by Sir Wm. Oldehale, an adherent of the House of York. The E. window has a representation of the Crucifixion, but the head of it and parts of other windows have old painted glass, including White Roses of York, fetterlocks, and "flotes," the last the crest of Sir Wm. Oldehale, Speaker of the House of Commons and owner of Hunsdon House, circa. 1450. The S. transept is shut off from the body of the Ch. by a richly carved screen, and forms the Carey chapel. In it is a large and elaborate monument, with recumbent effigies in alabaster, to Sir John Carey, 3rd Baron Hunsdon, and his wife. It was erected by himself, but he is not buried here. He is represented in armour, with large trunk breeches and a sword by his side, and with a dog at his feet; his wife is in a long robe and standing ruff, with a swan at her feet: both richly coloured. On the N. of the chancel is a monument to Sir Francis Poyntz, ambassador from Henry VIII. to the Emperor of Germany, d. 1528; also another to Sir Thomas Foster, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, d. 1612, with a recumbent alabaster effigy under a canopy supported on marble columns. Here, also, are several mural monuments to Blucks, Calverts, Chesters, &c. In the nave is a good brass, with effigy in shroud of Margaretta Shelley (d. 1495), wife of Jno. Shelley, citizen and mercer of London. Also the quaint and well-

known brass of James Gray, gamekeeper to Lord Hunsdon (d. 1591). It is engraved in *Cussans*.

Other important mansions in Hunsdon are:

Bonningtons (Salisbury Baxendale, Esq., J.P.), *Briggins Park* (C. Phelps, Esq., J.P.), and *Hunsdon Bury* (J. H. Buxton, Esq., J.P.).

1 m. N.E. is **Gilston**. The **Ch.** of St. Mary is an early 13th cent. building with an embattled tower with spire at the W. end. It contains some interesting monuments to the Gore family, and some stone coffins in the nave. *Gilston Park* (E. S. Bowlby, Esq., J.P.) contains a modern mansion built in 1852, near the site of an old house where Plumer Ward, the author of "Tremaine," resided.

7¼ m. **Harlow** (Stat.), an old market-town in Essex (see *Handbook for Essex*). The Rly. now re-enters Hertfordshire and at

9½ m. is **Sawbridgeworth** (Stat.), a small thriving town in the malt and corn trade on the banks of the Stort. The **Ch.** of St. Mary, Dec. with Perp. additions, is of flint and stone. It consists of a clerestoried nave with aisles, chancel, separated by a Perp. screen, and a tower at the W. end. It contains many interesting monuments, including some good brasses, to the Jocelyn, Hewet, Leventhorpe, and Mildmay families. In the chancel is a marble altartomb to John Jocelyn and his wife Philippa (d. 1525). There are a monument with effigies to Sir John Leventhorpe and his wife Joan (1625); a double brass to John Leventhorpe and his wife (1484)—the male figure is partially enveloped in a shroud, and both hold a heart on their breasts—and to Edward Leventhorpe (1551). There are effigies in armour of

Walter Mildmay (1606), and Lord Hewet (1689).

Here are the extensive nursery grounds of Messrs. Rivers and Sons, noted for fruit trees. *Hyde Hall* (T. J. Mann, Esq., J.P.), on a hill to the E. of the Stat., is the property of the Earl of Roden. 1 m. S. *Pishobury Park* (A. Caldecott, Esq.), contains a modern mansion built by Wyatt, beautifully situated in a fine wooded park. In the grounds is a celebrated rosary.

After leaving Sawbridgeworth the Rly. crosses the river Stort and runs beside its rt. bank till just before it reaches

30 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Bishop Stortford** (Junct. Stat.), a market town with extensive maltings. The river was here formerly forded, and William the Conqueror granted the town to the Bishops of London, hence its name. He also built Waytemore Castle here; the remains of it may be seen as an artificial mound on the E. side of the town.

The Ch. of St. Michael, situated on the summit of Wendhill, is an imposing Perp. edifice, erected in the 15th cent., on the site of an earlier building. It consists of a nave with aisles and chancel, and a lofty pinnacled tower with a crocketed spire and a peal of 10 bells, 5 of which are dated 1541. It was restored in 1869 when an old Norm. font was found beneath the flooring. In the chancel, separated from the nave by an oak screen, are some carved choir stalls. There is an inscription on the floor to Lady Margaret Denny (d. 1648), a Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, and several memorials to other members of the Denny family. There is also one to Sir George Duckett, Bart. (d. 1822), who made the Stort navigable to the town. The fair Editha, the wife of Edward the Confessor, is said to have been buried here.

There are several old timbered houses in the town.

The High School, formerly the Grammar School, was founded in the time of Elizabeth, and Sir Henry Chauncy, the author of the 'History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire,' was educated here. It had a valuable library, recently sold.

The Nonconformists have two educational establishments, one for boys and the other for girls.

At **Hockerill**, a suburb on the E. side of the Stort, there is a Female Training College.

2 m. S.W. is **Thorley**. The Ch. of St. James, with an embattled tower and tall wooden spire, has an interesting Norm. doorway on the S. side.

The main line to Cambridge soon after leaving Bishop Stortford quits Hertfordshire, whilst a branch runs to Braintree and Witham, in Essex.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Broxbourne Stat. the line to Hertford branches off to the l.

At 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Rye House** (Stat.), the scene of the Rye House Plot of 1683, and now a noted fishing-house and place of entertainment, is situated on the l. bank of the Lea.

At the date of the plot, the house was in the occupation of Richard Rumbold, an old officer of Cromwell, a maltster, a vehement republican, and, according to the royalist witness, the chief in the conspiracy. The purpose of the conspirators, according to the not very trustworthy testimony of the approver Keeling, was to have some 40 or 50 well-armed men concealed in the house and grounds to attack the Guards, who were to escort the King from Newmarket, and in the confusion

Charles II. and his brother, the Duke of York, were to be assassinated.

The King's return to London at an earlier hour than was expected is said to have disconcerted the conspirators. Whatever was the cause, the King escaped; but the discovery of the alleged plot led to the trial and execution of Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, and years after of Rumbold and the Earl of Argyll, the exile of a great number of prominent Whigs, and the temporary disruption of the party.

The Rye House was a square brick building, with inner courtyard and great central hall. It was erected by Andrew Ogard in the reign of Henry IV. The larger part of it was pulled down early in the 18th cent., and now but little of the old buildings remains. It is kept as a show-house attached to the Rye House Inn, and contains the noted Great Bed of Ware, brought here from its old home, the Saracen's Head at Ware (see Ware).

A fishing inn has stood by the bridge from time immemorial. But the present inn is of modern erection, and has grown to be a very popular resort for railway and van excursionists, and trade and school festivals, many hundreds and occasionally thousands of visitors assembling here on a summer holiday. The grounds are large, and the gardens pretty. The fishery extends for about 3 miles.

20 m. St. Margaret's (Junct. Stat.) consists of a few scattered cottages, with a small chapel, having good flowing Dec. windows; it lies back from the road half hidden amongst the trees. To the E. of the Stat. is **Stanstead Abbots**, extending along a street from the Lea navigation to the Lea Road.

The old **Ch.** of St. James, 1 m. distant, stands on high ground within the pale of Stanstead Bury,

near Roydon Stat. (see *ante*). It is of flint and stone; in the lower courses of the chancel some Roman tiles are worked up. It has a nave, chancel with N. aisle or chapel, tower at the W. end, with a short thin leaden spire of the usual Hertfordshire type. The building is in the main of the Dec. period, but Perp. windows have been inserted on the N. of the nave. The chapel on N. of chancel was built by Edward Baesh, lord of the manor, in 1577. The tower has a Perp. doorway with good carving in the spandrels, Dec. upper windows, buttresses, battlements, and an angle turret. The Ch. was restored in 1866, and much altered both inside and out. In the chapel are several monuments to members of the Baesh family, and near the altar rails a brass to William Saraye, late of "Graies In" (1581).

The modern Ch. of St. Andrew, erected in 1881 at the cost of T. Fowell Buxton, Esq., J.P., is a cruciform building in Perp. style. It is now the parish Ch. in place of the old one.

Baesh's School, a picturesque old building at the end of the village street, is now used as a Reading Room.

Stanstead Bury, the old manor-house, is a large many-gabled mansion, thoroughly renovated, and now a very ornate building. The grounds are extensive and pleasing. Other seats are *Easneye Park* (Thos. Fowell Buxton, Esq.), with a modern red-brick mansion in Elizabethan style; *Netherfield Hall* (Sir Charles Booth, Bart.), a white brick building; and *Stanstead Hall* in the village.

1 m. N. of St. Margarets is **Amwell**, or **Great Amwell**, one of the prettiest villages in Hertfordshire, and closely associated with the Quaker poet, John Scott, generally known as "Scott of Amwell." It is

noted for the spring, originally called "Emma's Well," one of the two which supply the New River. The other, Chadwell Spring, is 1 m. E. of Hertford in the parish of Little Amwell. On an island in the stream is a monument, erected in 1800 by R. Mylne, engineer to the New River Company, to the memory of Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., who projected the scheme and carried it out with the assistance of the Government of bringing water to London. On another stone are inscribed the following lines by Scott—

"Amwell, perpetual be thy stream,
Nor e'er thy spring be less,
Which thousands drink who never dream
Whence flows the boon they bless.

Too often thus ungrateful man,
Blind and unconscious lives,
Enjoys kind Heaven's indulgent plan,
Nor thinks of Him who gives."

The **Ch.** of St. John the Baptist, prettily situated on the slope of a hill, is small, comprised of a nave, apsidal chancel, and massive W. tower; it is of flint and stone, and was restored 1866. It is in part E. E., but the lancets in the apse are recent. In the nave are windows with old Dec. tracery. At the end of the S. wall is an ambry; S. of the altar a piscina, and on each side sedilia. Isaac Reed, the Shakspeare commentator (d. 1807), is buried here. There is a mausoleum in the Ch.-yd. to the Mylne family, with an inscription to Robert Mylne, the archt. of the old Blackfriars Bridge, and engineer to the New River Company, though he lies in St. Paul's Cathedral, close by Sir Christopher Wren. The ch.-yard is most picturesque, and affords from many points fine views across the valley of the Lea and over Ware Park.

Scott's residence, *Amwell House*, is at **Amwell End**, close to Ware. It is a large, 18th cent., red-brick building with projecting wings, standing

originally in about 25 acres of grounds, which contain a grotto, constructed by Scott. When the fame of Pope's grotto had rendered this sort of folly fashionable, the Amwell grotto had more than local notoriety, and is mentioned by Dr. Johnson. The house and grounds remained in the hands of Scott's descendants till June 1864, when they were sold by auction, the purchasers being the 'British Land Company,' who divided the estate for building villas. The house was, however, preserved; and the grotto, kept intact, is really a curiosity in its way and perhaps the best preserved specimen of its class remaining. It is excavated in the side of a chalk hill, and comprises 7 chambers, connected by subterranean passages, and very skilfully and ingeniously inlaid with flints, shells, spar, and fossils. The grounds containing the grotto are now separated from the house. A charge is made for admission.

The hamlet of **Little Amwell**, or **Hertford Heath**, by which name the village is now more generally known, is pleasantly situated on high ground, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of Great Amwell. The small red-brick **Ch.** of Holy Trinity was built in 1863 in E. E. style from the designs of E. Christian. The interior is lined with variegated bricks, and has shafts of Devonshire marble and red Mansfield stone.

[For continuation of the Route to Hertford, see p. 21.]

About 1 m. from St. Margaret's Stat. a branch line goes off to the rt. to Buntingford.

$22\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Mardocks** (Stat.). Adjoining is **Ware Side**, a quiet little place, with a small Ch. (Holy

Trinity), erected in 1841 in early Italian style.

23 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Widford (Stat.). The village is on a hill 1 m. E. The **Ch.** of St. John is a Dec. edifice of flint and stone with an embattled W. tower and spire. On the N. side of the nave is a stone staircase, which formerly led to a rood loft, but which was built up when the **Ch.** was renovated in 1868. An old sun-dial, which was on the outer wall, was removed at the same time.

To the W. of the Stat. is *Blakesware* (M. Le Marchant H. Gosselin, Esq.), a modern mansion standing some distance back from the site of one which belonged to the Plumers of Blakesware, the "Blakesmoor" of Charles Lamb (*vide* 'Essays of Elia').

25 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Hadham (Stat.). The Manor of Much Hadham was given by King Edgar to the Bp. of London, who before the Conquest had given the Rector's Manor for support of a priest and **Ch.**; hence the Bp. is patron of the living. The Manor house, called the Palace, was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1886, and is now the property of Mrs. Wetherall. The principal part of the house dates from about 1400. Katharine, widow of Henry V., was sent here, in charge of Bp. Grey, after her marriage with Owen Tudor, and here her son Edmund of Hadham was born 1429. He married Margaret Beaufort, heiress of the Somersets, and of the line of Lancaster, and their son was Henry VII. Edmund died 1456. Many Bps. of London stayed here, and interesting accounts are given by Foxe of visits paid by Bps. Ridley and Bonner.

The **Ch.** of St. Andrew is a fine E. E. building. It consists of a chancel separated by an oak screen from the nave and aisles, a W.

tower, by Bp. Braybrook, 1380-1404, with a lofty spire, and a beautiful S. porch, probably by Bp. Kemp, 1450, when he inserted the present E. window of chancel. In the chancel are a stone tomb of Simon Flambard, Rector (d. 1332), Chaplain to Edw. III.; a brass inscription to Alban, Rector (d. 1372); a half length figure, probably H. Sharp, Rector (d. 1471); a monument to Judith Aylmer, widow of Bp. Aylmer (d. 1576), and mother of Theophilus Aylmer, Rector (d. 1589). In the nave 3 brasses, Thos. Newce, his son Clement (d. 1582), his daughter Joan (d. 1569), and to William Newce (d. 1610). The Newce family owned a house in the village, since rebuilt about 1750, and now the property of Mrs. F. Bacon.

Moor Place (F. H. Norman, Esq.), early in 1600 belonged to Sir Garratt Harvey, with whom Usher stayed a year in 1624. It was an Elizabethan house, but was pulled down in 1779, when the present building was erected.

Little Hadham is 2 m. further N. The manor belonged to the Bauds of Corringham from the reign of Henry III. to 1505, when it passed to the Capels, made Earls of Essex by Charles II. *Hadham Hall* (S. Betts, Esq.), belonging to the Capels, is a late Elizabethan mansion of red brick with hexagonal towers on either side of the principal entrance and good mullioned windows. The **Ch.** of St. Edmund the Martyr is an E. E. edifice of flint, probably built by Sir Wm. Baud in the 12th cent., and has a Perp. western tower with pinnacles (about 1380). A Perp. screen separates the chancel from the nave. There are 2 brasses to Rd. Waren (c. 1470) in cope, and a knight with 4 daughters (c. 1485).

There is a memorial stone on the S. side of the chancel to Arthur Lord Capel, and one to his second son,

Lord Tewkesbury, on the N. side. Arthur Lord Capel was a devoted Royalist, and was one of the defenders of Colchester in the siege of 1648. When the town surrendered to General Fairfax, Lord Capel, the Earl of Norwich, and Sir Charles Lucas, were made prisoners. Sir Charles Lucas was immediately shot. The Earl of Norwich was spared by Cromwell, but Lord Capel was tried, condemned, and beheaded in March 1649. Before his execution he expressed to Dr. Morley, Bp. of Winchester, his desire that his heart might be buried with his Royal Master, King Charles I. It was preserved in a silver box, and the Bishop presented it to Charles II. at the Restoration. Charles must have sent it to Lord Capel's son, whom he made Earl of Essex, for it was found in the muniment room at Little Hadham Hall in 1703 (as stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine*). The late Lord Essex wrote in 1883 that he had in his possession a brass plate which records that the silver box containing Lord Capel's heart was brought to Cassiobury in 1809 by George Earl of Essex, but where it was deposited is not known.

1 m. further N. is *Albury*. The Ch. of St. Mary (restored) is a 14th cent. building. It has an interesting tomb with recumbent figures of a knight in armour and a lady, originally coloured. They are supposed to be Sir Walter de la Lee and his wife, *circa* 1396. There are brasses to Thos. Leventhorpe and family (1588) and John Scrogs in armour (1592). *Albury Hall* is the residence of W. S. Shoobridge, Esq., J.P.

29½ m. *Standon* (Stat.), a village on the river Rib, here crossed by an iron bridge. The ancient Ch. of St. Mary is a handsome building, principally of the Dec. period, with some Saxon foundations. It consists

of a nave with clerestories, aisles, and a raised chancel, approached by a flight of steps, which gives great dignity to the Ch., and a hagioscope on either side of the chancel arch. The tower with spire stands in an unusual position on the S. side of the chancel. There are many interesting monuments; one to Sir Ralph Sadleir (d. 1587), on the S. side of the chancel, has a marble effigy of the knight in armour under a canopy, and on the lower part figures in relief of his three sons and four daughters. Above is the standard pole of the Royal banner of Scotland which he captured at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, also two helmets, his sword, spurs, and stirrups. On the opposite side is the tomb of his son, Sir Thomas Sadleir (d. 1606) and his wife, in kneeling position, with two children. In the N. aisle is a good brass to John Feld, an alderman of London (d. 1477), and his son. There is also a brass to Sir William Coffyn (d. 1538), Master of the Horse to Queen Jane Seymour.

Standon Lordship, the old manor house, owned by the Sadleirs (illustrated in Chauncy's *History of Hertfordshire*), which James I. visited in 1603, has, with the exception of a few ruins, entirely disappeared. The manor of Standon and present house belong to the Duke of Wellington. The manor formerly belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. At a farm called *Standon Priars* are vestiges of their Preceptory, and the old school buildings were the Hospice in which they housed pilgrims and strangers. Many foreign coins have been found on the site. The buildings are picturesque as well as interesting to the antiquary.

The village of *Puckeridge* on the main road from Ware is 1 m. W. To the S. of it at *Old Hall Green*, is

the Roman Catholic College of St. Edmund, originally established at Hare Street in 1769. It was afterwards removed to Standon and thence to its present position. The present building was erected in 1795 to accommodate the increased number of students, owing to the expulsion of English Catholics from Douai during the French Revolution. The chapel refectory and library were built by A. W. Pugin in 1850.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is **Great Munden**. The **Ch.** of St. Nicholas is a flint E. E. building with a W. tower. There is a Norm. doorway on the N. side, and on the Ch. being restored in 1865 a small reredos was discovered in the aisle. In the parish was formerly a nunnery founded in the 12th cent. It was called Rowenca, and the site is now occupied by *Rowney Abbey* (J. H. Dugdale, Esq., J.P.), a modern mansion. Balfe the composer once lived here.

Little Munden is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. The **Ch.** of All Saints (restored 1868), standing on a hill, is visible for a considerable distance. It is a 13th cent. building with western tower and spire. Beneath two arches dividing a small chapel from the chancel are two altartombs, each with effigies of a knight in armour and his wife. At **Dane End** two or three tumuli were levelled in 1775.

31 m. Braughing (Stat.), an important Roman Station at the intersection of Ermine Street with the road from Baldock to Bishop Stortford. The name *Ad Fines* given to it, however, is a modern invention. Numerous Roman coins have been discovered here, especially in a field called the Wickhams, and at Larksfield a Roman sarcophagus was found. The **Ch.** of St. Mary is a

Perp. building of flint. There are several monuments to former owners of Hamels Park, including one with effigies of two brothers, Charles and John Brograve (d. 1602 and 1625). There are three 15th cent. brasses.

Hamels Park (H. Shepherd-Cross, Esq.), is an extensive park with a fine mansion on the W. of Rly.

33 m. Westmill (Stat.). The **Ch.** of St. Mary is an E. E. edifice with a W. tower and spire. In the chancel are slabs to John, Lord Bellenden (d. 1740), to his widow (d. 1792), and to Ker, Lord Bellenden (d. 1754). There are remains of pre-Roman earthworks in the parish, and Roman coins and pottery have been found here.

Coles Park (R. P. Greg, Esq., J.P.), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., has a modern Elizabethan mansion.

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Buntingford (Terminus Stat.), an old agricultural town on the river Rib, formerly of some importance. The **Ch.** of St. Peter in the main street, a chapel of ease to the Ch. in the parish of Layston, is a cruciform building erected early in the 17th cent., and contains a portrait of Dr. Seth Ward, born at Aspenden in 1617. He was Bishop of Exeter 1661–7, and of Salisbury 1667–89. Some almshouses in the town were endowed by him. The **Ch.** of St. Bartholomew, **Layston**, 1 m. N.E., is a flint building in E. E. and Perp. styles, with a W. tower and spire.

Buntingford Grammar School, founded early in the 17th cent., is a red-brick building, surrounded by 9 acres of ground on the side of a hill.

Corney Bury (W. Butt, Esq.) is an old manor house $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. on the main road.

About 1 m. S.W. is the village of **Aspenden**, or *Aspeden*, with an interesting **Ch.**, dedicated to St. Mary,

of various styles of architecture. It was thoroughly restored in 1873, when a credence table, ambry and piscina were discovered in the S. wall of the chancel. There is also an early Norm. window, filled with modern stained glass, in the chancel. In the aisle is a canopied tomb with brass effigies (eng. in *Cussans*), of Sir Robert Clifford and his wife (d. 1508). He was the 3rd son of Lord Clifford and "Knight for the Body" to King Henry VII. and "Master of the Ordnance." He was implicated in the plot of Perkin Warbeck. There is also a mural monument to Ralph and William Freman; the former was Lord Mayor of London (1634). The effigies were originally in St. Michael's Ch., Cornhill, and at the time of the destruction of the Ch. in the Great Fire they were rescued, and afterwards placed in Aspenden Ch. in 1702.

The *Manor Hall*, a modern house, is the residence of Sir H. Lushington.

Adjoining Aspenden is the parish of **Wakely**, with only nine houses.

About 2 m. N.W. of Buntingford is **Throcking**, with the small Ch. of Holy Trinity on an elevated site. It is, with the exception of the upper portion of the tower of red brick added in 1660, an E. E. and Dec. stone building. It contains some fine monuments, one to Cary Elwes and his two wives is by Nollekens, and another to Robert Elwes and his widow by Rysbrach. Sir T. Soame (d. 1670), an alderman of London, has a monument in the chancel.

About 3 m. W. of Buntingford is **Cottered**. The Ch. of St. John the Baptist (restored 1886) is a Perp. building with a W. tower and lofty spire. It contains several 17th cent. monuments to the Pulter and Forester families, who resided at the Manor House at *Broadfield*. The

present Hall (N. Humphrey, Esq.) is a portion of the old massive building.

To the N. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is **Rushden**. The small Perp. and Dec. Ch. of St. Mary, with an embattled tower at the W. end, contains a monument to Sir Adolphus Meetkerke, which was removed from St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, in 1754. *Julians* (Mrs. Metcalfe), an early 17th cent. house, stands in a large park.

3 m. E. of Buntingford is **Great Hormead**. The Ch. of St. Nicholas is a 15th cent. edifice with a clerestoried nave and a W. tower. It was restored in 1874.

Adjoining is **Little Hormead**, with a small ancient Ch. dedicated to St. Mary. The nave is Norm. and the chancel E. E. The doorway on the N. side is a good specimen of Norm. work, and the door (eng. in *Cussans*) itself has some wrought ironwork of the 17th cent.

Further E. on the borders of Essex are the three villages of **Furneaux Pelham**, **Brent Pelham**, and **Stocking Pelham**. The de **Furneaux**, a Norm. family, held these three manors in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. The Ch. of St. Mary at **Furneaux Pelham** is an E. E. and Perp. edifice of flint and stone with a W. tower. Over the porch is a priest's chamber, now the vestry. In the chancel are sedilia, an ambry, and a staircase to the rood loft. There are three piscinae. On the S. side is a chapel erected by Robert Newport (d. 1518), in which there is a fine brass with a male and female figure temp. Richard II., but much mutilated. There are other brasses and three stone coffins discovered when the Ch. was restored. One of them bears the inscription "*Simonis de*"

Furneaux Filius." There is a record of a visitation here and at Brent Pelham in 1297, containing an account of the books, furniture, and vestments at that time. *Pelham Hall* (Felix Calvert, Esq.) on the W. of the village is a fine Elizabethan building of red brick. It was purchased by an ancestor of the present owner in 1677. A Roman road formerly traversed the parish, and pre-Roman implements have been found here.

Brent, or Burnt Pelham, is so called in consequence of the village having been burnt down in the time of Henry I. The **Ch.** of St. Mary, an E.E. structure, contains a curious old tomb with allegorical figures in the N. wall, said to be to Pierce Shonkes, who lived in the time of William the Conqueror. According to legend he was a renowned serpent slayer. There is a brass in the nave to two wives of Francis Rowley (d. 1625 and 1627); also many monuments to the Floyers. The Hall was built 1620 by Edward Newport, whose son John was a staunch Royalist. The estate was sequestered by the Parliamentarians, but it reverted to the family at the Restoration.

The small **Ch.** of St. Mary at **Stocking Pelham** is of the 14th cent.

To the N. of Brent Pelham is the little village of **Meesden**. In the chancel of the **Ch.** of St. Mary, a small building of the 13th cent., which has a Jacobean porch, are some early tiles. The nave has been restored and transepts added.

1½ m. N.E. of Buntingford is **Wyddial**, another small village. The **Ch.** of St. Giles contains some remains of early stained glass windows, also tombs and brasses to the Goulstons and Ellis families. The brass, with an effigy, on the N. wall of the chancel is to Dame

Margaret Plumbe (d. 1575), whose first husband was Sir Robret Southwell. There are two Jacobean screens in the **Ch.**, and in the nave is a curious wooden memorial to Margery Disney, daughter of Sir Thomas Essex, Kt., 1621. *Wyddial Hall* adjoining belongs to C. Heaton-Ellis, Esq., J.P.

2 m. further N.E. is the village of **Anstey**, formerly a place of importance. At the Conquest it belonged to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, who built a castle here, which was added to by King John. Nothing, however, remains of it except traces of a mound and moat in the grounds of Anstey Hall. In the time of Edward III. the manor was held by his fifth son, Edmund Plantagenet, and Henry VIII. granted it to Catherine of Arragon, and afterwards to Anne Boleyn, and to Jane Seymour. The interesting **Ch.**, which curiously resembles that at Wheathampstead, is a cruciform building of flint and stone, with a central tower supported by four Norm. arches. The chancel contains fourteen stalls with misericords, and three sedilia. There are hagioscopes on either side of the chancel arch. In the S. aisle is an old monument to Richard Anstie, supposed to have been the builder of the **Ch.**, temp. Henry III. The font is Norm.

2 m. N.W. is **Barkway**, an ancient village on the old high road to Cambridge, which had several large inns in the old coaching days. There was formerly a market here from temp. Edward I. Nearly the whole place was destroyed by fire in 1592. The **Ch.** of St. Mary Magdalen is a Perp. building with a W. tower, rebuilt by the late Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt in 1861, when the **Ch.** was completely restored. Some interesting fragments of old stained glass in the E. window of S. aisle represent part

of a scene of the Creation. There is a large marble monument, with a bust by Rysbrach, to Admiral Sir John Jennings (d. 1743), and other memorials to the Chester, Clinton and other families. A good brass representing Robert Poynard, his two wives and four daughters (dated 1561) is on the N. wall.

Newsells Park (Admiral the Hon. George H. Douglas), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N., is well wooded, and *Cockenach* is the seat of Mrs. Clinton.

A Roman bronze statuette of Mars and inscribed plates of silver, now in the British Museum, were found at Rokey Wood, near Barkway.

2 m. further on the Cambridge road, at the borders of the county is **Barley**. The **Ch.** of St. Margaret was rebuilt in 1872, with the exception of the fine Norm. tower and S. aisle. There is a brass inscription to Dr. Willet (1621).

2 m. S.W. from Barkway, on the main road to Royston (see Rte. 2), is **Buckland**. The **Ch.** of St. Andrew was built in 1348 by Nicholas of Bokeland, together with a Lady Chapel, the site of which is still marked by the piscina at the E. end of the S. aisle. Some years ago a low window was discovered in the S. wall of the chancel. The ancient font, a rude mass of Barnack stone, may perhaps be prior to the Conquest. There are several brasses, the earliest being to William Langley, a priest, dated 1478, and Alice, wife of John Boteler (d. 1451). The **Ch.** was restored in 1875.

1 m. further N. is **Reed**. The **Ch.** of St. Mary is a small building with a W. tower. On the N. side is a good Norm. doorway.

Continuing from St. Margaret's Stat. the line to Hertford reaches

At 22 m. \S **Ware** (Stat.), on the N. bank of the river Lea, noted for

being the largest malting town in England. The malt houses (about 80) form its most conspicuous feature.

It is a town of considerable antiquity, and in 896 the Danes towed their ships up the Lea, and constructed a fortress on that river 20 miles above London; but Alfred made a careful survey of the Lea river, and ascertained where the watercourse might be so dealt with that the Danes would be unable to bring out their ships. There he accordingly constructed fortifications on the opposite banks, and set his men to work. The Danes, when they found that they could not float their ships down the river, abandoned them, broke up their camp, and marched across the country towards Cambridge. The locality of the Danish camp is uncertain; but it is believed to be somewhere between Ware and Hertford. Nor does the Saxon Chronicle state clearly the nature of the operation by which Alfred rendered it impracticable for the Danes to take their ships down the river.

The parish **Ch.** of St. Mary, situated in the centre of the town, is a large and handsome cruciform building of flint and stone, with a lofty embattled tower of 5 floors and short thin spire. The body of the **Ch.** is Dec., the chancel and tower are Perp. In the tower is a ring of 8 bells. It has a wide nave of 5 bays, with a good open timber roof. A lofty arch opens into the tower and displays the W. window. In the large E. window is a representation of the Crucifixion. A Lady Chapel on the S. is divided from the chancel by an arch with a slender central clustered column of polished Purbeck marble, and from the S. transept by a screen of carved oak. The chancel is said to have been built by the "Fair Maid of Kent," mother of Richard II. The **Ch.** was restored throughout

in 1850, and the interior thoroughly, in 1881. The font, of the time of Henry IV., is octagonal, and has on the panels figures in high relief of the Virgin, St. Gabriel, St. John the Baptist, St. Christopher carrying the Saviour, St. George, St. Margaret, St. Catherine, and St. Thomas. In the Lady Chapel are a piscina, sedilia, and ambries.

At some earlier so-called "restoration," many of the monuments were removed and lost, or set up in other places. The only one left of any interest is a mural marble monument, removed from the Lady Chapel to the S. transept, of Sir Richard Fanshawe, died at Madrid 1666, ambassador from Charles II. to the Courts of Portugal and Spain, and husband of Anne Lady Fanshawe, authoress of the 'Memoirs of the Fanshawe Family,' which throw so attractive a light on the last years of Charles I. There are other monuments to Fanshawes and Dickinsons. There is a curious brass in the S. transept to Wm. Pyrry (d. 1470) and his wives Agnes and Alice, by each of whom he had 5 sons and 5 daughters. There are also brasses to Ellen, wife of Rd. Warbulton, 1454; and a female without name (c. 1400).

Christ Church, in the New Road, is a handsome building of Kentish rag and Bath stone, E. E. in style, erected in 1858 by the late R. Hanbury, Esq. It has a nave, aisles, porches, and a tower with a spire at the S.E.

Roman remains have been found at different times on the N.W. of the town, and in the lower ground by the Lea. They include weapons, a brass steelyard, coins of Severus, &c. Some stone coffins have also been found in what was probably a cemetery of the priory.

The most noted of the local antiquities, though now lost to the town, is the **Great Bed of Ware**, already famous in Shakspeare's

time. Allusions to the "Bed of Ware" are not unfrequent in our literature. Chauncy, noticing the "large bed which is twelve foot square," observes that "the strangeness of this unusual size oftentimes invited the curious traveller to view the same," and he adds a not very decent story of six citizens and their wives who came from London in a frolic, which probably Byron had in his memory when he wrote that

"All (except Mahometans) forbear
To make the nuptial couch a *Bed of Ware*."

The great bed, or rather bedstead, was kept at the Crown until that inn was taken down in 1765, when it was transferred to the Bull. It was afterwards removed to the Saracen's Head, the landlord of which shortened it some 3 ft. to adapt it to the room. The bedstead is of very dark oak, elaborately carved, and decorated with heraldic and symbolic devices, and Renaissance ornaments of the time of Elizabeth. The total height is about 12 ft. It was sold in 1869, when it was removed to Rye House (*ante*). Ware has also been rendered famous by Cowper in his ballad of "John Gilpin."

A priory was founded on the W. side of the town, beyond the Ch., according to Chauncy, "about the 18th year of the reign of King Henry III., by Margaret, Countess of Leicester," but it was more probably of earlier foundation, and enriched and enlarged by her. It was for friars of the order of St. Francis, who held it till the Dissolution. Only a few fragments of the conventual buildings remain. The mansion built on the site is known as *Ware Priory* (R. Walters, Esq., J.P.). The manor was settled by Henry VII. upon his mother, the Countess of Richmond. On her death it was granted to the Lady Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, mother of the Cardinal,

[illegible]

and upon her execution reverted to the Crown. Queen Mary, on her accession, restored the manor to Katherine Countess of Huntingdon, granddaughter of the Countess of Salisbury, who about 1570 sold it to Thomas Fanshawe, remembrancer in the Exchequer, an office held by five successive generations of the family, from Elizabeth to Anne.

The house stands on the W. side of Ware Park (A. E. Cumberbach, Esq.), which lies immediately W. of the town. High and undulating, and sloping on the W. to the Lea, it affords capital views of the valley of the river, the towns of Ware and Hertford, and the country beyond. The house was entirely rebuilt a few years ago by the grandfather of the present owner, W. F. Parker, Esq. It is a fine stone edifice, in Italian style, with a tower. There are many ancestral trees of magnificent proportions in the Park. The avenue, above half a mile long, through which there is a bridle path from Ware to Bengoe, is particularly fine.

On the S. side of the river Lea is Amwell End (see *ante*).

Following the high road, which leads N. from Ware, at 1 m. l., is passed the lodge gate of *Poles*, the seat of E. S. Hanbury, Esq., a handsome modern mansion (E. George Peto, architect). $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further is the prettily situated modern Ch. (St. Mary) of Thundridge, erected 1853 by the late Robert Hanbury, Esq., to replace the old Ch., the tower of which still remains in the valley below. The present Ch. stands in a commanding position overlooking the village of Wadesmill, through which runs the river Rib. In the village is the gate of *Youngsbury* (Mrs. Giles-Puller), and further N. is a monument erected in 1879 by A. Giles-Puller, Esq., of Youngsbury, with an inscription, "on this spot, where stands this monument, in the month of June 1785, Thomas Clarkson resolved to

devote his life to bringing about the abolition of the slave trade."

24 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. \S **HERTFORD** (Stat. in Railway Street, also Stat., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant, in Cowbridge—a branch line of G. N. Rly. from Hatfield, see Rte. 2), the county town, lies in the valley of the Lea, where it receives its tributaries the Beane and the Rib just above and the Mimram or Maran below the town.

There was probably a town here as early as 673, when Theodorus, Archbp. of Canterbury, assembled a synod of bishops at *Herutford*, to consider the celebration of Easter and other important matters.

Whence the name *Hertford* was derived has been disputed; but whatever may have been the origin of the name, there can be no doubt that the A.-S. *Heortforda* means the hart's ford. And this has ever since been the accepted derivation of the inhabitants. Thus when Elizabeth granted arms to the borough in 1561, they were blazoned "Argent, a Hart couchant in a Ford, both proper:" though as now borne the hart is statant.

The borough formerly sent two members to Parliament. This number was reduced to one in 1867, and in the redistribution of seats in 1885 it was merged into the county.

Hertford Castle was regarded as a place of importance in early times. William I. gave the custody of it to Peter de Valoines, or Valence, a powerful Norman baron, and thenceforth for centuries it had a succession of noble governors. In 1216 Hertford Castle surrendered, after a siege of some continuance, to Prince Louis of France, but was given up when his cause became hopeless. In 1345 Edward III. granted the castle and town of Hertford to his son, John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, who had married Blanche, youngest daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster; and in 1362, on occasion of

creating him Duke of Lancaster, entailed the honour of Hertford upon him and his heirs male. Gaunt had for a time John King of France and David King of Scotland as prisoners within his castle. Isabella, widow of Edward II., spent the last year of her weary captivity at Hertford Castle. In 1399, while Richard II. was a captive in the Tower, Gaunt's son, Henry of Lancaster, stayed in his castle at Hertford, whence he rode into London to receive the enforced abdication of the unhappy Richard, and himself to assume the crown. Henry IV. settled his castle of Hertford upon his wife Joan, and Henry V. conveyed it to his wife, Katherine of France. In like manner, Henry VI. granted Hertford Castle, on his marriage, to Margaret of Anjou.

Prince Edward was residing at the Castle, when his father, Henry VIII., died. In 1561 Q. Elizabeth visited Hertford, and granted arms and a charter to the borough. James I. is also said to have been here. Charles I., 1630, alienated the castle and manor of Hertford to William, Earl of Salisbury, by whose descendants they have since been held. The castle was taken possession of by the Parliament, and it was at Hertford that Cromwell by his prompt sharp measures put an effectual stop to the agitation of the Levellers in the Commonwealth army. In 1841, and again in 1846, Hertford was visited by the Queen and the Prince Consort; and by the Prince and Princess of Wales, on occasion of a visit to Panshanger, 1874.

Of the old castle little is left but some fragments of towers, a mound, and an embattled wall. The last, however, is nearly complete and partly Norm. There is a postern gate remaining. A mansion was built on its site about the time of James I., by Sir Henry Hobart; but it has been so often and so much restored, modernized, altered, and added to,

especially by the Marquis of Downshire, who was Mayor of Hertford in 1791, as to retain little of its original character. Before the completion of the college at Haileybury, it was occupied by the East India Company as a training school for their civil service. It is now the residence of A. McMullen, Esq.

Around the market-place are several timber-framed houses; else there is little of antiquity in the town. The Shire Hall, a spacious but not handsome building, erected in 1780, contains the law courts, council chamber (hung with portraits of William III., George II., and other members of the Royal Family), and a large assembly room. The Corporation plate is valuable. The Corn Exchange has a semi-classical façade of Bath stone. The market, held on Saturday, is the largest corn market in the county. The Free Library and School of Art, erected to commemorate the Jubilee of 1887, stands in an open site known as the Old Cross.

At the printing establishment of Messrs. S. Austin and Sons nearly all the Oriental printing (except of Hebrew) done in England is executed.

Of five parish churches formerly in the town, **All Saints Ch.** was, till 1891, the only one remaining, when it was unfortunately totally destroyed by fire. The Ch. is now in course of reconstruction.

St. Andrew's Ch., at the W. end of the town, occupies the site of a small Ch. of Perp. date, pulled down in 1870. The present building is cruciform, with an apsidal chancel in early Dec. character, with rose windows and plate tracery. The tower and spire were added by Lord Cowper, 1875. **Christ Church**, Port Vale, is a pretty little E. E. edifice, built and endowed 1868, by Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

A priory was founded in the

reign of William I., on the left bank of the Lea, behind the present Bluecoat School, by Ralph de Limesi. It was afterwards transferred to St. Albans Abbey, and made a cell to that house for 6 brethren. It remained vested in the Abbey till the Dissolution, when it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Denny. A Roman Catholic Ch., St. Mary, was built on the site of the old priory in 1859.

There are an unusual number of schools, but the one that gives character to the place is **Christ's Hospital School**, the preparatory school for Christ's Hospital (the Bluecoat) School of London, shortly to be removed to Horsham. The school is a large red-brick building, forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, with a large hall erected in 1800, and ample playgrounds, at the E. end of the town, on the l. of the road to Ware. In it are about 400 boys and 50 girls. Figures of them in their picturesque dresses are over the great gate. Hertford has also a Grammar School (Hale's), the Green Coat School, the Cowper Testimonial School for boys, the Abel Smith Memorial School for girls, and the Brown Industrial School for girls. In the North Road is the Hertford General Infirmary.

Balls Park (G. Faudel Phillips, Esq., J.P.), S.E. of the town, on the rt. of the London road, a seat of the Marquis Townshend, is a stately brick structure, erected by Sir John Harrison in the reign of Charles I. The house stands on high ground, in a small but pleasant park, and has 4 uniform fronts, built about a central court. It continued to be the seat of the Harrisons till the middle of the 18th cent., when it passed by marriage to Charles, 3rd Visct. Townshend, Secretary of State to George II.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the London Road is Haileybury College (see *ante*).

Brickendon is a secluded hamlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. The manor belonged to the monks of Waltham at the Dom. Survey, and was held by them till the Dissolution. Edward VI. granted it to John Aleyne, and it has since passed through many hands. **Brickendonbury** (C. G. Hill, Esq.) is a fine seat, approached from Hertford by a noble avenue over 1 m. long. Further S. are the remains of Brickendon Woods, also **Brickendon Grange** (B. Cherry, Esq.), and **Fanshaws** (A. H. Kingsley, Esq.).

Bengeo, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Hertford, is pleasantly situated on high ground, with the Lea river below it on the S., and on either side its tributaries, the Beane on the W. and the Rib on the E. Ware Park (*ante*) is immediately N.E.

The old **Ch.** of St. Leonard is reached from Hertford by a pretty walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ m., having the Lea on the rt. and on the l. a high sandy bank, wood, and rabbit warren. It stands in the lower part of the village, just above the Lea. It has been well restored, chiefly by the munificence of the Gosselin family of Bengeo Hall, and is now occasionally used for services. It is a small early Norm. building of 11th cent., with an apsidal chancel divided from the nave by a small semicircular arch. The apse is lighted by altered lancets and a two-light Perp. window. It has a stuccoed porch on the S.W., and a wooden bell-cote. The old monuments remain on the walls inside, but are of no special interest.

The **Ch.** of Holy Trinity, erected by the late Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., in 1855, near the summit of the hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. farther N., is of Kentish rag, has a nave, aisles, chancel, and W. tower, with a lofty spire, conspicuous for miles around. It contains a handsome reredos with three terracotta panels by Tinworth. From

the hill just behind the Ch. is a fine view.

Sir Richard Fanshawe and his admirable wife retired for awhile to Bengoe after his release from the Commonwealth prison. "My husband, weary of the town, and being advised to go into the country for his health, procured leave to go in September [1656] to Bengy, in Hertford, to a little house lent us by my brother Fanshawe."

2½ m. S. of Hertford is **Bayfordbury** (W. R. Baker, Esq., J.P.). The park is large, undulating, and pleasantly watered and wooded. The house is modern. It contains the famous portraits, forty-six in number, of the members of the Kit-Cat Club, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for presentation by the several members to their secretary, Jacob Tonson, and were originally hung in a room built for them at Barn Elms, Surrey. The heads are good, manly likenesses, whilst the costume is that curious mingling of stiff curled and powdered full-bottomed perukes, lace cravats and ruffles, or open necks and loosely flowing robes, usual in Kneller's male portraits. They are of the size (36 by 28 in.), called from them "kit-cat," and include portraits of Jacob Tonson, Sir Godfrey Kneller himself, Dryden, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Addison, Sir Richard Steele, Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, and many other eminent men of the time.

The portraits were inherited by an ancestor of the present owner of Bayfordbury, Alderman Sir William Baker, M.P., who married the eldest daughter of young Jacob Tonson. Among other Tonson relics preserved here is a large volume of letters from Dryden, Congreve, Addison, and other distinguished correspondents of Old Jacob, including the first book of 'Paradise Lost': apparently the copy prepared for the press.

The Ch. of **Bayford** is a handsome building in E. E. style, erected in 1871 by W. Baker, Esq. In the Ch.-yard is buried, with other members of his family, William Yarrell, the naturalist, and author of the 'History of British Birds' and 'British Fishes.'

1 m. S.W. of Bayford is **Little Berkhamstead**. The Ch. of St. Mary, which stands on high ground, is E. E., but was restored and refaced with stone in 1856, and is of little interest.

A short distance N.E. of the Ch. is the *Observatory*, locally called "Stratton's Folly," a lofty and massive brick tower, from the summit of which a splendid view is obtained. It was built by the grandfather of the present Colonel Stratton, of Berkhamstead House, that he might watch his ships enter the Thames. Bishop Ken was born at Little Berkhamstead in 1637.

There is a pleasant walk of 5 m. from Hertford across Bedwell Park (see below) to **Essendon**, situated on high ground overlooking the valley of the Lea, in the midst of a richly wooded and fertile country.

The Ch. of St. Mary the Virgin is modern, except the Dec. tower, which has a short leaden spire. At the W. end is an alabaster monument to Wm. Priestly (d. 1664); also a brass, with kneeling effigies of Wm. Tooke, "Auditor of the Courte of Wardes and Liveries" (d. 1588), Alice his wife, and their 9 sons and 3 daughters. There is a font of Wedgwood ware. Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., for many years President of the College of Physicians (d. 1893), is buried in the Ch.-yd.

Bedwell Park (Mrs. Culling Hanbury) stands in a large and beautiful park. The house is old, but has been considerably modernised. It contains a good collection of pictures usually called the "Belvedere Collection," from having been

brought from Belvedere, in Kent, by the late Sir Culling Eardley, Bart. Among them is an Assumption of the Virgin by Murillo, one of the finest of his many repetitions of the theme. The Eardley family bought the Park of the Whitbreads, who gave the bells to the Ch. and endowments to the parish. *Essendon Place* (Baron Dimsdale, J.P.), is another fine seat.

Going N. from Hertford, after passing the villages of **Waterford** and **Stapleford**, on the river Beane, at 4 m. on the rt., is **Woodhall Park** (Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.). It is an extensive and well wooded park surrounded by a wall and watered by the river Beane, which is here artificially widened. The house is

beautifully situated on an eminence, and replaces a former mansion belonging to the Botelers, which was destroyed by fire in 1771. 1 m. E. of Woodhall is *Sacombe Park* (S. G. Smith, Esq.), another seat of Mr. Abel Smith. At another mile along the high road is **Watton at Stone**. The Ch. of St. Mary and St. Andrew, a Perp. edifice, was restored and partly rebuilt by the late Mr. Abel Smith in 1851. It contains several interesting brasses. One representing a knight in armour is to Sir Philip Peletot (1361); others are a priest (c. 1370), a civilian (c. 1450), Sir E. Bardolf (1455), and John Butler and family (1514). There is an alabaster slab with incised figures, to John Boteler, his two wives, and seven daughters.

ROUTE 2.

LONDON TO HATFIELD ($17\frac{3}{4}$ m.), **HERTFORD** (27 m.), **LUTON** ($32\frac{1}{4}$ m.), **ST. ALBANS** ($23\frac{1}{2}$ m.), **HITCHIN** (32 m.), AND **ROYSTON** ($44\frac{3}{4}$ m.).

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

After leaving King's Cross Station and passing Holloway (Stat.), the main line of the Great Northern Railway reaches Finsbury Park (Stat.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Here a suburban line branches off to Totteridge and Chipping or High Barnet (see post) with a short line from Highgate to Muswell Hill, and another from Finchley to Mill Hill and Edgware (see Rte. 3).

Continuing by the main line, and passing Hornsey and Wood Green Stations, on the l. of which is the disused Alexandra Palace (there is a short branch line from the latter

station to Enfield) the Hertfordshire border is reached.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **New Southgate and Friern Barnet** (Stat.), in Middlesex. The district close to the Stat. was formerly called Colney Hatch, but since the erection of the Asylum its name has been changed to New Southgate. The Ch. of St. Paul is a Gothic building, erected by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. On the l. side of the Rly. is *Colney Hatch*, one of the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylums. This immense structure covers an area of 25 acres. It affords

accommodation for over 2000 patients; and includes bakery, brewery, laundry, and every other adjunct required for so large an establishment, on the most complete scale, and worked by the patients. The first stone was laid by the Prince Consort in 1849; it was opened July 17th, 1851, but has since been much extended. The architect was Mr. S. W. Daukes. Throughout it is of brick; the stone dressings and architectural ornament being confined to the principal front, which is 1881 ft. long, and plain Italian in style. It stands on an elevated and healthy site, in grounds of about 100 acres, with a farm adjoining of 140 acres. The patients average 800 males and 1200 females. The officers and attendants number about 300. The population in 1891 was 2458. The asylum cost about half a million; the annual expenditure is somewhat under 60,000*l.* It is now under the management of the London County Council.

Just outside Colney Hatch, at the corner of the lane to Southgate (in Hertfordshire), are the *Clock and Watchmakers' Almshouses*, comfortable and picturesque-looking buildings of red and black brick, domestic Gothic, erected in 1857. Not far from it is an entrance to the *Great Northern Cemetery*.

The village of **Southgate**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ on N.E., has a handsome modern **Ch.** (Christ Ch.) erected in 1863 by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., and contains some good stained-glass windows designed by Sir Burne Jones, and the late D. G. Rossetti. In the neighbourhood are several stately mansions.

Friern Barnet is a small parish. The manor formerly belonged to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell. The **Ch.** of St. James, which is of flint and stone, has a Norm. doorway. An addi-

tional **Ch.** has been commenced by Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A. The chancel has been completed, it is a stone structure with a groined and vaulted stone roof, in 13th centy. style. In olden times the Great North Road passed through Friern Barnet by way of Colney Hatch, but becoming inconvenient "by reason of the deepness and dirty passage in the winter season," the Bishop of London undertook to make a new and more direct road to Whetstone through his park at Highgate; and to compensate the inhabitants of Friern Barnet for loss of the traffic on their road, they were made free of the toll levied at the Bishop's Gate.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. Oakleigh Park (Stat.). This is the station for **East Barnet**. This parish, in the southernmost part of Hertfordshire, is surrounded on all sides by Middlesex, save where it comes in contact with High, otherwise Chipping, Barnet, with which it constitutes one manor, both parishes, previous to the dissolution of the monasteries, having been in the possession of the great Abbey of St. Albans. Until the year 1777, the Royal Chace of Enfield formed its eastern boundary.

The old village of East Barnet lies in a depression at the junction of roads leading to High Barnet, Southgate, and Enfield Chace, and is intersected by a little stream, crossed by a bridge, which rising in the Chace, finds its way into the Pymmes brook at Edmonton. Upon high ground to the S., apart from the village, stands the **Ch.** of St. Mary the Virgin, dating from the Conquest, and formerly the mother **Ch.** of the two parishes, that of St. John the Baptist at High Barnet, having been a chapel dependent upon it. Its N. wall is without doubt the most ancient structure existing in the neighbourhood. The **Ch.** originally consisted of a small nave and chancel, to which

a S. aisle was added a few years since. Upon the floor is a memorial slab of Lady Mary Ingram. Amongst the monuments in the Ch.-yard are those of Admiral Thomas Matthews (1751), tried by court-martial for his conduct in an engagement with the French fleet near Toulon in 1744; of Major-Gen. Augustin Prevost (1786), a native of Geneva, who resided at Greenhill-grove, anciently Pricklers, and was distinguished at the siege of Savannah, against the French and Americans in 1779; and of Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart. (1831). By the Ch. is *Church Farm*, an industrial school for destitute boys, not convicted of crime.

From Church Hill House, belonging to Thomas Conyers, Esq., near the site of which Col. Gillum has erected his residence, the luckless Lady Arabella Stuart made her escape, June 3, 1611, to join her husband, William Seymour, at Blackwall, with a view to a concerted flight from England. Overtaken off the French coast, she was consigned to the Tower until her death. Standing next in succession to the throne, in the event of a failure of the line of James I., she had become the object of that King's jealous watchfulness.

The rectory, at the foot of the church hill, was bestowed upon the benefice by Sir Robert Berkeley, the ship-money judge, who had married the heiress of Mr. Conyers, replacing the more ancient parsonage near the Ch. In the list of former rectors occur the names of Edward Grant, D.D. (d. 1601), who had been head-master of Westminster School, and Gilbert Burnet, D.D. (buried in the Ch.), a son of the celebrated bishop. At the Manor House, which stood within the inclosure of the present rectory garden, Thomson, the poet, is said to have acted as tutor to the son of Lord Binning, who then occupied it.

Along the rising ground, over-

looking the valley from the side of Enfield Chase, stand Belmont, Little Grove, Oak Hill, and Osidge, prominent objects from a distance. *Belmont* (C. A. Hanbury, Esq.) replaces a house formerly called *Mount Pleasant*, the property, at the beginning of the 17th cent., of Lord William Howard, by an anachronism the Belted Will Howard of the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' It was tenanted, during the summer of 1635, by Elias Ashmole, from whom the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford derives its designation. *Little Grove* (Mrs. Stern) was erected in 1719. In a preceding house, bearing the same name and on the same spot, resided Anne, Lady Fanshawe, widow of Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart., Ambassador to the Court of Spain under Charles I. At *Oak Hill* (C. E. Baring Young, Esq.) lived Chief Justice De Grey, in the last cent., and there, early in the present, the late Sir S. H. Clarke collected a celebrated gallery of pictures, dispersed after his decease. The house was anciently named *Monken Frith*.

To the W. of the station is the village of *Whetstone* (in Middlesex), situated on the Great North Road. 1 m. further W. is *Totteridge* (Stat. on the High Barnet branch line). The name is derived probably from the A.-S. root *Tot*, a height, an elevation, and *ridge*. It occupies the summit of the line of high land which stretches westward from Whetstone to Highwood Hill (402 ft. high), and thence N.W. to Elstree. The country is varied and agreeable, richly wooded, and affords extensive views, and Totteridge is still but little defaced by the builder. About the Green are some good old houses, standing in the midst of fine grounds. The Ch. of St. Andrew is picturesquely placed on the highest point of the hill. It is a plain brick building erected in 1790,

but enlarged in 1869 by the addition of an apsidal chancel and transept. Painted windows were at the same time inserted as a memorial of Lord Cottenham. The only monument of interest is a tablet by Bacon to John Puget, Esq., d. 1805. Opposite the W. door of the Ch. is a magnificent yew, 26 ft. in girth at 3 ft. from the ground. Under the shadow of this tree is the tomb of Charles Christopher Pepys, 1st Lord Cottenham, Lord Chancellor 1836-41, and 1846-50 (d. April 29, 1851), also of Lady Cottenham.

Totteridge Park, a short distance W. of the Ch., occupies the site of the old manor-house, and its successor, a hunting box erected by Lord Bateman, and afterwards sold by him to Sir Wm. Lee. The present house, a large bald brick edifice, was erected early in the present century. It stands in a finely wooded park of about 100 acres. Baron Bunsen lived here in 1848-49. During his residence he entertained many distinguished men, and greatly enjoyed the grounds with their "grand trees, those lofty firs, the pride of Totteridge, the fine terrace, the charming garden." Later, the house was occupied by Lord Cottenham.

Poynter's Grove (Colonel Puget), S. of the Ch., belonged in 1652 to Lady Gurney, widow of Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor, who died a prisoner in the Tower in 1647. It afterwards belonged successively to Sir John Aubrey, Sir Thos. Aleyne, Sir Peter Meyer, and Sir John Sheffield. The grounds were laid out by Brown.

Copped Hall (S. G. Boulton, Esq., J.P.), on the way to Hendon, is a fine house: the dining-room is lined with Gobelin tapestry.

When Lysons wrote, "Wm. Manning, M.P., one of the directors of the Bank of England," had "a handsome seat at Totteridge, with extensive gardens," and is noted for

having presented a picture to the Ch., and contributed liberally to the parochial charities. It was in this house that his son, Cardinal Manning, was born in 1809.

Lady Rachel Russell retired to Totteridge for a time after the execution of her husband, Lord William Russell, 1683.

9¼ m. New Barnet (Stat.). A suburban district in the vicinity of the station, known as *Lyonsdown*, consists of villas and shops. **Chipping Barnet or High Barnet**, an old market town, is in a very bracing situation on the top of a hill 1½ m. N.W. The terminus station of the branch line is to the S. of the town.

In Saxon times the site was part of an extensive wood called *Southaw*, belonging to the Abbey of St. Albans. The name of the town appears in early deeds as *Bergnet*, "from the high situation hereof, for the word *Bergnet* in the Saxon language signifies *monticulus*, a little hill" (Chauncy). Its elevated position is also indicated in the appellation *High Barnet*, which it bears in many old books and maps. "It had the adjunct *Chipping Barnet* from the market which King Henry II. granted to the Abbots of St. Albans to be kept in this town." The market is still held, but its fame as a mart for cattle is transferred to the *Great Fair* held Sept. 4th to 6th, to which cattle and horses, and particularly young stock, are brought from all parts of the kingdom.

The town consists chiefly of one wide street along the Great North Road, and was famous in the old coaching days, when about 150 stage coaches passed through it daily.

The parish Ch. of St. John the Baptist was erected by John de la Moote, abbot of St. Albans about 1400. It was restored and partially rebuilt in 1875 under the direction

of W. Butterfield. It is in Dec. and Perp. styles and consists of a nave with a S. aisle, and a double aisle on the N. side formed by the old nave and aisle, a chancel and a transept with a mortuary Chapel of Thomas Ravenscroft (d. 1630), which contains a handsome altar tomb in coloured marble with his recumbent effigy, removed here from the chancel. The old tower has been lowered and thrown into the nave and a new one 100 ft. high erected of flint and stone at the S.W. corner. A mural monument erected in memory of Tomasin Ravenscroft, who died in 1611, has an inscription in verse, the first stanza of which may be quoted as illustrating the curious mingling of classic with Christian sentiment current in the early part of the 17th cent. :—

“ Whom Nature made a lovely modest Maid,
And Marriage made a loving virtuous
Wife,
Her Death hath made a Corps, and here
hath laid
A Goddess-saint in everlasting life.”

There are numerous other monuments to the Ravenscroft family.

There are several almshouses in the town. The oldest, called *Jesus' Hospital*, on the rt. in Wood Street, was built and endowed by James Ravenscroft, in 1672, for 6 poor ancient women of Barnet. Another almshouse in Wood Street was founded by John Garrett in 1729, for 6 old spinsters or widows. The *Leathersellers' Almshouses*, standing at the junction of Union Street and Wood Street, were erected in 1843 by Richard Thornton, Esq., for 6 poor freemen of the Leathersellers' Company, London, and 6 freemen's widows: the buildings, Domestic Gothic, of white brick, were enlarged in 1865 by the addition of 8 new houses. There are also some almshouses erected on Barnet Common by Mr. Palmer in 1823, for 6 aged townsmen and 6 aged women. There are Barracks in the town.

At *Barnet Common*, nearly a mile to the W. of the town, is a medicinal spring, once in great repute as *Barnet Wells*. Its discovery was announced in the 'Perfect Diurnal' of June 5, 1652. Fuller mentions it in his 'Worthies' (Hertfordshire), and Pepys has a note of it in his Diary, under July 11, 1664.

In 1667 Alderman Owen left 1*l.* per annum to keep the well in repair. Chauncy, in 1700, describes the water as an “excellent safe purger,” and “of great use in most weakly bodies, especially those that are hypocondriacal or hysterical.” As late as 1800 a pamphlet was published on 'The Barnet Well Water,' by the Rev. W. M. Trinder, M.D. The water is now but little used; the old well-house was pulled down, and a small farmhouse erected on the foundations, about 1840. The well is now covered over, but the water can be obtained from it by a small iron pump.

The cluster of houses built around the Common is known as *Arkley*.

Adjoining High Barnet, and forming the northern extremity of its main street, is the village of **Hadley**, or **Monken Hadley** (in Middlesex), skirting the Great North Road of former days, where it issues from the town. The road, leaving the houses behind it, traverses *Hadley Green*, not to be confounded with the *Common*, and generally accepted as the scene of the important **Battle of Barnet**, fought on Easter Sunday, 14 April, 1471, when the Lancastrians, under the Earl of Warwick, sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of Edward IV., who commanded the Yorkist forces. The Lancastrian leader and his brother, the Marquess of Montacute, were killed, according to the tradition, at a spot slightly to the rear of the battlefield. Here, in the last century, an obelisk was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, at a point where the road to Potters Bar and

Hatfield diverges, on the rt. from the old north road leading to St. Albans. In this direction must have been *Gladsmore Heath*, a name that has totally disappeared, stated in the chronicles as the scene of the encounter, and which probably included Hadley Green. Between the two roads alluded to lies *Wrotham Park*, in the parish of South Mimms (see *post*).

Before the inclosure of the Royal Chace of Enfield, in 1777, the parish of Monken Hadley consisted of a narrow strip of land, extending eastwards from the Green as far as the hamlet of Cockfosters, between which the only communication was, and still is, by a bridle-way. The most ancient sites are Ludgrove, as the path ascends to Cockfosters, and a house, removed a few years since, where Latimer Lodge now stands, the ancient property of the Gooderes, whose cognizance is met with in the Ch., with the building of which they were largely associated. Not far distant, beside the road, on the left, still stands a majestic elm, a survival of the forest, measuring 36 feet in circumference at its base, and known as Latimer's elm, from a very unsupported tradition that Hugh Latimer preached beneath its branches. The name of Latimer, which occurs in the registers, points to a more prosaic origin of the designation.

When the Chace was disafforested, about 240 acres of it were allotted to Hadley, the whole of which, with the exception of 50 acres forming the rector's glebe, has been allowed to remain open, and constitutes the present picturesque Hadley Wood and Common. It is an undulating tract, diversified with green glades, hollow dells, and thick woodland. The Ch., at its S.W. extremity, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin (originally, like the abbey of Walden itself, to St. Mary and St. James), in the form of a Latin cross, and of

Perp. architecture, was restored in 1848, under the direction of the late G. E. Street, R.A. It consists of a nave and aisles, with chancel and transepts, and a S. porch. Replacing a more ancient building, the existing edifice was erected in 1494, twenty-three years after the great battle. The date, flanked by the badges, of a quatrefoil and a bird's wing, supposed to be those of Sir Thomas Lovell, is carved over the western portal in Arabic numerals, a form not met with before the 15th cent. The bisected 8, representing the figure 4, is occasionally to be seen at this day on contemporary buildings in Switzerland. Reference is made in a deed of the 12th cent. to the earlier Ch., which was most likely no more than a chapel appertaining to a neighbouring cell or hermitage, occupied by monks from Walden Abbey, to which foundation it belonged, and standing on the outskirts of the Chace. In remote times, it was simply known by the name of Monks Church, and possibly had no parochial relations attaching to it. The tower was added about the year 1500, and is ascended by a continuation of the belfry staircase, carried up a S.W. turret. Evidence exists that the cresset surmounting the turret is of no particular antiquity, at least in its present position. It probably supplies the place of some ancient landmark, the elevated table-land, upon which the Ch. stands, having been known at an early period as *Beacon's Hill*.

The interior of the Ch. is interesting, and filled with memorials and stained glass. The most ancient brass dates from 1442, and the Goodere crest, a partridge with wheat ears in its bill, appears upon two of the columns of the Ch. Hagioscopes which, previous to the late restoration, were bricked up, render the altar visible from the transepts. At the W. end of the S. aisle, removed

from the chancel, is the monument of Sir Roger Wilbraham (d. 1616), who resided at Ludgrove. He was Solicitor-General in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and Master of Requests under James I. It was the work of Nicholas Stone, who designed Spenser's monument in Westminster Abbey.

In the Ch.-yd. are the tombs of Joseph, Viscount Micklethwait, (d. 1733), Mrs. Hester Chapone, the popular letter-writer, who ended her days at Hadley in Dec. 1801, John Monro, M.D., a physician and writer on insanity (d. 1791), and others.

Near the Ch. are two ranges of almshouses, the one founded by Sir R. Wilbraham, and styled Wilbraham Hospital, in 1616, and the other by Justinian Pagett in 1678.

After leaving Barnet the Rly. re-enters Middlesex, and passing over Hadley Common, with Stat. at Hadley Wood, reaches at

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Potters Bar** (Stat.). The village, 1 m. E. stretches along the high road. The **Ch.** of St. John, erected in 1835, contains a monument to Earl of Strafford by Noble. There is also a handsome altar-tomb of Caen stone in memory of Mr. George Byng, the chief founder of the Ch., and his wife.

About 2 m. W. of the station is **South Mimms** (Middlesex) a pretty little village standing on high ground about the junction of several roads. The **Ch.** of St. Giles (restored 1868) is early Perp. with flowing tracery, except the N. aisle, which is of brick, rebuilt in 1526. It is an interesting and picturesque building of flint and stone, and consists of nave and N. aisle, chancel, W. tower, and porch at the S.W. The tower, tall, massive, with buttresses and good angle turret, and partly covered with ivy, is much above the average of village Ch. towers. In it is a ring of 6 bells. The E. end [*Hertfordshire.*]

of the N. aisle is shut off by a carved oak parclose, and forms the Frowyk Chantry (founded and endowed, 1448, by Thomas Frowyk and his wife Elizabeth). In the windows of the N. aisle are some fragments of painted glass of the date and no doubt part of the original decoration of the rebuilt aisle. On N. of the chancel is an altar tomb with fan-groined canopy, supported on 4 twisted Renaissance columns, without arms or inscription except the initials R. H. In the Frowyk Chantry is a tomb with a recumbent effigy of a knight in armour, under a rich open canopy, on shields are the arms of the Frowyks. There are two brasses, with mutilated effigies or inscriptions of members of the Frowyk family; and on the S. wall of the nave is a tablet with a small figure of a skull within a niche, and the inscription—

“Looke on, why turn away thyne cyne
This it no stranger's face, the phesnamy
is thyne.”

There is a neat row of almshouses for 6 widows, founded by Jas. Hickson, 1687, at Dancer's Hill, but removed here by the Brewers' Company, who are trustees of the charity.

Wrotham Park, the seat of the Earl of Strafford, at the S. end of the parish, between the Hatfield and St. Albans roads, immediately beyond the obelisk at Monken Hadley, was built from the designs of Ware, for Admiral Byng, about 1754—only 3 or 4 years before his execution. The name was given to it from the ancient seat of the family, Wrotham in Kent. The house, a spacious and stately structure of the semi-classic style which prevailed towards the middle of the last century, and consisted of a centre and wings, with recessed tetrastyle portico, and a pediment level with the second storey, in the tympanum of which are the Byng arms, etc., was recently burnt, but it has been rebuilt in

the same style. The park, of about 250 acres, is fairly timbered.

Dyrham (or *Derham*) *Park* (Lt.-Col. F. Trotter), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Wiotham Park, derived its name from the Derham family, its owners in the early part of the 14th cent., when by marriage it was transferred to Thomas Frowyk, in whose descendants it continued till the end of the 15th cent. It afterwards belonged to the Laceys and the Austens; was then sold to the Earl and Countess of Albemarle; in 1773 was purchased by Christopher Bethell, and in 1798 by John Trotter, Esq., the founder of the Soho Bazaar. The mansion is large and good; the park of 170 acres, pleasant and well timbered. The entrance gate by the St. Albans road—a tall central arch between Tuscan columns, with entablature and floral scrolls, surmounted with a large vase, and flanked by small lodges—is the triumphal arch erected in London by General Monk for the entry of Charles II. in 1660.

A little more than 2 m. N. of South Mimms, and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Potters Bar Stat., is the beautifully-situated village of **North Mimms** (Hertfordshire). The Ch. of St. Mary stands in North Mimms Park $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village. It is of flint and stone in Dec. style, and is said to have been built by Sir Hugh de Magneville, in the reign of Stephen, but the body of the Ch. is much later. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, an embattled W. tower, with a thin leaded spire, and a porch of flint and stone at the S.W. The W. doorway has an E. E. moulding with bell-flower ornaments, and oak leaves on the capitals—weather-worn, but good. The E. and W. windows have flowing Perp. tracery. N. of the chancel is a monument with the figure of Justice holding the scales and a roll of paper, seated

on a sarcophagus of black marble, marking the grave of Lord Chancellor Somers, who died at Brookmans Park, 1716. It was erected by his sister, Dame Elizabeth Jekyll. On the N. wall of nave a small half-length effigy of George Jarvis, d. 1718. There are several good *brasses*. In the chancel, on the wall, mutilated effigies of Sir Robert Knolles, d. 14—, and his wife Elizabeth, d. 1458. An effigy of Henry Covert in armour (1488). Richard Boteler and wife (c. 1560) remarkably fine (eng. in *Cussans*). A small but unusually fine brass of a priest (with no inscription, but supposed to represent Wm. de Kesteven, vicar, d. 1361). It is apparently Flemish, and resembles in style that of Abbot de la Mare at St. Albans. He is vested in a chasuble and stole, has a chalice on his breast, and over him is a rich canopy, with, on the dexter side, St. Peter, and underneath SS. John the Evangelist and Bartholomew, and in corresponding places on the sinister, SS. Paul, James the Great, and Andrew, with their respective emblems. Above is the Almighty holding the soul of the deceased; at the sides are two angels swinging censers.

The manor of North Mimms was held by the Bp. of Chester in the reign of the Confessor and at the Domesday Survey, but not in right of his bishopric. It was shortly after alienated to Geoffrey de Magneville, who built the Ch. and gave the tithes to the abbey, which he founded at Walden in Essex. On the failure of male heirs, the manor went to the SAYS; and afterwards in the same way to the Fitzpiers. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to Sir Robert Knolles, a distinguished commander in the French war. In the reign of Henry VIII. it passed by marriage to the Coningsbys; then by sale to Sir Nicholas Hyde, whose granddaughter conveyed it by marriage to Peregrine Osborne,

Baron Osborne, and afterwards Duke of Leeds. It was purchased about 1800 by Henry Brown, and is now the property of Walter Hayes Burns, Esq.

North Mimms Park (A. H. Tyn-dall-Bruce, Esq., J.P.) contains the manor house, and is over 1100 acres in extent, varied in surface, well wooded, and watered by a feeder of the Colne. The house is a spacious and characteristic Jacobean mansion, red brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and with good chimneys. It is supposed to have been built by the architect of Hatfield House, and has been enlarged by Mr. Ernest George, archit.

Potterells (W. Cotton Curtis, Esq.), the adjacent demesne, is a sub-manor, without any history of interest, but has a pleasant park and house.

Brookmans is also a sub-manor, so named from a family by whom it was held, in the reign of Henry IV. It passed in that of Henry VI. to the Fortescues. In 1639 it was purchased by Paul Pindar, Esq., of London; on the death of whose son, Sir Paul Pindar, it went to his daughter, who married Sir Wm. Dudley, and was sold by them in 1666 to Andrew Fountaine, who "built a very fair house upon this manor in the year 1682," and in 1701 sold it to John Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham—the great Whig Lord Chancellor and minister. Somers, when disengaged from public affairs, spent much of his time at Brookmans, occupied in literary and antiquarian pursuits, and especially in the formation and arrangement of his choice collections of rare books, historical pamphlets, prints, and medals; and here he died, April 26, 1716. Somers was never married, and he bequeathed Brookmans to a sister, the wife of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, cursorily commemorated by Pope—

"A joke on Jekyll or some odd Old Whig,
Who never changed his principle or wig."

Jekyll died at Brookmans in 1738, and on the death of his widow, in 1745, the estate descended to her nephew, John Cocks, in whose family it remained till 1784, when it was sold to Alexander Higginson, of London. It is now the property of Capt. R. G. Gaussen, J.P.

Brookmans was a large and stately structure, whence, when old Chauncy wrote, "you have a pleasant prospect from the front thereof towards the east over Essex, and from the back thereof toward the west into Bedfordshire." It was burnt to the ground in 1891 and has not yet been rebuilt. The park, of 500 acres (the estate has 3600, or about three-fourths of the parish), is rich in trees, water, and views. There are extensive private grounds, a pinetum, and gardens, famed for exotic trees, shrubs, and flowers; and a long avenue leading to the lodge at the London end of the park.

Gobions (locally Gubbins), a sub-manor lying immediately S. of Brookmans, so called from its early owners, was in the reign of Henry VII. "parcel of the ancient revenue" of Sir John More, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, and father of Sir Thomas More, who it may be remembered, when Lord Chancellor, never failed, if, in passing through Westminster Hall to his seat in Chancery, he saw his father sitting in court, to fall on his knees and ask his blessing. Sir Thomas, when the estate came to him, lived at Gobions with his house full of his family, including not only children and grandchildren, but his father's widow, relatives, friends, dependants, books, perhaps, too, the "strange birds and beasts" he loved and "kept, an ape, a fox, a weasel, and a ferret," as he did in his house at Chelsea. His ownership of Gobions was but short.

After his execution, the king took the manor, and though subsequently Sir Thomas More's son was restored to his honours, he only recovered this estate, of which a lease had been granted for the life of Elizabeth, in reversion. On the death of Elizabeth it was obtained by Cresacre More, and it remained the property of a More till sold by Basil More in the reign of Charles II. to Sir Edw. Desbovery. In 1697 it was sold to one Pitchcraft, packer, of London, who transferred it to Sir Jeremy Sambrooke. More's house has been pulled down, and the park incorporated with Brookmans. Of the house not a vestige remains, and only a few traces of the once famous gardens.

The *Gateway* now serves as the S. or London entrance to Brookmans Park. It is of red brick, perhaps as old as the great Chancellor; an arch between square battlemented towers of three stages, a picturesque structure, and remarkable for the very unusual altitude of the arch. By it is a good old brick lodge, and an avenue a mile long leads from it to Brookmans.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of South Mimms is the small village of **Ridge**. The **Ch.** stands apart on the rt., venerable in its solitude. It consists of chancel (early Dec.) and nave and tower (Perp.) of flint and stone, with a recent W. window. In it are monuments to the Blounts, who held the manor for several generations. The best known of the name interred here are Sir Henry Pope Blount, d. 1682, who published an account of his 'Voyage into the Levant,' and his sons, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, d. 1697, the author of 'De Re Poetica' (1694), 'Censura Celebriorum Authorum,' etc.; and Charles Blount, the deistical writer, who died by his own hand, Aug. 1693, driven to frenzy by the failure

of his efforts to obtain a licence to marry his deceased wife's sister, and her refusal to marry without it. Pope has commemorated him in the line—

"If Blount despatch'd himself, he played the man."

2 m. E. of Potters Bar Station is **Northaw** (in Hertfordshire), beautifully situated in a wooded district. The wood or waste of Northaw belonged to St. Albans Abbey, and the Abbot Paul granted a lease of it during his life to Peter de Valoines and his son Roger. The Abbot died in 1093, and Valoines continued in possession by consent; but when, in 1162, the monks wished to resume possession, Robert de Valoines refused to give it up, and appealed to King Henry II., then in France. Henry commanded the abbot to give Valoines the wood, but he, taking counsel with his monks, declined. Valoines made complaint to the Earl of Leicester, Lord Chief Justice, and a long irregular litigation ensued. The Pope was appealed to, and issued letters commanding Valoines to make restitution within 30 days under pain of excommunication. But the bishops "feared to publish the excommunication," as being contrary to the King's prohibition, and the Abbot despatched one of his monks with a prayer for inquiry to the King, who directed the Chief Justice to hear and determine the cause. Valoines failed to appear at the third summons, and the Earl "seized the wood which he had forfeited to the King for his contempt;" and afterwards, Valoines not answering to a fourth summons, the Earl "did adjudge the Wood of Northaw to the Abbot by the Judgment of the Court, and thereupon put him into possession by the bough of a tree."—*Chauncy*. King John confirmed the grant, and thenceforth the Abbots remained in

quiet enjoyment till the dissolution of the monastery in 1539.

William Cavendish, Wolsey's gentleman usher, and author of the 'Life of the Cardinal,' obtained a grant of Northaw in 1541 from Henry VIII., but alienated it early in the next reign to Sir Ambrose Dudley, afterwards Earl of Warwick, who "raised here a stately house from the ground, and contrived it in very beautiful order, gracing it with delightful gardens and walks, and sundry other pleasant and necessary devices." The house was taken down about 1775. The present manor-house is *Nyn Park*, the fine seat of J. P. Kidston, Esq. The Ch. of St. Thomas à Becket is a modern stone edifice in Dec. style, built on the site of a former Ch., destroyed by fire in 1881. This had been erected in 1809-10 by W. Strode, Esq., who pulled down an old Norm. building.

The railway, shortly after leaving Potters Bar, again enters Hertfordshire, and arrives at

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. \S *Hatfield*, or in full, *Bishop's Hatfield* (Junct. Stat.), a quiet, old-fashioned market town lying along a hill-side, overshadowed by the towers and oaks of Hatfield House, with narrow streets, old houses, shops curiously low, everywhere clean and cheerful. There is a modern, but not attractive, suburb, known as the New Town, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the old one. Away by the Lea are some large mills.

The Ch. of St. Etheldreda is one of the largest in the county. It dates from Norman times; but the only fragment left of the original building is a late Norm. arch in the S. transept. The building is in the main of the Dec. period; but it was restored, and much of it rebuilt, in 1872, under the direction of R. Brandon, F.S.A. It is of flint and stone, cruciform, and comprises a

nave, 102 ft. by 20 ft., with aisles; chancel, 41 ft. by 20 ft., with chapels on both the N. and S. sides; transepts with aisles; embattled tower and spire at the W.; and porches on the N. and S. The windows throughout were renewed when the Ch. was restored; but the old work (the tracery which remained was terribly decayed) was carefully followed. The spire and the porches are modern; the latter, of open oak, were made from the timber of the old roof. The flint facing on the external walls is also modern. The interior is effective and handsome, and was restored with great care. New and rather richly decorated roofs have replaced the old, which were hopelessly decayed. A chancel arch, with shafts of red Mansfield stone, was erected, and the chancel received a new roof. An elaborate reredos was added of Caen stone and marble, with representations of the Marys at the Cross in the centre, and on the sides St. Etheldreda and St. Alban, carved by Earp, and mosaics by Salviati—the gift of Dr. Drage and the Rev. J. Robinson. The E. window has been filled with painted glass as a memorial of members of the Salisbury family. Memorial windows have also been placed in the transepts and elsewhere. The fine piscina on the S. wall of the chancel was brought to light during the restoration, when another was also discovered at the E. end of the nave. The pulpit, of Caen stone and marble, carved by Earp, was the gift of Mr. Wynn Ellis; the font, of Tisbury stone, with clustered shafts of coloured marble, was given by the Marchioness of Salisbury.

The *Salisbury Chapel*, on the N. of the chancel, was erected by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury (d. 1612), the builder of Hatfield House, whose monument is at its E. end. The tradition that this is of Italian execution is confirmed by its appear-

ance. It is well executed, and a good example of the costly work of the time. On a slab of black marble, supported by white marble statues of the virtues—Fortitude, Justice, Prudence, and Temperance—is the recumbent effigy of the Earl in his robes, and holding his treasurer's staff in his hand; beneath is the recumbent marble figure of a skeleton on a mat. The chapel is enclosed by wrought iron gates of beautiful design, and is decorated with mosaics and frescoes. The chapel on the S. of the chancel, known as the *Brocket Chapel*, has been restored at the cost of Mr. Wynn Ellis, whose property it is. In it are several monuments (some with effigies) of the Brocketts and Reads of Brocket Hall. The most noteworthy are a monument to Dame Eliz. Brocket (d. 1612), wife of Sir John Brocket; and one to Sir James Read (d. 1760), with two busts by Rysbrach. The mural tablets have been removed from the aisles, and brought together in the ground-floor of the tower.

HATFIELD HOUSE, the magnificent Jacobean mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., stands in a fine park immediately E. of the town. The manor is said to have been given to the Abbey of Ely by King Edgar. It remained the property of the Abbey till 1108, when Ely was raised to a bishopric by Henry I., and Hatfield passed with the other conventual possessions into the hands of the bishop. The Bishops of Ely made Hatfield a residence, and built themselves a sumptuous palace there, whence the place came to be designated *Bishop's Hatfield*, to distinguish it from other places of a like name.

The manor was conveyed to Henry VIII., in 1538, by Thos. Goodrich, Bp. of Ely, in exchange for lands in Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, and

the palace became a royal abode. During Henry's later years it was the occasional residence of Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth. Shortly after coming to the throne Edward VI. granted Hatfield to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who made it her usual abode. In the reign of Mary, Elizabeth, after her harsher confinement, at Ashridge, the Tower, Richmond, Woodstock, and elsewhere, was removed in 1555 to Hatfield Palace, and placed under the charge of Sir Thomas Pope, by whom she was treated with kindness and respect. She was allowed to visit Enfield Chase, and shoot at the hart; on three or four occasions was summoned to Court; and on the Shrovetide of 1556 "Sir Thomas Pope made for the Ladie Elizabeth, all at his own costes, a greate and rich maskinge in the greate halle at Hatfelde; where the pageauntes were marvellously furnished. . . . And the next day the play of Holofernes." But this was too much for the sour Queen, who wrote sharply to Sir Thomas that she "mysliked these folliries," and "so their disguisings were ceased." The three years Elizabeth remained here were spent chiefly in solitude and retirement; "she prudently declined interfering in any sort of business, and abandoned herself entirely to books and amusement . . . principally employing herself in playing on the lute or virginals, embroidering with gold and silver, reading Greek and translating Latin." At length came her release. On the 17th of Nov., 1558, Mary died, and Elizabeth was Queen. She was soon surrounded by the leading men in the country, and, with the astute William Cecil as her principal Secretary, held at Hatfield her first Privy Council, on Sunday, Nov. 20, and another, with increased numbers, on the following day. On Wednesday, the

23rd, she set out for London, attended by an escort of 1000 gentlemen. After her accession to the throne Elizabeth paid five subsequent visits to Hatfield, in the years 1561, 1568, 1571, 1575, and 1576.

James I. was entertained at Theobalds (Rte. 1) by the Lord Treasurer, Sir Robert Cecil, younger son of the great Lord Burghley, from the 4th to the 7th of May, 1603; when the King became so enamoured of the place, and the facilities it afforded for his favourite diversion of hunting, that he prevailed on his host, whom he created Lord Cecil, to exchange Theobalds with him for his manor and palace of Hatfield, the King undertaking to build Cecil a new house at Hatfield. Accordingly, the larger part of the old palace was pulled down, and a new mansion erected in the utmost magnificence of the time, on a more elevated site, and somewhat further to the E. At the same time, mindful of his own and perhaps thinking also of his master's pleasures, Cecil, now Earl of Salisbury, enclosed two large parks, one for red, the other for fallow deer. The house was completed in 1611; but Lord Salisbury was already in ill-health, and died in May of the following year. Since his death Hatfield House has continued to be the chief seat of his descendants: the title of Earl being in 1789 exchanged for that of Marquis of Salisbury. In the time of the 5th Earl, Hatfield House had been suffered to get very much out of order, but his successor spent large sums in "restoring it to its pristine magnificence," the architect employed being a Mr. Donowell. Walpole, who saw the house shortly after, was "not much edified" by the improvements effected—but these, whatever they were, have since been pretty well swept away. By an unfortunate fire (Nov. 27, 1835), in which Mary Amelia, widow of James 1st Marquis of Salisbury,

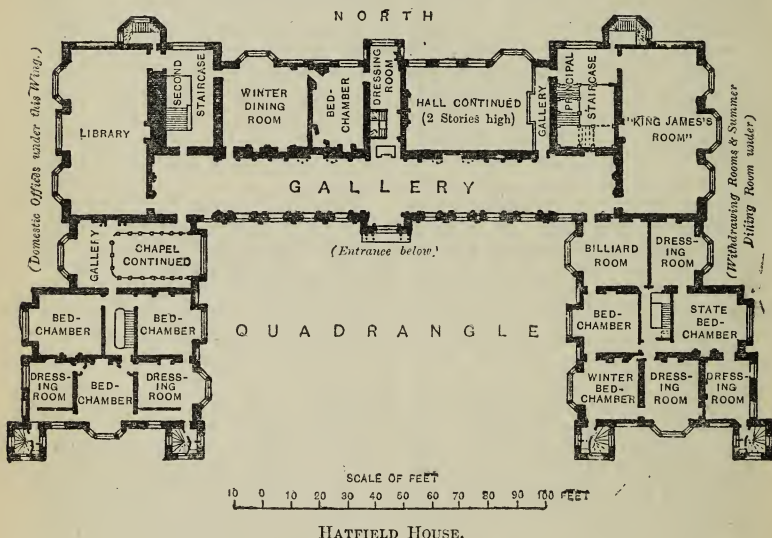
was burnt to death at the age of 85, the W. wing of Hatfield House was almost totally destroyed, but it was shortly after restored with scrupulous care to its original state.

James I. paid an early visit to Hatfield House, and his state bedroom is religiously preserved with its sumptuous original furniture intact. Charles I. was here, but as a captive, and not of his free will. In 1800 George III. and Queen Charlotte were royally entertained at Hatfield House, and on the 13th of June the King held a grand review in Hatfield Park. In 1846 Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort stayed some days here, when among other festivities a state ball was given in the Long Gallery. Her Majesty again visited Hatfield in 1887.

What the Earl of Salisbury left of the old palace has since been carefully maintained. The central gateway, opposite the E. end of Hatfield Ch., now serves as the strangers' entrance to Hatfield House and Park. (The principal entrance is through the lofty iron gates opposite the Rly. Stat.) Passing through it, is an oblong court, bounded by the west wing of the bishop's palace. It is wholly of deep red brick, earlier and plainer in style than the older parts of Hampton Court, and is probably a portion of the edifice erected by John Morton, Bp. of Ely, 1478-86, who "bestowed great care upon his house at Hatfield," and in effect rebuilt the greater part of it. Elizabeth probably dwelt on the side of the palace demolished by the Earl of Salisbury, though Mr. Robinson thinks she may have occupied the rooms which remain. These are now used as offices. The largest, which is believed to have been the great hall of the old palace, is now a stable for 30 horses. It is large and lofty, and has a timber roof springing from stone corbels.

The adjacent *West or Privy Garden*, an almost unique and happily unimpaired example of the Jacobean pleasure garden, was laid out by James I., who planted the four mulberry-trees still growing in its four corners. It is only about 150 ft. square, and is, as Bacon would have a princely garden to be, "encompassed on all the four sides with a stately arched hedge," though the arches are not set, as he orders, "upon pillars of carpenter's work."

buildings in his book of plans (now in the Soane Museum), and it is doubtful whether he was living at the date of its erection (1610–11), as the last of his dated buildings was Holland House, 1607, the earliest being Kirby's, 1570. If not by Thorpe, Mr. Robinson, in his "History of Hatfield House," thinks it may have been by John of Padua, from the decidedly Florentine character of the arcade in the principal front; but this is certainly a mis-



On the S., E., and N. sides are avenues of limes. In the centre is a basin of rock-work, now the home of gold fish. At the angles are 'plots,' with a mulberry-tree in the midst of each.

Cecil's Hatfield House is perhaps the most majestic of the Jacobean mansions which have come down to us virtually. The design is commonly assigned to John Thorpe, the originator of the Elizabethan style, and the greatest architect of his time: but it is not in the list of his

take, as John of Padua flourished in the reign of Henry VIII., who in 1544 allowed him, as royal architect, a fee of 2s. a day; and though the grant was renewed to him in the reign of Edward VI., it is not likely he would erect palaces in the reign of James I. Whoever was the architect, it is quite in the Thorpe style, and a highly effective example of it. Looking at the size and splendour of his house, it appears to have been built at a very moderate outlay—even if it is assumed that

the old palace furnished the bricks.

Hatfield House is in plan a parallelogram, 280 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, with two wings on the S., or principal front, each projecting 140 ft., and 80 ft. wide; and forming, with the centre, three sides of a court, 140 ft. long. This S. front is very noble. The wings are connected by a centre, Italian Renaissance in character, of 2 orders, the lower Doric, the upper Ionic, with a highly enriched Elizabethan central gate-tower and stepped gables. The basement is an arcade extending the whole distance between the wings, the 8 arches being carried on fluted Doric pilasters, with arabesque ornaments. Above the principal floor, at 50 ft. from the ground, is a pierced parapet, and over this rise the gables. The central tower, 70 ft. high, in which is the elaborate entrance porch, projects boldly, and is divided into three stories, the 3rd exhibiting the full armorial bearings of the Earl of Salisbury; in the parapet is the date of the completion of the building, 1611, and above are the Earl's crest and coronet. A clock turret with cupola crowns the whole. The wings have projecting angle turrets, 50 ft. high, with cupola roofs 20 ft. high, enriched central porches, and handsome oriels. The materials are brick, with stone pilasters, parapets, and dressings, and, being happily free from any incrustation of London smoke, have, with the weathering of two centuries and a half, toned down into delightful harmony. The ornamental gates in front of the house were erected on the occasion of the visit of Her Majesty in 1846.

The N. front, though less ornate, is large in style and very effective: the principal feature is the central compartment, with enriched entrance of bold design. The ends are also good in their way: the E. end especially, as seen in combina-

tion with the garden and terrace, has a charming air of quaint antiquity.

The State Rooms are stately and superb; as a whole, perhaps the finest remaining examples of their class and time. The *Hall*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Marble Hall*, is a spacious and lofty room, 50 ft. by 30, with a coved ceiling, divided into painted panels, and amply lighted by a great oriel at the upper end, and 3 on the S. side. At the lower end is a massive carved screen, overlaid with heraldic bearings; the walls are wainscoted with oak, and hung with tapestry.

The *Grand Staircase*, 35 ft. by 20 ft. 9 in., of 5 landings, has massive carved balusters with naked figures playing on bagpipes and other uncouth musical instruments, and lions holding heraldic shields. On the walls are portraits of the Cecils by Zuccherro, Vandyck, Lely, Kneller, Reynolds, and Beechey. Notice the open-work wicket-gate on the first landing, put there, as is supposed, to prevent the dogs from intruding into the state apartments above.

The *Long Gallery* is striking from its unusual proportions, 163 ft. by 20, and 16 ft. high. It has a floor of dark oak, grotesque panelling on the walls, a flat "fret sealinge" of complex pattern, now picked out with gold, and two massive fireplaces with dogs. It is lit by a long line of side windows, and fitted with coats of mail and rare old furniture—among other things being some choice antique Japanese cabinets, Queen Elizabeth's cradle, and many curious old pictures.

King James's Room, originally "The Great Chamber," at the E. end of the gallery, is a superb room, 59 ft. by 27 ft. 6 in., and 21 ft. high, gorgeous in carving, gold, and colour, and lighted by 3 tall oriels. The great feature of the room is the grand chimney-piece, 12 ft. wide, of

coloured marbles, the supports being Doric columns of black marble. Above, in a niche of dark stone, is a life-size bronze statue of James I., crowned and holding a sceptre. Silver fire-dogs, silver gilt candelabra, chairs and sofas with gilt frames and crimson velvet cushions, form the furniture; and on the walls are the family portraits, and other important works.

Under the Long Gallery, and of the same size, is the *Armoury*, where among other interesting suits of armour are many Spanish pieces, relics of the Great Armada, which were thrown ashore when the ships were wrecked, and sent to Burghley as trophies.

At the W. end of the gallery is the *Library*, a room corresponding in size and place to King James's Room, at the E. end. The room is a noble one, and well fitted, but its great attraction is the fine collection of printed books and MSS. (many with choice illuminations). It also contains a fine portrait, by *Zuccherò*, of Robert Earl of Salisbury, the founder of the house, 1608, *æt.* 48, in his robes as Knight of the Garter, and other pictures and objects of interest and curiosity. The state papers, originally kept in the Library, are now preserved in a strong room in the basement. They include Lord Burghley's Diary, a mass of documents relating to the chief events in the reign of James I., and upwards of 13,000 letters of the first Cecils, extending from Henry VIII. to James I., all carefully arranged, classified, and catalogued.

Other state rooms are the *Summer Dining Room*, under King James's Room; the *Winter Dining Room*, a handsome room, 31 ft. by 29, containing many curious and interesting portraits, including Peter the Great of Russia, and Charles XII. of Sweden, by *Kneller*, Henry IV. of France, James I. and Charles I.

by *Van Somer*, and the Duke of Wellington, by *Wilkie*.

The *Chapel* has an unusually fine painted window of Flemish work, representing in compartments various Scriptural subjects. The organ is modern—the original one, called King James', is now in the Summer Drawing Room. The whole of the ground-floor of the E. wing is occupied by private apartments.

Most of the principal rooms contain portraits of members of the Salisbury family. Besides these, and others already mentioned incidentally, there are many of personages of historic fame. Of Queen Elizabeth there are no fewer than 5 portraits, including the remarkable half-length by *Zuccherò*, in which she is represented in an extraordinary jewelled head-dress, with huge transparent wings, and a still more extraordinary yellow gown embroidered with mouths, eyes, and ears, a serpent on her sleeve, and a rainbow in her hand, and which is inscribed, "Non sine sole Iris." Another is by *Hilliard*. Of Mary Queen of Scots there is one by *P. Oudry*, dated 1578, *æt.* 36, and painted when she was a prisoner at Sheffield. Another, in an oval frame, supposed to represent her, is attributed to *Sir Antonio More*, but it is really *unknown*. Of James I., the best is one by *Mytens*. Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, a worldly Jewish countenance, half-length, *Mark Gheeraedts*. Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, $\frac{3}{4}$ -l., *Van Somer*. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, $\frac{1}{2}$ -l., in white doublet richly embroidered in gold, and furred cloak, *Mark Gheeraedts*. William III., *Kneller*. A repetition of the Hampton Court Beauty, Lady Ranelagh, by *Kneller*. Algernon, 10th Earl of Northumberland, Countess, and child, $\frac{1}{2}$ -l., *Vandyck*.

Among the Salisbury portraits may be noticed—Thomas Cecil, Earl

of Exeter, and his half-brother Robert, Earl of Salisbury, ancestors of the two great Cecil families, *Zucchero*. Mildred Coke, Lady Burghley, 2nd wife of the great Lord Burghley, and mother of Robert Earl of Salisbury, *Zucchero*. James Cecil, 1st Marquis of Salisbury, *Beechey*. Mary, 1st Marchioness of Salisbury, a charming whole-length, walking in a garden, *Reynolds*.

Near the house are a riding-school and a tennis-court, both large buildings.

The gardens and grounds about the house are laid out with great taste, and kept in perfect order. When Evelyn "went to see my Lord of Salisbury's palace," March 11, 1643, he thought "the most considerable rarity besides the house (inferior to few then in England for its architecture) was the garden and vineyard rarely well watered and planted;" and Pepys, who was here many times (and on one occasion as he walked through the house "would fain have stolen a pretty dog that followed me, but could not, which troubled me"), was also delighted "above all with the gardens, such as I never saw in all my life; nor so good flowers, nor so great gooseberries, as big as nutmegs"—and now, after more than two centuries have passed away, the gardens retain all their pre-eminence.

The park, the finest in the county, is 10 m. in circumference, undulating, with the Lea flowing through it on the N., and abounding in noble trees. Some of the trees are famous. The Lion Oak, near the house, is over 30 ft. in girth, of most venerable antiquity, and though dilapidated from age, still verdant. More famous, however, is Queen Elizabeth's Oak, by the avenue—Hatfield Park is celebrated for its avenues—leading towards the vineyard and river Lea. According to a constant tradition, Elizabeth was sitting

reading under this oak when the news was brought her of the death of Queen Mary; in a cabinet in the library is kept the broad-brimmed hat she wore when she received the message. The oak is now little more than a hollow trunk, the upper part being all gone, but it still throws out leaves from a few thin branches, is railed round, and carefully preserved. The avenue leads by the Gardener's Lodge to the *Vineyard* mentioned above. It is very carefully kept, and curious as almost the last of its age remaining. Beyond it are equally curious yew hedges, and a delightful terrace by the Lea, here crossed by a Gothic bridge of recent erection.

The Park is open to the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and the House may be seen on application on the same days when the family are away.

Just off the Great North Road, 3 m. N. of Hatfield, is the parish of **Lemsford**, adjoining which is *Brocket Hall*, as old Chauncy wrote, "situated upon a dry hill in a fair park, well wooded and greatly timbered"—the residence of Lord Mount-Stephen. It stands on the Lea, just beyond Lemsford Mills. The name comes from the Brockets, its early owners. It passed by marriage, early in the 17th cent., to the Reads, from them to the Loves, in the next century by purchase to the Lambs, and now belongs to Earl Cowper. The present mansion was begun by Sir Matthew Lamb, and completed by his son, Sir Peniston Lamb, Bart., created (1776) Baron, and (1780) Viscount Melbourne. It is a large and stately, though somewhat formal, structure, of 4 stories, with the offices below. In front of it the Lea spreads out so as to form a broad sheet of water, crossed a little higher by a stone bridge of 3 arches, which serves as the approach to the hall. Both

house and bridge were designed by James Paine, the architect. The grand staircase and drawing-room have been much praised for their fine proportions. The park is varied in surface, affords some good views, and contains some fine trees: a large oak near the hall is called Queen Elizabeth's, from a tradition that when under the charge of Sir Thomas Pope, at Hatfield, she was permitted to come here for occasional change, and used to sit under this oak. Brocket Hall has the distinction of having been successively the residence of two Prime Ministers—Lord Melbourne, who died here, Nov. 24, 1848, and Lord Palmerston.

Opposite the entrance gates to the Park is a neat little Ch. in E. E. style, erected by the Dowager Countess Cowper as a memorial to her husband.

[*For continuation of the main line to Hitchin, see p. 49.*]

There are three branch lines from Hatfield, viz. to Hertford; to Luton and Dunstable; and to St. Albans.

(1) To *Hertford*. After leaving Hatfield and proceeding about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the main line, the Railway branches off to the rt. and arrives at

24 m. Cole Green (Stat.).

At $25\frac{1}{4}$ m. is **Hertingfordbury** (Stat.), a pleasant village. The Ch. of St. Mary, restored and a large part of it rebuilt in 1891, by Earl Cowper, is a 15th century building with a tower and short slender spire. Architecturally it has no special features, but it is noted as being the burial-place of the Cowpers. The chapel on the N. side of the chancel is the mausoleum of that family. On the N. wall there is a marble monument with medallion portrait to William 2nd Earl Cowper; but the most important is the one on the W. side in alto-relievo,

by Roubiliac to Spencer Cowper (d. 1727), and his two wives. When a young man he was tried at the Hertford Assizes in 1699 for the murder of Miss Sarah Stout. He was, however, honourably acquitted, as the death of the young lady was clearly caused by her own hand. He afterwards became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, "and presided on many trials for murder, ever cautious and mercifully inclined, remembering the great peril which he himself had undergone." The Lord Chancellor Cowper lies buried here, but there is no memorial to him.

On S. of chancel is an altar-tomb, in various coloured marbles, to Sir Wm. Harrington, with recumbent effigies in alabaster of the knight and his wife, arms, and a long rhyming inscription. On the chancel floor is a brass to Thos. Ellis (d. 1608), Grace his wife (d. 1612), and their infant son. On the N. side an elaborate monument, with a recumbent effigy of Lady Calvert (d. 1622). There are also many tablets in the nave and aisle to the Keightleys and other old families, and one (on S. wall) to Sir Gore Ouseley, Ambassador Extraordinary to Persia, died Nov. 1844.

PANSHANGER, the seat of Earl Cowper, lies to the N. Cole Green is the nearest Rly. Stat., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by a charming walk through Panshanger Park; but the distance is very little farther from the Hertingfordbury Stat., and the walk is equally beautiful through the other side of the park, by a path nearly parallel to the Mimram, here a very pretty stream.

The manor of Blakemere, or, as Chauncy writes it, Blakesware, was bought by the first Lord Cowper—the Lord Chancellor Cowper of the reign of Anne and the early years of George I.—of a merchant of London named Elwes; and in 1720

he added largely to the property by the purchase of an estate at Hertingfordbury of a Mrs. Culling. The Chancellor built himself a house at Colne (now Cole) Green, in which he died, Oct. 10, 1723. This continued to be the family seat till 1801, when it was taken down by the 5th Earl Cowper, and the present house on higher ground, about 1 m. N., was altered and enlarged.

Panshanger in its present state is a stucco-fronted, semi-castellated Gothic mansion of the Walpole-Wyatt type, most unsatisfactory when examined closely, but grandiose and picturesque when looked at in connection with its surroundings. The Drawing-room, or Picture Gallery, as it is sometimes called, in which the more important of the paintings are hung, is a noble and richly furnished room, lighted by three lanterns and a large bay window, from which there is a splendid view over the terrace, gardens, and park.

The Italian pictures, which constitute the glory of Panshanger, were chiefly collected by George Nassau, 3rd Earl Cowper, who went to Florence a young man in 1762, married and settled there, was created a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and there spent most of his remaining years. A collection formed under such circumstances was likely to be exceptionally rich, as this is, in pictures of the Florentine school. The following are some of the more important examples:—

Portrait of a Man, with landscape background, admirably painted, and exquisite in feeling, *Perugino*; Waagen says by *Francia*; but the ascription is probably correct. Madonna and Child, *Raphael*; an early work, much in the manner of *Perugino*, but very tender and graceful; and the grave, dreamy expression of the Mother looking out of the picture imparts an elevation of tone

sometimes absent in *Raphael's* later representations of this theme. Finer, however, larger in style, and more mature in thought, is a later Madonna by the great master (it is dated 1508), in which the Mother bends forward in rapt contemplation of the Child, seated on her knee. The face of the Child is not satisfactory, but that of the Virgin gains on one the more it is studied, as indeed does the painting as a whole. By it is a picture that does not suffer even by comparison with *Raphael's* masterly work, the Holy Family, by *Fra Bartolommeo* (*Baccio della Porta*). The Virgin is seated in the centre of the picture, under the shade of a palm-tree; by her side is St. Joseph; the infant Saviour on her lap has just given a cross to the young St. John, who is standing by, and who presses it to his breast with a saddened forecasting of the future. This is evidently the keynote of the picture; and the still, subdued attitude and expressions of the personages, the sombre richness of the colour in sky and landscape, as in the group itself,—all serve to deepen the still, religious pathos of the scene. It is undoubtedly the finest work by *Bartolommeo* in this country, and among the finest extant. It is about 5 ft. by 4 ft., and in one or two places a little injured by the restorer. Virgin Enthroned, *P. Veronese*, an altar-piece, with saints and emblems and much ecclesiastical paraphernalia; very ably painted. A companion piece, the Prodigal's Return, by *Guericina*, is also good in its way. Ecce Homo, *Correggio*, unfinished, but fine in colour and powerful in conception. By *Correggio* also is a Virgin and Child that may be usefully compared with *Raphael's* Madonna. Children, by *Titian*, is much restored; as is also the Pieta, which Waagen attributes (without much reason perhaps) to *Daniele da Volterra*. The Nativity, *Carlo Dolce*, full of refine-

ment. Sibyl, *Guido*, freely and well painted. Portrait of himself, *Andrea del Sarto*. Standing behind a table at which he has been writing, the painter looks with a frank, manly, unembarrassed gaze at his visitor. A capital portrait. So, too, is that of a lady with a music-book in her hand. Two legends of Saints, by *Andrea del Sarto*, are obscure to the uninitiated, and not of much artistic value. His other picture, a predella of Joseph making himself known to his brethren, is of a better order. By *Moroni* there is a good and characteristic head of a man. A Mountainous Coast, with fishermen, *Salvator Rosa*, somewhat injured by the cleaner, but a capital work; the best landscape in the collection. Also by *Salvator* are another larger and two smaller landscapes, but they are of inferior value.

Of the pictures other than Italian, and chiefly portraits, one of the most remarkable is an equestrian portrait of Marshal Turenne, by *Rembrandt*, on a canvas $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 6 ft., and affording the painter full scope for his vigorous pencil and wondrous combination of light and shade. It appears to be the only life-sized equestrian portrait *Rembrandt* painted, and the painter can hardly be congratulated on his horsemanship. By *Velasquez*, there is a clever head of a Boy with a Dog. By *N. Poussin*, is a manly, unaffected head of Du Quesnoy (Il Fiammingo) the sculptor, best known by his carvings on ivory of children. Villiers Duke of Buckingham is one of *Janssens'* coarse, unflattering, suggestive full-lengths, which the historical student finds so interesting. Francis Bacon, a half-length by *Van Somer*, is a repetition of a familiar picture. John, Duke of Nassau, with his Family, is one of those lordly groups which nobody ever painted like *Vandyck*; and this is one of his best: it was painted in 1634,—before, therefore,

he was rendered careless by the full tide of London prosperity. The portrait by him of Percy Earl of Northumberland is a duplicate of that at Cassiobury. And there are nine portraits by him in the dining-room. By *Sir Peter Lely* there are two or three uninteresting portraits. *Sir Godfrey Kneller* has a good half-length of the first Earl, Lord Chancellor Cowper; of whom, however, there is a more characteristic whole-length, in his Chancellor's robes, with the great seal by his side, a stately work by the elder *Richardson*,—of whose careful though somewhat dull pencil there are other specimens here.

There are two fine works by *Reynolds* in the North Library, Lady Melbourne and her eldest son; and her three boys, one afterwards Prime Minister.

The Cowper portraits are of course numerous and interesting. One group, as an example of the Conversation Pieces that Hogarth often essayed, and Zoffany rendered so popular, and as a representation of the Florentine Earl, the collector of the Panshanger pictures, is worth noting: George Nassau, 3rd Earl Cowper, and his family are represented as a musical party of six: the Countess at the harpsichord, the Earl playing the violoncello. There are also portraits by *Reynolds* (one or two very good ones), *Hoppner*, *Northcote*, *Lawrence*, &c.

The park is very delightful, and there are several open paths. It is of considerable size, finely timbered, undulating, with the pretty Mimram winding through its midst, and below the house expanding into a lake. The ancestral trees of Panshanger are a delight to the eye and the memory. Many are of large size, but more of magnificent form. By the Cole Green gate are several noble old oaks of from 17 to 20 ft. in girth, and most picturesque. But the pride of the park is the

famous Panshanger Oak, which stands on a broad lawn, a little to the W. of the house, and has been figured in most of the published histories of English trees. It was known as the Great Oak when Arthur Young wrote his 'View of the Agriculture of Hertfordshire,' and he says it was so known in 1709. It was then estimated to contain 796 cubic feet of timber; in 1822 Strutt reckoned it to contain 1000 ft. He gave the thickness of the trunk as 19 ft. at 3 ft. from the ground. The trunk now measures 20 ft. 4 in. at 5 ft. from the ground. But it is not so much its size as its perfect form and symmetry that renders it so impressive. It rises from the ground a clear stem without a break for some 12 ft., then its glorious branches spread out equally on all sides, sweeping the ground at their extremities and forming a circle 100 ft. across, the main stem rising upwards without a bend, "tall as the mast of some great ammiral," and sending off at regular distances duly diminishing branches till the whole is a majestic mound of foliage. This magnificent tree is, however, past its prime. Access to the park, and, upon application, to the grounds, is most liberally accorded; and permission is very freely granted to see the pictures whenever the rooms are not actually occupied by the family.

Besides Panshanger, the principal seats are *Cole Green House* (Mrs. Allen) and *Woolmers* (W. H. Wodehouse, Esq.), near Lilly Green. In this park is a remarkable spring. It discharges several thousand gallons of water per minute, which flows into the river Lea.

27 m. Hertford (Stat., Cowbridge)
(see Rte. 1). _____

(2) To *Luton*. Turning off to the l. at about 2½ m. from Hatfield the branch line reaches

At 21½ m. Ayot St. Peter's (Stat.). The present Ch. of St. Peter is a modern edifice in E.E. style, erected in 1875, J. P. Seddon, architect. A former Ch., which stood ½ m. away from the village, was a curious octagonal building, of the last cent., with a detached tower, forming the entrance to the ch.-yd. It was pulled down in 1862 and replaced by another, but this building was struck by lightning and burnt in 1874. Bocket Hall is 1 m. S. (see *ante*).

About 2 m. N.W. is the village of *Ayot St. Lawrence*. There are two churches, but one is now a ruin. The latter was an unusual Dec. building, with two chancels, with a Perp. tower. The remains of the windows and the arch in the manorial chancel are very fine. It was intended by Sir Lionel Lyde, Bart., in 1779, that this building should be levelled to the ground, but he was prevented from doing so by the Bp. of Lincoln. The present Ch. erected by Sir Lionel Lyde, stands in the park. It is a classic edifice from the designs of Nicolas Revett, with a rectangular nave and apsidal chancel. The front consists of a colonnade with a portico in the centre. Pavilions at either end, are memorials to the founder and the architect. *Ayot House*, a red brick building standing in a fine park, formerly belonged to Sir William Parr, brother to Queen Catherine Parr, afterwards to the Lyde family, and now to the Ames family. Here are preserved a hat said to belong to Henry VIII., and the shoes of Queen Anne Boleyn. At the back of the house are the remains of a Tudor mansion having a curious room without any windows, in which, tradition states that Queen Catherine was confined.

25 m. Wheathampstead (Stat.), an old village situated on the river Lea, and so named, it is said, from

the fine wheat grown in the neighbourhood. It was a Royal manor in Edward the Confessor's time, and is traditionally supposed to have furnished flour ground at the village mill on the Lea to the King's table. He gave the manor to the Abbey of Westminster, and it remained with it till 1880, when it passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Bishop Oliver Sutton, of Lincoln, granted an indulgence for the erection of the town in May, 1290. It was here that the Barons in 1312 assembled their forces against Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II.

The Ch. of St. Helen is a fine cruciform building in E. E. and Dec. styles, with a massive central tower (date 1290) and lead-covered spire. It is one of the most interesting parish churches in the county, and was thoroughly restored in 1866. In the S. transept, or Bocket Chapel, is a Saxon doorway, the remains of a shrine, and an altar tomb with figures of Sir John Bocket in armour, and his wife Margaret, 1543. The N. transept is shut off with a screen of fine renaissance work. Some pews dated 1628, and probably the old carved pulpit, came from the private chapel in Lamer Park. In the Ch. is a fine tomb with recumbent figures of John Garrard and his wife Elizabeth, 1677; it is recorded that the fathers of both were Lord Mayors of London. There are also two brasses, one of Hugh Bostock and his wife Margaret (c. 1450), parents of "John of Wheathampstead," Abbot of St. Albans, who was born at Mackery End (see St. Albans); and another of John Heyworth and wife (1502). The reredos in the N. transept, some fragments of old coeval glass in the window above it, the beautiful canopied piscina at the high altar and the font, all show the leopard's head, supposed to be the badge of the

Macri family of Macri or Mackery End. There are handsome national schools near the Ch. built in 1862, and twice enlarged since.

To the S.E., and partly in Sandridge parish, are some early earthworks called the Devil's Dyke, an entrenchment about 30 ft. deep and 80 feet wide, and parallel to it on the E. is a moat called the Slod. *Lamer Park*, the seat of Major-General Cherry-Garrard, is on a hill to the N. of the town. *Wheathampstead House* is the residence of the Earl of Cavan.

3 m. N. is the village of **Kimpton**. The Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul is an E. E. building, with a square western tower; on the S. side is the Dacre Chapel, separated from the aisle by an oak screen elaborately carved. It contains a monument to Thomas Brand, Lord Dacre, died 1851. The Ch. was restored in 1861, when a N. aisle was constructed. The tower was restored in 1887. A reredos and painted window were added in 1890 to the 22nd Baron Dacre. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, the half-brother of William I., owned the manor after the Conquest. The manor-house, called *The Hoo*, the property of Viscount Hampden, is a noble mansion standing in a well-wooded park. *Lawrence End*, on the border of Bedfordshire, is the seat of George Oakley, Esq. *Blackmore End* is the residence of Mrs. Birley Baxendale.

27 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Harpenden (Stat.) (see Rte. 3).

The line shortly afterwards enters Bedfordshire; and in the parish of East Hyde is **New Mill End** (Stat.), close to Chiltern Green (Stat. Midland Rly.) (see Rte. 5).

32 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Luton (Stat.) (see Rte. 5).

(3) To *St. Albans*. This is a short branch line of about 6 m. from

Hatfield, with one intermediate station at **Smallford**. The G. N. Rly. Stat. is 1 m. from the Cathedral on the London Road, and the line continues to the L. & N.-W. Rly. Stat. at the bottom of Holywell Hill (see Rte. 3).

The main line from Hatfield, after passing over Digswell viaduct, reaches

22 m. Welwyn (Stat.). This small town is situated on the Great North Road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the station, and is watered by the river Mimram or Maran. The Ch. of St. Mary is an E. E. and Dec. edifice, having a modern square embattled tower with a turret at the S.E. corner. Dr. Young, the author of "Night Thoughts," was rector here, and there is a tablet in the N. aisle to his memory (died 1765), and also to his wife, Lady Elizabeth (Lee). There is a fine avenue of lime-trees in the Rectory grounds, which were planted by Dr. Young.

The Frythe (C. W. Wilshere, Esq., J.P.), 1 m. S., has for centuries been the seat of the Wilshere family; the present mansion, commanding a fine view, is, however, modern.

Danesbury (Col. Arthur Blake, J.P.), 1 m. N., is a pleasant seat situated in a fine park.

Lockleys (G. E. Dering, Esq.), a large house on the road from the stat. contains some valuable pictures.

The village of **Digswell**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., is chiefly noted for the large viaduct of 40 arches of the G. N. Rly. which spans the valley of the Mimram. The Ch. of St. John is an E. E. edifice of the 13th centy., with a western tower. It contains some fine brasses. One to John Perient and his lady (1415) is especially interesting (eng. in *Cussans*). He was an esquire to Richard II., Henry IV., [Hertfordshire.]

and Henry V., and Master of the Horse to Joan of Navarre. He is represented in armour with a pointed helmet, and his wife has a head-dress and mantle of the period, and has a hedgehog at her feet. There are also others to John Perient, his son (1442); Wm. Robert (1484); Thomas Hoore and wife (1495).

2 m. S.E. of Welwyn Station is the village of **Tewin**. The Ch. of St. Peter stands on a hill, and has an embattled western tower. It contains an elaborate monument to Sir Joseph Sabine, consisting of a marble pyramid 15 ft. high, with a recumbent figure of a Roman soldier, and decorated with shields. He fought under the Duke of Marlborough, and for his services was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, where he died in 1739. In the Ch.-yd. is the tomb of Lady Ann Grimston, the wife of Sir Samuel Grimston of Gorhambury. She died in 1710. This tomb has excited much curiosity and is visited every year by many persons. Growing from beneath the tomb are seven ash-trees from one root, and three sycamores in like manner connected. These have lifted the stonework and entwined themselves with the iron rails. A fence has been placed round the tomb for protection, as it was found that unscrupulous visitors were in the habit of taking away "relics."

"Near the Ch. used formerly to stand Tewin House, the residence of General Sabine. The site of the old mansion may easily be discovered by the grassy irregularities which mark the foundation and cellars. There is a story connected with this old house, which has excited some attention, and is detailed in the notes to Miss Edgeworth's tale of 'Castle Rackrent.' A Lady Cathcart, whose remains repose in the adjacent ch.-yd., had for her first husband a Mr. Fleet,

and, after becoming twice a widow, she married Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, and in 1745 she entered a *fourth* time into the estate of matrimony with Col. Hugh Maguire. This worthy person, soon after the marriage, took his wife to Ireland, and kept her in an old house, in an obscure part of that country during the remainder of his life, in close confinement, without any assigned cause. It is said that the infamous husband was visited occasionally by the gentry of his neighbourhood, and whilst at dinner with them used to send a message, with *his compliments*, to Lady Cathcart, informing her that the company had the honour to drink her health, and he would be glad to know if there was anything at the table which she would like to eat. The uniform reply *professed to be sent back* was that 'she had everything she wanted.' It is to be presumed that the company who visited this man were content to investigate the good things on his table without troubling themselves about the welfare of his poor wife, who was thus kept in durance vile for nearly twenty years, and only upon the death of her unworthy and unnatural husband was she released from her solitary confinement. She was then discovered nearly in a state of nudity, and her understanding appeared to be impaired by her long imprisonment. The treatment which she received did not encourage her to verify a resolution which she had inscribed as a poesy on her wedding ring—'If I survive, I will have five.' We are told that her avowed motives for these numerous engagements were, the first to please her parents, the second for money, the third for title, and the fourth because 'The devil owed her a grudge, and would punish her for all her sins.' Lady Cathcart lived several years afterwards at Tewin

House, and it is said danced at Welwyn Assembly with the spirit of a young woman when she was past 80; she died in 1789 at the advanced age of 97. It has often been said that 'truth is stranger than fiction,' and the story of Lady Cathcart is indeed a strange truth." —*A Guide to Hertfordshire.*

Tewin Water (Earl of Limerick) is a charming seat in a small thickly wooded park watered by the river Mimram. It is the property of Earl Cowper. *Marden Hill* also belongs to Earl Cowper.

About 1½ m. N.E. of Tewin is **Bramfield**, or *Braintfield*. The Ch. of St. Andrew is in E. E. style, built on the site of a former edifice. The tower and spire were rebuilt in 1840, and the whole building restored in 1870. There is a monument in the chancel to George, Viscount Grandison (d. 1699) and Lady Mary his wife (d. 1671). Thomas à Becket, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have held the living, and a pond near the Ch. still bears his name. *Queen Hoo Hall*, now a farmhouse, was formerly a fine Elizabethan mansion and the residence of the Grandison family.

After passing through two tunnels the line reaches

25 m. Knebworth (Stat.). This quiet village will always be noted for having been the home of two famous men, Bulwer-Lytton, 1st Lord Lytton, and his son the 1st Earl Lytton.

KNEBWORTH PARK, for centuries the property of the Lytton family, is finely wooded and well stocked with deer. The house is beautifully situated on high ground. At the time of the Conquest it was a fortress, and continued so till the reign of Henry VII., when it became the property of Sir Robert

Lytton. He commenced a large quadrangular Tudor mansion, the front being part of the early fortress. It was completed by his successors. Mrs. Elizabeth Bulwer-Lytton, mother of Lord Lytton, pulled down three sides of it, which were in a ruinous state, and restored the fourth, which now forms the present residence. An old gate-house was removed, and rebuilt as one of the entrance lodges to the park. In 1883 the mansion was again considerably enlarged by Lord Lytton: a new south wing with an entrance was added. He also expended large sums upon the grounds; a drive nearly a mile long towards Stevenage, and two new entrance lodges to the park, were made.

The exterior of the house has a castellated parapet, and has highly ornamented turrets with cupolas. In the front it is profusely covered with heraldic designs and pinnacles surmounted with griffins. The house contains a fine old banquetting hall with an Elizabethan oak-screen and minstrels' gallery and panelled wainscoting by Inigo Jones. It is decorated with banners and suits of armour of the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. The ceiling is temp. Henry VIII. and on the frieze round the hall is the following inscription in black letters:—

“ Read the Rede of this Old Roof Tree,
Here be trust safe, Opinion free.
Knightly Right Hand, Christian Knee;
Worth in all, Wit in some;
Laughter open, Slander dumb.
Hearth where rooted Friendships grow,
Safe as Altar, even to Foe;
And the sparks that upward go,
When the hearth-flame dies below;
If thy sap in these may be,
Fear no Winter, Old Roof Tree ! ”

Here Lord Lytton was accustomed to gather round him many celebrated literary men, including Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, John Forster, and others. Theatrical entertainments

were given, and in order to produce funds for establishing “The Guild of Literature and Art” at Stevenage (see *post*), Lord Lytton wrote a drama entitled “Not so bad as we seem,” which was acted by his friends.

The other rooms are richly decorated with antique furniture, tapestries, and armour. Sir Rowland Lytton entertained Queen Elizabeth here on several occasions, and the room in which she slept is still called “Queen Elizabeth's chamber.” It contains a massive carved oak bedstead, with nearly life-sized figures supporting the canopy. The over-mantel is also of carved oak of the 16th cent.

There are numerous pictures, principally family portraits. On the grand staircase is the portrait of Spinola by Velasquez, and in the principal drawing-room, which is decorated with heraldic designs, is Maclise's painting, “Caxton's printing-office in the Almonry at Westminster.” The Portrait Gallery runs along the S. side of the building and contains portraits of Edward VI., Mary Stuart, Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Philip Sidney, Nell Gwynn, by *Lely*, and other portraits of many great writers.

The pleasure-grounds on the W. side of the house are formally laid out and adorned with stone balustrades, and statues. An avenue of lime-trees leads to a lake, and at the side of it is a cottage in which Lord Lytton wrote many of his poems. A portion of the garden called the “Wilderness” was planted by the late earl. Near to it is a maze. In the rosary is an obelisk of red granite, erected by Lord Lytton to the memory of his mother. It bears the following inscription:—

DEDICATED BY HER GRATEFUL SON,
To the Memory of

ELIZABETH BULWER-LYTTON.

Oblit. Dec. 19th, 1843.

“Source of my life, upon its morn and noon
Shedding the light that dwells in parent
eyes,
Now, in the shadows of its eve, I rear
Towards griefless stars this monument to
thee.”

Emblem of memories raised by Christian
hopes

Far above graves. Mark how serene in
heaven

The upright column leaves the funeral
urn.”

E. B. LYTTON,
May 25th, 1866.

Lord Lytton, like Byron, had a favourite dog, and a stone, with a pathetic inscription to the memory of “Beau,” may be seen in the garden.

The **Ch.**, dedicated to St. Mary, and in the park, is an E. E. building with Norm. portions and a western tower. There is an octagonal pulpit, carved with scenes of the life of Christ, and a panel dated 1567. Many of the pews are of massive old oak. In the chancel over the communion table is a painting of the Last Supper, and on the floor is a brass (eng. in *Cussans*) to Simon Bache, treasurer to Henry V. (dated 1414). The stained glass window on the S. side of the nave was erected by the Countess of Lytton to her two elder sons, both of whom died at early ages. On the N. side of the chancel is the Lytton Chapel, shut off by iron palisading. It contains many fine monuments to older members of the family. Lord Lytton's mother constructed a mausoleum, an octagonal building, in the park. Here she and others of the family are interred. On the outside is an epitaph to her memory by her son. A description of the mausoleum is given in “The Student,” in which the author evidently expected to be buried, as he says, “Stretched on the odorous grass, I see on the opposite shore that quiet church, where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep, that mausoleum where my own dust shall rest at last, and the turrets of my childhood's home.” But his re-

mains now lie in Westminster Abbey. The late Earl Lytton, who died in Paris in 1891, whilst ambassador there, is buried in the mausoleum.

Outside the Park are some almshouses, erected by Mr. E. Bulwer-Lytton in 1836, and supported by the family.

2 m. S.W. of Knebworth is the village of **Codicote**. The **Ch.** of St. Giles is E. E. with a fine square tower at the W. end. On the S. side of the chancel is the Dacre Chapel, which, according to an inscription, was built by Henry Chevall in 1312, and was restored by James Bine, M.D., in 1736. On the main road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is the *Node*, the residence of Mrs. Dawson Lambton.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Knebworth Stat. is **Datchworth**. The **Ch.** of All Saints (restored in 1870) is a Dec. building with a few Norm. remains, standing on high ground. The spire is a conspicuous object for miles round. There is an excellent clock striking the chimes, added as memorial to a late Rector.

3 m. N.W. of Knebworth is **St. Paul's Walden**. The **Ch.** of All Saints (restored 1893), is an ancient building of various styles of architecture, having a Renaissance chancel with a Gothic nave. It contains a monument to Henry Stapleford (d. 1631), who was servant to Queen Elizabeth, Kings James I. and Charles I. There is also a memorial to Capt. William Fothergill, R.N. (d. 1817), who fought in the Peninsular War. *St. Paul's Walden Bury* is the property of Lord Glamis, and *The Hoo* belongs to Viscount Hampden.

2 m. further N.W. is **King's Walden**. The **Ch.** is situated in a fine deer park attached to *The Bury*

(T. F. Harrison, Esq.), a modern mansion on the site of an old Elizabethan building. The Ch., a stone edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave with clerestory and chancel, separated by a Dec. screen. A chapel on the N. side, erected in the middle of the 17th cent., formerly the burial-place of the Hale family, who resided here for many generations, is now the vestry. A short distance off at Preston, a hamlet of Hitchin, is *Temple Dinsley* (Frederick Macmillan, Esq.). It was formerly the property of the Knights Templars, who established a Preceptory here, and now belongs to H. M. Pryor, Esq.

28½ m. **Stevenage** (Stat.). A small but increasing country town on the Great North Road, which in the old coaching days was a place of some importance with several old inns, since converted into private residences. The name is derived from the Saxon *Stigenhaght*, = hills by the highway. Straw plaiting is carried on here and in the neighbourhood, but only to a very much more limited extent than formerly.

The Ch. of St. Nicholas is ½ m. N.E. of the town, and is approached by a fine avenue of trees. It is chiefly an E. E. building with a western tower and a tall spire. The interior is imposing, consisting of a nave with aisles, separated by octagonal pillars and pointed arches, and a chancel with two small chapels. There are some carved stalls; and the font, supported by four pillars, is under an early Norm. arch at the W. end. A brass representing a priest in his robes, Stephen Hellard (1506), is in the chancel. There is also a modern Ch., built by Sir A. Blomfield, A.R.A., in 1861, at the S. end of the town. Near to it, and conspicuous from the Rly., is a Gothic building, erected through the exertions of Lord Lytton and Charles

Dickens, and intended to be "The Guild of Literature and Art,"—a retreat for decayed and necessitous authors and artists. The plan, however, failed, as no one could be prevailed upon to live in it.

½ m. S. near the high road are six hills or barrows, supposed to be of Danish origin.

1½ m. further S. is the small village of **Shephall**, in a secluded situation. The Ch. of St. Mary is an E. E. building, and is chiefly remarkable for the number of memorials, including two brasses, to the Nodes family from the 16th to 18th century. The earliest is to George Nodes (d. 1564), Sergeant of the buckhounds to Henry VIII. *Shephall Bury* (Major Alfred Heathcote, R.E.) is a modern red brick mansion in a well-wooded park.

1 m. to the E. is **Aston**. The Ch. of St. Mary standing on a hill is an E. E. building with Perp. additions. In the nave is a brass to John Kent (d. 1592), his wife and ten children. He was servant to King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. *Aston Bury*, a 16th cent. manor-house of red brick with tall twisted chimneys, formerly belonged to the Boteler family. It contains some fine apartments, one long room running the whole length of the house, and two noble staircases with elaborately carved balustrades.

About 2 m. further E. is **Bennington**, a place anciently of importance, being a residence of the kings of Mercia; a Council was held here in 850 under King Bertulph. The Ch. of St. Peter is an interesting 14th cent. edifice, having a nave with a clerestory, a chancel, a chapel on the N. side, and a western tower. It contains many memorials to the Benstedes. In the chancel are two altar-tombs, each with recumbent figures of a knight and lady, members of the Benstede family. There

are also memorials to the Cæsars, who lived here in the 17th cent., and a portion of a brass to a priest. In the chancel are triple sedilia, and over the porch is a figure of St. George, or St. Michael, and the Dragon. There is a fine ring of 8 bells. Close to the Ch. are the remains of an old Castle of the Benstedes; the site is now occupied by a modern red brick house. About 1 m. from the village is *Bennington Park* (A. W. M. Campbell, Esq., J.P.), one of the three deer parks in Hertfordshire mentioned in Domesday Book, and on that account the land is tithe free at the present day. The mansion was burnt down more than one hundred years ago, and a substantial building erected near the old site. *Lordship* (Leonard Proctor, Esq.).

2½ m. N. and 5 m. from Stevenage is **Walkern**, close to the river Beane. The Ch. of St. Mary is chiefly Perp., with Norm. portions in the S. aisle. The chancel was rebuilt in 1878 in E. E. style, and four years later a N. chancel aisle was added. In the S. wall is a remarkably fine effigy in marble of a knight in mail armour. There is no name, but it is supposed to be one of the Lanvalei family, who resided here at the end of the 12th cent. In the chancel there is a monument to Daniel Gorsuch and his wife (1638), who are represented kneeling on cushions. There are several good brasses, chiefly belonging to the Humberstone family. *Walkern Hall* is the residence of the Rev. J. G. Cotton Browne. The old manor-house is now a farm.

About 1½ m. E. is **Ardeley**, celebrated as being the birthplace of Sir Henry Chauncy, the historian of the county of Hertford. He resided at the Elizabethan Manor House, *Ardeley Bury*, which, however, was rebuilt in 1815, and only

small portions of the old building remain. It stands in a park, and was formerly surrounded by a moat; it is now the property of Capt. J. T. Scott. The Ch. of St. Lawrence has in the chancel, which was almost rebuilt in 1860, a window of the beginning of the 13th cent. The N. arcade of the nave is of the 13th cent., and the N. doorway and the door itself are of the same date. The S. arcade and tower were added in the first half of the 14th cent., and about 1500 the clerestory of the nave was built, and the aisles remodelled. Observe the large Tudor angels on the roof of both nave and aisles. The font is of the 15th cent., with a cover of the 17th cent. The two W. blocks of pews are very good examples of 15th cent. work. Outside the chancel is a monument to the Chauncy family, including Sir Henry Chauncy (d. 1700).

2½ m. N.W. of Stevenage is the village of **Ippollitts** (or St. Ippolyts), named after St. Hippolytus, the patron saint of the place, who was "in his lifetime a good tamer of colts." The Ch. of St. Ippolyts (restored 1879) is a Dec. building with Perp. additions, and has a tower at the W. end. There are also some Norm. and E. E. remains. Under an arch in the S. wall is a tomb with a recumbent figure, dated 1401. There are also several brasses. At a farmhouse called Mayden Croft are the remains of a moat; a nunnery is supposed to have been here in the 14th cent. There are two tumuli in the neighbourhood, one about 1 m. S. and the other at the little village of Gosmore to the W.

2 m. N., close to the Rly., is **Little Wymondley**. The Ch. of St. Mary was almost entirely rebuilt in Perp. style, with the exception of the tower, in 1875. There are some 17th cent. monuments to the Needham

family, and one to James Needham records that he "lies buried in Boloigne." There are also some remains of old stained glass in the windows. A Priory of Black Canons founded in the reign of Henry III. once existed in the parish. Henry VIII. is said to have stayed at it whilst on a visit to Cardinal Wolsey, who then resided at Delamere House in the adjoining village, **Great Wymondley**. The house, which was restored in Elizabeth's time, still remains, and contains some fine oak panelling and an old staircase.

By an old custom, since the time of the Conqueror, the Lord of the Manor of Great Wymondley, was cup-bearer at the coronation of the sovereign. This service has now been discontinued, it being last performed at the accession of George IV. The **Ch.** of St. Mary, restored in 1884, has Norm. remains, namely, the arch between the chancel and nave, two windows in the chancel, and an octagonal font. There are also a squint and a staircase in the N. wall. The W. tower is Perp. Close to the ch.-yd. are remains of a fortification. A Roman villa, with tessellated pavement, was discovered here in 1884. Roman urns and coins have also been found. The house at Redcoat's Green, noted through Charles Dickens having described in "A visit to Tom Tiddler's Ground" a hermit named James Lucas who lived there, has been demolished.

2 m. N. of Stevenage on the main road is **Graveley**. The **Ch.** of St. Mary, restored in 1886, is a late Norm. building with an embattled tower. A carved oak screen separates the chancel from the nave. In the adjoining parish of **Chesfield** is a ruined **Ch.** covered with ivy. It was dismantled in 1750. *Chesfield Lodge*, the seat of C. Poyntz Stewart, Esq., J.P., is a fine stone mansion standing in a spacious park.

32 m. **§ HITCHIN** (Junct. Stat.). This ancient market town lies in a valley $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of the Rly., surrounded by hills. It was originally called *Hitche*, probably derived from *Hiz*, the name of the stream which runs through it. It was given by Edward the Confessor to Earl Harold, and was afterwards held by many of the sovereigns up to the time of the Commonwealth. It is a well-built town with a broad main street and a good market place. The Town Hall and Corn Exchange are modern buildings. At one time the woollen trade was the staple industry, but this has died out. Being the centre of a large agricultural district, a very considerable corn and cattle market is held weekly. Straw plaiting is also carried on in the neighbourhood. Malt is made in large quantities, and lavender is grown and distilled.

The old **Ch.** of St. Mary, formerly dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine building, and it is the largest parish **Ch.** in the county. It is 153 ft. long by 67 ft. wide, and chiefly late Dec. and Perp. in style. The interior is imposing, and consists of a broad nave, aisles, with Perp. roofs, and a chancel with chancel aisles, divided off by carved oak screens. Beneath is an ancient crypt. The western tower is massive, and has a small octagonal spire. The whole building is embattled, and the chancel has pinnacles. The large N. and S. porches are interesting; the latter has a groined roof. An early font has statues of the twelve apostles in niches, battered by the Roundheads. There are some fine brasses and numerous interesting monuments, especially to the Radcliffe family, who have resided here since the beginning of the 16th cent. In the recesses of the windows in the N. aisle are three mutilated effigies. One is the effigy (removed from Temple Dinsley) of Bernard de Baliol, who

held the manor of Hitchin in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II., and founded Temple Dinsley. He was great-grandfather of John de Baliol, founder of Baliol College, whose son became King of Scotland. The other two are of Sir Robert de Kendall and his wife. A painting, "The Wise Men's Offering," was formerly over the communion table, but is now above the N. door. The Ch. was thoroughly restored in 1878.

Close by stood formerly the Priory for Gilbertine nuns, founded in the reign of Edward III. The existing building—an old structure—is now an almshouse. A portion of the cloisters still remains. The *Priory*, situated in a park, on the S. side of the town, is the seat of F. A. Delmé-Radcliffe, Esq., J.P. It formerly belonged to the White Friars or Carmelites, and was founded here in the reign of Edward II. It was abolished in the middle of the 16th cent., and has ever since been in possession of the Radcliffe family.

An interesting walk may be taken in the neighbourhood to the W. of Hitchin. Leaving the town by the Luton road at 3 m. is **Offley**, once the residence of Offa, King of Mercia, who died in 796. The Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene is a Perp. building, and contains many interesting memorials to the Spencer family, who became possessed of the manor in the 16th cent. In the S. aisle is a monument to Sir John Spencer (d. 1699, aged 22), represented as a Roman youth with a female figure kneeling at his feet. In the chancel on the S. side is a sumptuous marble monument by Nollekens to Sir Thomas Salusbury (d. 1773), a judge in the High Court of Admiralty. There is also a monument to another judge, Sir Henry Penrice (d. 1752). The font is Perp. and elaborately carved. *Offley Place* (Mrs. Salusbury Hughes), an Eliza-

bethan mansion, rebuilt in Gothic style, stands in a small park. A little to the N. of it is *Wellbury House* (Francis Gosling, Esq.). By *Highdowns* (J. Pollard, Esq.), in Tingley Wood, are barrows and dykes, thought to be early British earthworks.

About 2 m. further W. is **Lilley**, on the border of Bedfordshire. The Ch. of St. Peter, rebuilt in 1870 in early Dec. style, contains monuments to the Docwra family. *Putteridge Park* (T. G. Sowerby, Esq., J.P.), about 1 m. from the village on the road to Luton, is a fine mansion in a park of 450 acres, commanding extensive views.

Turning to the N. at 2 m. is the village of **Hexton**, in the N.W. corner of Hertfordshire, almost surrounded by Bedfordshire. The Ch. of St. Faith was entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1824 in the Perp. style. Near to it is a site called *Bury Stede*, supposed formerly to have been a residence of the Saxon Kings.

In the parish to the S. is an ancient pre-Roman camp called *Ravensburgh Castle*. This is surrounded on three sides by deep valleys, and is connected with the main chalk range at the N.W. by a narrow neck of land. The camp, containing about 12 acres, is oval, with a double vallum on the W., E., and S., and a triple one on the N. In the valley to the E. is a spring protected by a beacon. *Wayting Ball* is the name of the adjacent hill, the highest in the neighbourhood. On this hill, in former days, a long and stout pole was set up on "Hock Monday" by certain men called "Hockers," and a struggle followed between the men and women for the glory of pulling the pole down the hill.

A neighbouring piece of ground is "Dane's Furlong." The name "Ra-

vensburgh" has been connected with the famous raven banner of the Danes; and, remembering their long occupation of this district, it is not impossible that this "castle" served at times as their "fastness." But it is probably of much earlier date.

To the S. at no great distance the ancient Icknield Way, possibly pre-Roman, runs E. near to the ancient village of *Pirton* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hitchin), where there are some pre-Roman earthworks at *Castle Hill* and *Toot Hill*; on the latter stood the Castle of Ralph de Limesie, to whom the manor was given by William the Conqueror. Roman coins and urns have been also found in a field called *Dane's Shot*.

The Ch. of St. Mary was originally a cruciform building, founded in the 11th cent. The massive central tower (rebuilt in 1876) still retains some of the original Norm. work, and of the second tower built about the 13th cent. There is a monument to Jane, wife of Thomas Docwra (d. 1645), with a curious epitaph written by herself. Much has been done in the way of restoration of the Ch., the present vicar having been the means of raising more than 3000*l.* for the purpose, but at least 1500*l.* would be required to complete the work.

2 m. further E. the Icknield Way passes through the village of *Ickleford*, where it fords the Hiz, on its way to Wilbury Hill encampment. The Ch. of St. Katherine (restored 1860 by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.) has a Norm. tower dating from the 12th cent., the S. doorway and the pillars and arches in the nave are also Norman, the chancel arch is Perp. There is a brass to Thomas Somer and his wife (c. 1400), and several memorials to the Cockayne family; the staircase to the rood-loft still remains. *Ickleford House* is the residence of Commander H. C. Dudley Ryder,

R.N. Roman coins and palæolithic implements are found in the neighbourhood. Hitchin is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.

The main line of the Great Northern Rly. proceeds N. from Hitchin, and soon enters Bedfordshire (see Rte. 10). A branch of the Midland Rly. ($15\frac{1}{2}$ m.) connects Hitchin with Bedford (see Rte. 6), which county it soon enters.

A branch line of the Great Northern Rly. runs from Hitchin in a N.E. direction to Cambridge ($26\frac{3}{4}$ m.). To the S. of this line is the village of *Letchworth*. The Ch. is Perp., of the 15th cent., and contains two interesting brasses, one of Thomas Wryley, a priest (1475), holding a heart in his hands, with an inscription, and a half-effigy (c. 1400). *Letchworth Hall*, now a farmhouse, was built by Sir W. Lytton about 1620. It contains some fine carvings.

Adjoining is *Willian*. The Ch. of All Saints is a stone edifice of the 14th cent. in various styles. There is a Norm. arch in the chancel and several monuments—that of Edward Lacon and Joan his wife (1625) has kneeling figures, and of the same date are small kneeling figures of John Chapman, a former vicar and wife. There is also a brass to another vicar, Richard Goldon (d. 1446). A Roman interment and coins have been found in the vicinity. On the N. side of the Rly., at *Wilbury Hill*, is the site of a pre-Roman camp, enclosing about seven acres.

At $36\frac{3}{4}$ m. is *Baldock* (Stat.), an old market town situated in a valley at the intersection of the Icknield Way and the Great North Road. It was originally called *Baudoc*, and was granted by the Earl of Pembroke to the Knights Templars, who had a lazarus house

here. The Ch. of St. Mary is in good preservation. There are Norm. portions, but the nave with clerestory is separated from the aisles by fine Dec. pillars and arches, and the chancel, divided off by an ancient rood screen of carved oak, is Perp. The font with an octagonal basin dates from about the 12th cent. There are three 15th cent. brasses, all mutilated, and an ancient slab in the nave with Lombardic letters to Reynaud de Argenthem. The memorial monument to Georgina Gall is by E. H. Bailey, R.A.

King Charles I. passed through Baldock in 1647, as a prisoner, under General Fairfax and Cornet Joyce. According to a local tradition the then vicar, named Josias Byrd, offered the king some wine in a communion cup. Straw-plaiting industry is carried on in the neighbourhood, and a market for it is held weekly. Adjoining on the N.W. is the small village of **Norton**, now annexed to Baldock. The Ch. of St. Nicholas is E. E. of flint, with some tombs to the Pym family.

1½ m. N. of Baldock is another small village, **Radwell**. The Ch. of All Saints, a Perp. building, contains monuments to the Pym and Plomer families. 1 m. further is **Newnham** Ch., dedicated to St. Vincent, of little interest.

2 m. S.E. of Baldock, situated on the chalk hills near the Roman Way to Braughing, is the village of **Clothall**. The Ch. of St. Mary is chiefly Perp., but there is a chantry chapel on the S. side, which is mainly of the Dec. period. There are two excellent brasses of priests in eucharistic vestments dated 1404 and 1519 respectively, and one of a dignitary in choir habit, without inscription but apparently of the Tudor period. There are two others of later date and of inferior workmanship. The E. window, recently

repaired, contains, with some modern additions, fragments of an earlier one with representations of many kinds of birds.

1 m. S.W. of Clothall is **Weston**. The Ch. of Holy Trinity (restored 1867), principally a Norm. and E. E. edifice, consists of a chancel, nave with aisle, N. transept, and a central embattled tower (rebuilt). The windows in the transept are Norm. According to Clutterbuck's History, the manor once belonged to Richard Strongbow, the conqueror of Ireland.

2 m. N.E. of Clothall is **Wallington**. The Ch. of St. Mary is Dec., with a nave, chancel, and a N. aisle. At the end of the aisle, separated from it by a screen, is a chapel, containing some mutilated monuments. Nearly the whole of the parish is the property of Admiral the Hon. G. H. Douglas.

4½ m. **Ashwell** (Stat.). The village, 2½ m. N.W. on the borders of Cambridgeshire, is situated in a valley amongst the chalk hills. The river Rhee, a tributary of the Cam, rises here at a well—32 springs—surrounded by ash-trees, which may account for the name. It is a very ancient place, there are remains of British earthworks at *Arbury Banks*, and it is believed to have been a Roman station. Numerous Roman remains, consisting of pottery, glass, &c., were discovered at *Foxley Hill* in 1824. British and Roman coins have been frequently found in the neighbourhood, and in 1881 a very fine barbed flint arrow head. At the time of the Domesday survey Ashwell was a market town and held annual fairs. The Ch. of St. Mary the Virgin is a fine building with a tower and spire 176 ft. high, the same as the length of the Ch. The interior has a nave with a clerestory, aisles, and a spacious chancel, chiefly E. E. There are remains of

rudely carved Latin inscriptions on the walls of the tower, and on various other parts of the building; one refers to the "Black Death" in 1361. The oak pulpit is dated 1627. Beds of coprolites are found on either side of the river Rhee. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. the three counties, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire meet at a place called Mobbs Hole.

2 m. W. of Ashwell is the village of **Hinxworth**. Many Roman remains have been found in the vicinity. About 1720, urns, glass, &c., were discovered between this village and **Caldecote**, and in 1876, nearly 500 Roman silver coins, dating from Nero to Marcus Aurelius, were dug up. At **Hinxworth** the **Ch.** of St. Nicholas, early 15th cent., is built of flint, with a western tower and spire. In the nave is a canopied niche.

Proceeding by the Rly., on the S. side of the Icknield Way, in the parish of **Therfield**, are remains of British and Roman earthworks, also some barrows; one near the Thrift was opened about 1830, and in another on Fyler's Hill were discovered a cinerary urn and some copper bars. The **Ch.** of St. Mary is a modern building in Dec. style, erected on the site of a former **Ch.**

Adjoining on the S. is **Kelshall**. The **Ch.** of St. Faith is a Perp. and Dec. edifice, with a W. tower containing 5 bells. There is a brass of R. Adene and wife (1435).

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is **Sandon**. The **Ch.** of All Saints, restored in 1875, is an interesting 14th cent. building, with a W. tower. On the S. side of the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a Perp. oak screen, are three arches with pinnacles and crockets, supposed to have been designed for statues. There are some fragments of old stained glass in

the windows of the N. and S. aisles. Near the carved oak pulpit (Jacobean) is a brass for John Fitz-Geoffrey, his wife and family (1480). There are also two piscinæ, and a mural monument of coloured marbles to N. F. Millar (1747).

$44\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Royston** (Stat.), on the extreme northern border of the county at the intersection of Icknield Way with Ermine Street. One side of the main street is in Hertfordshire and the other in Cambridgeshire. (See *Handbook to Cambridgeshire*.) According to tradition a certain Dame "Roesia" erected a cross here, temp. Henry I., whereupon the place was called Roise's Cross. In the reign of Henry II., about 1180, a monastery for Black Canons was erected by Eustace de Mere, and a town was subsequently built and named Roise's Town. It was nearly destroyed, however, by fire in the reign of Henry VI. A seat was built here by James I. for the sake of hunting on the adjoining heath. Charles I. slept here two nights in 1647, when a prisoner in the charge of General Fairfax. A portion of the building still exists, and King James's stables are on the heath. The **Ch.** of St. John the Baptist was built of flint and rubble at the latter end of the 13th cent. It is a fine E. E. building, and consists of a nave with aisles, chancel with three beautiful lancet windows, and a substantial tower. There are some old stained glass in the **Ch.**, and a good library in the vestry. Amongst the monuments is an alabaster effigy of a knight in armour, supposed to be Lord Scales; there are also several brasses, one, large but mutilated, to William Tabram (1432).

In the town is a curious **cave** which was discovered by accident in 1742. It is dug out of the chalk and is about 28 feet high and 18 feet in diameter. The walls are decorated with carvings of sacred subjects

According to the late Joseph Bel-dam, F.S.A., who wrote a work upon it, the cave was first formed prior to the Christian era, afterwards it was used as a Roman sepulchre, and about the time of the Crusades, when it received the greater portion of the decorations, it was converted into a

Christian oratory. It remained open till the time of the Reformation, when it was closed up and subsequently forgotten. Royston gives an alternative name to the hooded crow (*corvus cornix*). The Rly. proceeds 13 m. further to Cambridge.

ROUTE 3.

LONDON TO ST. ALBANS AND LUTON.

MIDLAND RAILWAY, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

The main line of the Midland Rly. starts from St. Pancras Stat., and passing through the districts of Camden Town, Kentish Town, Haverstock Hill, Finchley Road, West End Hampstead, Child's Hill, at all of which there are Stats., arrives at

7 m. Hendon, in Middlesex (Stat.). Shortly before reaching Hendon on the l. of the line is the *Kingsbury Reservoir*, better known from the name of the inn at the E. end as the **Welsh Harp** (Stat.). It was formed on the river Brent in 1838 to supply the Regent's Canal. It is a great resort of Londoners for fishing and boating, and in the winter for skating, there being a fine stretch of water over 1 m. in length and in places $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth.

The village of Hendon is 1 m. N.E. from the Stat. The parish Ch. stands on the summit of the hill immediately N. of the village. It is a small building, with no special architectural features. The arcades are of the early 13th cent., and the tower and the N. chancel aisle of the 15th cent. The chancel

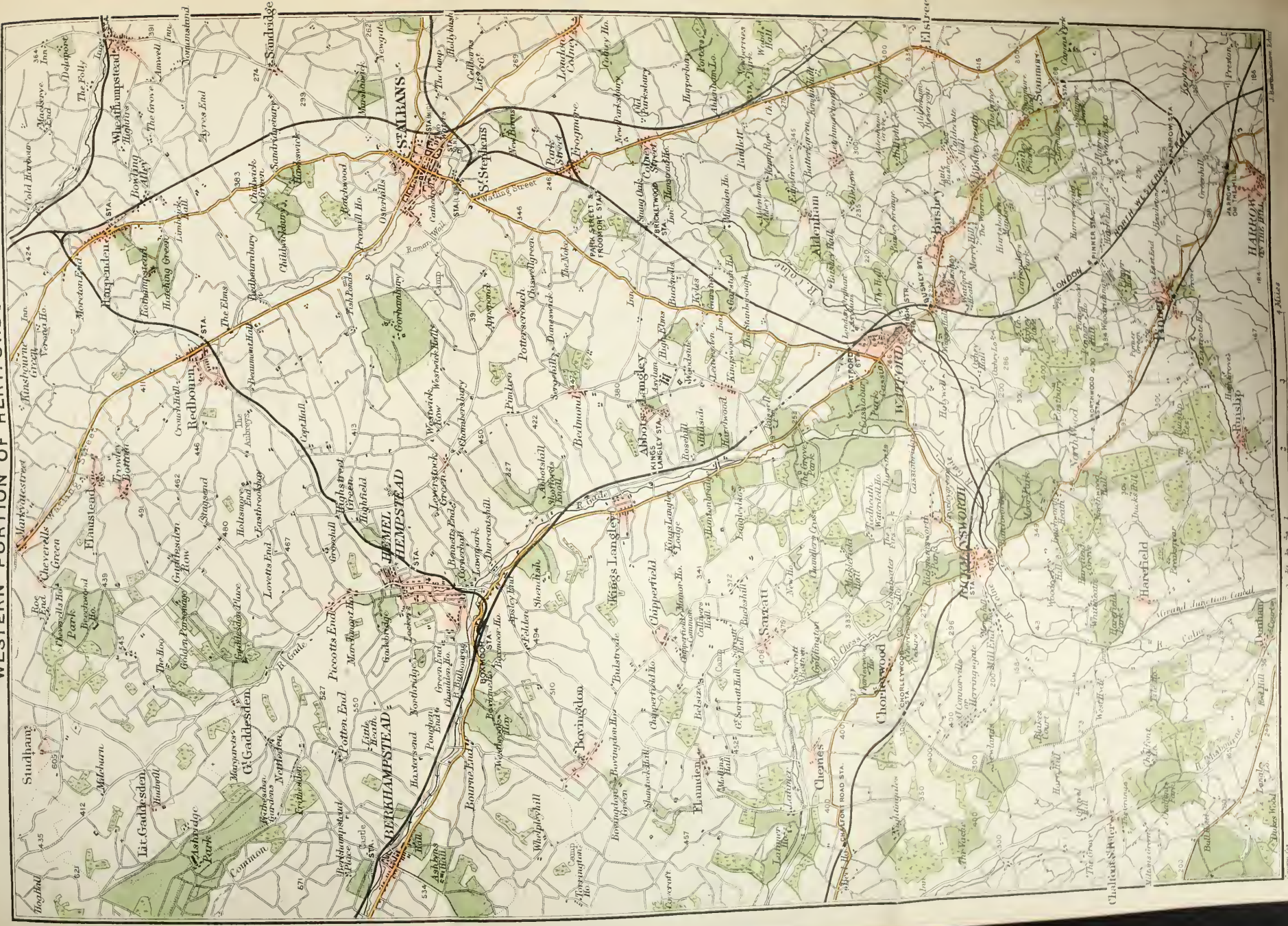
and S. aisle were added in 1827. On the N. of the chancel is a life-size marble statue of Sir W. Rawlinson (d. 1703), one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal under William and Mary. It is a semi-recumbent figure, with the Chancellor's robe, purse, and flowing wig. There is an interesting early Norm. font. It is square and large enough for immersion.

The Ch.-yd., with an avenue of clipped limes and some yew trees, is well kept, and is noted for the extensive view from the N. side. There are many large tombs marking the family vaults of the Earls of Mansfield and other magnates. In the village are almshouses for six men and four women, founded by Robert Daniel in 1681. There are a Roman Cath. Ch. and a convent in the parish.

Hendon Hall (Mrs. Hancock) was the residence for several years of Garrick, the actor. The garden contains several memorials of him, and the portico of the house is ascribed to Inigo Jones.

Tenterden Hall (W. Hannaford, Esq.), until recently known as

WESTERN PORTION OF HERTFORDSHIRE



Hendon Place, formerly belonged to the Abbey of Westminster.

as Raffles died in 1826, three weeks after Wilberforce's arrival.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Mill Hill** (Stat. There is also a Stat. on the Gt. N. Rly. branch line to Edgware). The village is on the summit of a hill $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. from the Stat. The Ch. of St. Paul was begun by Wilberforce in 1829, then living in the neighbourhood. Owing to some difficulties, however, it was not opened till 1836, a few days after the founder's death. *Mill Hill School* was founded by the Congregationalists in 1807, and the present building was erected in 1825. It stands on the site of Ridgeway House, and the once famous Botanic Garden formed by Peter Collinson (d. 1768), one of the ablest botanists of his time. Linnæus visited Collinson here, and planted some trees in his garden.

The large building on the rt. in ascending the hill from the Stat. is the St. Joseph's College of the Sacred Heart (Roman Cath.) for Foreign Missions. The first stone of the building was laid by the late Cardinal Manning in 1869. It is Venetian-Gothic in style, and is built about a quadrangle surrounded by cloisters. Between the apse of the chapel and cloister is a square campanile, 100 ft. high, surmounted by a gilded statue of St. Joseph, which forms a conspicuous object for miles around.

Two other Roman Catholic institutions have their homes at Mill Hill: the St. Mary's Franciscan Nunnery, and the St. Margaret's Industrial School, at the N. end of the village.

At *Highwood House*, Sir Stamford Raffles, Governor of Java and Bencoolen, founder of the settlement of Singapore, and founder and first president of the Zoological Society, spent the last year of his life. Wilberforce lived in the next house, but their neighbourship was brief,

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Mill Hill Stat. is the small town of **Edgware** (Stat. Gt. N. Rly.), situated on the main road—the ancient Watling Street—to St. Albans. The town stretches for more than a mile along the high-road, which widens considerably opposite the Ch., with about nine old inns, evidences of the old coaching days. The blacksmith's shop on the l. of the road is that in which, according to tradition, worked the musical blacksmith, whose performance on the anvil, whilst Handel took shelter from a shower, suggested to the great musician the well-known melody named after him (see *post*).

On the road, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond the town, is *Brockley Hill*, supposed to be the site of the Roman station *Sulloniacæ*. Roman remains have been found here, at Pennywell, a little N., and one or two other places in the vicinity, and the great Roman road (on the line of the older Watling Street) ran through it to St. Albans. The supposed site lies on the left of the road by the 10th milestone—the gate leading into the enclosure is in the lane to Stanmore. The Ch. of St. Margaret, re-built in 1765 and restored about 1845, has no special interest.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Edgware is **Whitchurch**, or **Little Stanmore**, noted for being the site of the large and costly mansion of the Duke of Chandos. The manor of **Canons** accrued to him by his marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Lake, to whom it had descended from her grandfather, Sir Thos. Lake, secretary to James I. Thorpe (the architect of Holland House) erected a mansion here for the secretary: the design is among Thorpe's drawings in the Soane Museum. The Duke's house, designed by J. James, of Greenwich,

was commenced in 1715, when the N. front was built by Strong, the mason of St. Paul's. It stood at the end of a spacious avenue, being placed diagonally so as to show two sides of the building, which, at a distance, gave the appearance of a front of prodigious extent. The hall was richly adorned with marble statues and busts, the ceiling of the staircase by Thornhill, and the grand apartments finely adorned with paintings, sculpture and furniture. The columns which supported the building were all of marble, as was the great staircase, each step of which was made of an entire block, above 20 ft. in length. The whole expense of the building and furniture is said to have amounted from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* The park and grounds were laid out by Dr. Alexander Blackwell, with "vistas, lakes, canals, and statues."

Canons was believed to have been the "Timon's villa" of the "Epistle on False Taste" (1731), addressed by Pope to the architect Earl of Burlington, although Pope wrote to the Duke himself to deny the charge.

The glory of Canons was of brief duration. Pope concluded his satire with a prophecy:—

"Another age shall see the golden car
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the
parterre,
Deep harvests bury all his pride has
plann'd,
- And laughing Ceres reassume the land."

Warburton, in a note to this passage in his 1st edition of Pope, wrote, "Had the poet lived *three years* longer he had seen this prophecy fulfilled." The Duke of Chandos had engaged largely and unsuccessfully in the Mississippi and South Sea schemes, and though he continued his state at Canons, on his death, in 1744, his successor found the establishment far beyond his needs or means. After trying in vain to dispose of it entire, the

pictures and statues, furniture, and, finally, the materials of the building, were sold by auction in the summer of 1747: the building, which cost at least 250,000*l.*, brought in only 11,000*l.* The equestrian statue of George I., which stood for many years in a dilapidated condition in Leicester Square, was one of the ornaments of the grounds.

The present Canons (Morris Jenks, Esq.) is a neat though somewhat formal stone house, and stands in a moderate sized and tolerably well-timbered park. It was built with part of the materials of the Duke's mansion. It was subsequently owned by Dennis O'Kelly, celebrated as the owner of the famous racehorse Eclipse, which lies buried in the park.

Although the Duke's mansion has entirely disappeared, the Church of St. Lawrence, the chapel of the Canons, still remains as a monument to departed glory. The Duke erected the present building in 1715–20, with the exception of the tower. It is comparatively plain outside—the "severely simple" classic of the early part of the 18th century—but within, stately, pompous, and uncommon. It consists of a nave and a small chancel, separated from it by richly carved oak columns. At the W. end is the Chandos gallery. But what gives its peculiar character to the interior is the costly and unusual decoration. Walls and ceiling are alike resplendent with paintings and carved work. On the recess, behind the altar, are paintings by Bellucci of Moses Delivering the Law and Christ Preaching the Gospel. On the sides of the organ are the Offering of the Magi and the Descent from the Cross. At the W. end, over the Chandos gallery, is a copy of Raphael's Ascension, by Bellucci. In the panels of the nave ceiling are 8 paintings by Laguerre of events in the life of the Saviour.

"On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and
Laguerre."—*Pope.*

The carved work is ascribed to Grinling Gibbons, and if not actually carved by him was probably executed under his direction. There is a superb service of silver-gilt communion plate. The *Organ*, which stands in the chancel behind and just above the altar, is interesting as being that on which Handel played. An inscription on it, placed there in 1750, states that "Handel was organist of this church from the year 1718 to 1721, and composed the oratorio of Esther on this organ." He was chapel-master to the Duke of Chandos, and not only played on the organ, but composed some 20 anthems for the service; the music for the morning and evening services being composed by Pepusch.

On the N. side of the Ch., and entered from it, is the Chandos Chapel, in which the Duke of Chandos is buried. His monument bears a long and pompous inscription, and a statue of the Duke in Roman costume and flowing wig, supported by kneeling life-sized effigies of his first two wives. It having fallen into disrepair, was restored by the Duke of Buckingham in 1864-5. In the Ch.-yard is the grave of William Powell, 1780. The tombstone bears, in a sunk medallion, a hammer, anvil, laurel-leaf, and a bar of music, and there is an inscription to the effect that "He was parish clerk during the time the immortal Handel was organist of this Church." This is the Powell whose rhythmical beating on his forge—one form of the tradition says in accord with a tune he was singing or whistling, the other with the church bells then merrily pealing,—suggested to Handel his charming melody of the Harmonious Blacksmith. The story is at least doubtful, and it seems certain that Han-

del did not himself give the air its popular title.

2 m. N.W. from Edgware, on the road to Watford, is **Stanmore**, or **Great Stanmore** (Stat. on a branch line from Harrow, L. & N.-W. Rly.), on the borders of Hertfordshire. It is a pleasant village on high ground, 284 ft. above the sea-level. On one side is the Heath, though much encroached upon, affording distant views towards Harrow, and on the other the Common, still an open space overlooking a wide extent of country. In and about the village are many good houses, bordering it are large parks, and richly timbered grounds. The *old Ch.* erected near the village by Sir John Wolstenholme, and consecrated by Bp. Laud in 1632, is of brick, with a tower and porch designed by Nicholas Stone. As it stands, embowered in ivy, it looks picturesque, but it is really a poor building. It contains some old monuments, including one to Sir John Wolstenholme (d. 1639). The foundation-stone of the present Ch. of St. John the Evangelist was laid by Queen Adelaide, her last appearance in public, shortly before her decease. It is a spacious stone building, Dec. in style, and comprises a nave with aisles, a chancel with S. aisle, tower with angle turret at the N.W., and S. porch. The E. window, by Willement, is a memorial of Queen Adelaide.

Bentley Priory, the residence of F. K. Gordon, Esq., to the N. of Stanmore Ch., stands in park stretching away from it for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Stanmore Heath. The priory of Bentley was suppressed in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. After passing through various hands, the manor was, in 1788, purchased by the Marquis of Abercorn, who made great alterations in the park, and employed Sir John Soane to rebuild the house, which he fitted up with

great magnificence, and filled with a fine collection of paintings and other works of art. The Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.) came here with the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia to meet Louis XVIII. when he left Hartwell to return to France. In April 1807 Sir Walter Scott, when on a visit here, corrected the revises of 'Marmion,' and at Lord Abercorn's suggestion, added the complimentary lines on Fox—

"For talents mourn untimely lost,
When best employed, and wanted most."

Shortly after the decease of William IV., Queen Adelaide rented Bentley Priory, which she made her principal residence, and died here in 1849. It was subsequently purchased in 1854 by Sir John Kelt, who greatly altered the house, built large and costly conservatories, and otherwise added to it.

Stanmore Park, formerly known as *Belmont*, was purchased, about 1729, by Andrew Drummond, the founder of the great banking-house. When in the possession of Mr. G. H. Drummond, the house was enriched by a collection of English historical portraits, bequeathed to the Hon. Mrs. Drummond by the Duke of St. Albans. The estate was bought by the Marq. of Abercorn in 1840, when the collection, which contained many works by Lely and Kneller, was sold by auction. It subsequently came into the possession of Lord Wolverton, who sold it to F. K. Gordon, Esq., of Bentley Priory. The park contains a handsome lake, and at the S.W. extremity, approached by a good avenue, is the *Mount*, famed for its prospects, from which the park derived its original name.

Great quantities of Roman coins, rings, fibulæ, pottery, &c., have at various times been found in Stanmore and the vicinity.

After leaving Mill Hill the Rly. soon enters Hertfordshire.

12 m. Elstree (Stat.). The village is situated on the ancient Watling Street, where it crosses the borders of Middlesex and Hertfordshire about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. of the Stat., which is in the hamlet of Boreham Wood. Elstree stands very high, and extensive and beautiful views are obtained from the open ground on all sides of it.

The old **Ch.** of St. Nicholas was popularly supposed to have been built of stones brought from the ancient Sulloniacæ (see Edgware); the present is a modern Gothic structure of brick faced with black flint. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel (in which is a large 5-light E. window filled with painted glass, a memorial to the Rev. John Morris, D.D., erected by his pupils), and a W. tower with a spire and pinnacles. The monuments are unimportant; but in the Ch.-yard are buried Martha Reay and William Weare, whose murders are among the most notorious in the annals of crime. The former, the mistress of the Earl of Sandwich, was killed 1779 in the Piazza, Covent Garden, as she was leaving the theatre, by the Rev. Mr. Hackman. He was hanged twelve days afterwards at Tyburn. The latter, an innkeeper, was murdered in 1823 at Gill's Hill, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Elstree on the road to St. Albans, by his companion Thurtell, a noted gambler and son of a Norwich alderman. He was tried and hanged at Hertford. The murder excited almost unprecedented interest at the time. It was dramatized, and the actual roan horse and yellow gig, in which Weare was carried, were exhibited on the stage. Wordsworth, Lord Byron, and Carlyle, all allude to this murder in their works.

Elstree Reservoir, a large sheet of water in the valley W. of the village—nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. across where widest—is a favourite resort for London anglers.

15 m. Radlett (Stat.), a small parish, 2 m. S.W. of which is the pleasant village of **Aldenham**.

An ancient chartulary, which formerly belonged to St. Albans Abbey and is now in the British Museum, states that the Manor of Aldenham was originally given to the Abbey by one Wulfsinus, of whom nothing is now known.

Shortly after the Conquest it was leased to the Abbot of Westminster on condition that he kept the woods here free from the robbers that infested them.

At the Dissolution Henry VIII. seized the Manor, and granted it in 1547 to Ralph Stepney; it has since been held by the first and second Viscounts Falkland, by Denzil, Lord Holles of Ifield, and by Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and by others of less note. The present Lord of the Manor is Frederick Thellusson, 5th Lord Rendlesham.

Prints of several of the old Lords of the Manor are hanging in the vestry of the Ch., and some mounds in a field known as the "Bowling-green" on the S.E. of the Ch.-yd., mark the site of the Manor House inhabited by the great Lord Falkland and by Lord Holles, but pulled down by the Duke of Newcastle.

In the Ch.-yd. there is a very remarkable group of three sycamores growing out of the tombs of Mr. Wm. Hutchinson and his wife, like the ash-trees at Tewin (see Rte. 2). The trees are self-sown, and one of them, growing between the tombs, has broken up the great stones on each side of it, while the others, growing on either side, have absorbed the iron railings and in places completely hidden them [*Hertfordshire.*]

within their trunks. The trees are not more than about 100 years old. Mr. Hutchinson built Delrow House in this parish, and left a charge on the estate of two pounds a year for the poor; he died in 1697.

The Ch. of St. John Baptist is built of flint and stone, chiefly Perp. in character, but with portions of earlier date, and consists of a nave and aisles, a long chancel with aisles, and a large and lofty embattled tower, having a stair turret at the N.W. angle, and surmounted with a thin shingled spire; the buttresses of the tower are remarkable, being built of fine pudding-stone conglomerate.

The nave is separated from the aisles by three octagonal piers on each side, carrying tall pointed arches, and a clerestory. Over the nave is the original painted oak roof, which dates from about 1480; the tiebeams of it have angels supporting shields carved and coloured, and the principal rafters are painted in pattern work. The chancel has a timber roof added by Sir C. Barry in 1846, and decorated in 1882.

The font is of Purbeck marble, octagonal, with thick central shaft and four clustering ones; it dates from about 1200.

Against the wall of the S. chancel aisle, under flat arched canopies of rather rich detail, are two recumbent effigies representing the wife and daughter-in-law of Wm. Crowmer, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1413 and 1423. There are good engravings of the monument and effigies in Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire.' In the N. chancel aisle is an altar tomb to John Coghill, of Bently (d. 1714). Coghill is represented reclining, in the full dress of his day, and his wife Deborah, leaning on her elbow and contemplating him. Here also is a good organ, and a fine modern stained glass window by C. E. Kemp.

There are several old brasses on

the floor of the Ch., notably one in the chancel of a woman in a shroud, 1547, and one in the S. chancel aisle of a woman in the costume of the end of the 15th cent. There are also brasses to the Carey family who are buried in this Ch., and on the chancel wall is a new one, with raised letters, placed by the present Viscount Falkland in memory of the first Viscount.

Above this brass is the helmet of the first Viscount Falkland, and in the vestry is another older and more interesting helmet, which may have belonged to Sir Humphrey Conynghby, who lived here in the reign of Henry VIII.

At the W. end of the Ch. is an ancient chest 10ft. long, hewn out of a single block of oak and everywhere bound and clamped with iron; although not among the handsomest, it is one of the most massive and remarkable of these chests remaining.

The Ch. was restored and re-seated throughout with oak by Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A., at the expense of H. H. Gibbs, Esq., in 1882. The registers are in very good condition and date from 1559.

The Grammar School, on Boyden's Hill, 1½ m. S.E., was founded and endowed, with 6 almshouses, in 1599, by Richard Platt, a brewer and Alderman of London. The school has increased and risen into some prominence under the head-mastership of the Rev. John Kennedy; it now contains 130 boys, and a school-chapel is about to be built. The endowments became of considerable value, but have been for the most part appropriated to other purposes by the Charity Commissioners.

The lanes in the neighbourhood are picturesque, and a visitor should not fail to stroll through Berry Grove down to the river Colne which skirts its western boundary.

Aldenham House, an old red

brick house in a park, is the seat of Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.; the façade of the house is a good specimen of what is called Queen Anne's style, but was built in the time of Charles II.

Near the Ch. is *Edge Grove* (Charles Barnett, Esq.). It is the property of Lord Rendlesham.

Other large houses in the civil parish are *Aldenham Lodge* (Chas. T. Part, Esq., J.P.), *Newberries* (Henry J. Lubbock, Esq., J.P.), *Kendalls* (Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart.), *Hilfield* (T. Timins, Esq.), and *Piggotts Manor* (G. W. Williams, Esq.).

Aldenham Abbey, near the Ch., is just outside the parish; it was built by George Thellusson, Esq., at the end of the 18th cent.; he also planted the fine cedars growing in the garden, and built the ivy-covered but sham ruins which stand close to the cedars. The estate now belongs to Capt. Wm. Dugald Stuart, of Tempsford Hall, Beds.

2 m. N.E. of Radlett Stat. is the village of *Shenley*. The Ch. of St. Botolph is a Perp. building, chalk faced with squared flints and brick buttresses. In the Ch.-yard are some fine old yew trees. Under one of them is the tomb of Nicolas Hawksmoor, architect of St. Paul's under Sir Christopher Wren. There are some fine residences in the neighbourhood. The *Porters* (W. Myers, Esq.), formerly the residence of Admiral Lord Howe, is situated in a pleasant park, and *Shenley Hill* (Mrs. McGeachy) is an old mansion. *Colney House* (T. D. Kingan, Esq.).

20 m. † **ST. ALBANS.** Stat. in Victoria St., ½ m. E. of the town. The L. N.-W. Rly. has a Stat. at the foot of Holywell Hill for the branch line from Watford (see Rte. 4), and the Gt. N. Rly. a Stat. for the branch line from Hatfield (see Rte. 2) in the London Road, ¼ m. S.E. The city of St. Albans

(formerly a parliamentary borough) stands on rising ground on the l. bank of the little river Ver, the main upper branch of the Colne.

St. Albans is the most interesting place for its historical associations and antiquarian remains within the like distance of London. The principal objects are the *Cathedral* and *Abbey Gatehouse*; the three parish churches, but especially that of St. Michael, Bacon's Ch. and burial-place; the unique *Clock Tower*; the ruins of *Sopwell Nunnery*; *Bernard's Heath*, the field of the 2nd Battle of St. Albans; *Gorhambury*, where, besides the present mansion, are the remains of the house built by Lord Bacon's father, and the residence of Bacon himself; the vestiges of the Roman city of *Verulamium*; and the earthworks at Beech Bottom, possibly a relic of the older British *Oppidum*.

The town (*oppidum*) of Cassivellaunus, to which Cæsar pursued that chieftain after defeating him on the banks of the Thames, is believed to have been the precursor of the present St. Albans. Cæsar carried it by assault, but his occupation was brief, and *Verulam* remained till the conquest of Britain by Claudius (A.D. 43) an important British city. It appears to have possessed a mint with the privilege of coining, since many coins have been found with the name *Ver*, on them.

When the Romans took possession of the island they founded here a *municipium*. But whether *Verulamium* occupied the site of the British city, or, as is more likely, a new one, is not certain. It is evident, however, that the Roman name was merely a Latinization of the British name. In the revolt of Boadicea, *Verulamium* was burned, and the inhabitants put to the sword. It was, however, speedily rebuilt, and remained an important station as long as the Romans held the island.

It stood on the low ground to the W. of the present town, with the river Ver for its northern boundary: the Ch. of St. Michael stands nearly in the centre of the ancient city, but in the 5th cent. *Verulam* fell into the hands of the Saxons, and they built a new town on the hill N. of the river, and changed the name to *Watlingceaster*, from the Roman road *Watling Street* passing through it. The legend is that during the Diocletian persecution in the year 304 or 305, Alban, an eminent citizen of *Verulam*, more eminent henceforward as "the Protomartyr of England," was condemned to death for having sheltered Amphibalus, a Christian priest, and was executed on a woody height named *Holmhurst*, on the other side of the river.

Nearly five centuries after the death of St. Alban (793), as Offa, King of the Mercians, was anxiously revolving how he might expiate his share in the murder of Æthelbert, it was revealed to him in a vision that he should seek out the body of St. Alban, and on the spot where he found it erect a monastery. Accordingly the King, with Higbert, Archbishop of Lichfield, and the Bishops of Leicester and Lindsey, followed by a great multitude of priests and people, ascended the hill where the martyr was beheaded. There they found the martyr's relics. On the site Offa built a Ch., which he dedicated to St. Alban; and erected suitable buildings adjoining it for an abbot and 100 monks of the order of St. Benedict, endowing the abbey with a princely revenue. Before the time of Offa's Ch., however, a previous one had been erected. This, visited by St. Germanus, was destroyed by the Saxons, but the site, marked by a small chapel, was resorted to by pilgrims.

During its early years the town, henceforward called St. Albans, suffered like others from the ravages

of the Danes, and in the time of Wulnoth, the 4th abbot, they not only sacked the abbey, but carried off the bones of the protomartyr, which they deposited in a convent at Owensee in Denmark, but the relics were afterwards recovered and restored to the Abbey. Some 70 years after, in the time of Ælfric II., the 11th abbot, the Danes again ravaged the country, and the abbot, mindful of the former disaster, concealed the martyr's bones in a cavity in the walls of the Ch. As a further precaution he sent supposititious relics to the monastery of Ely, and entreated the monks to take especial care of the precious charge. When the Danes had left the country, Ælfric reclaimed these bones, but the monks and people of Ely refused to part with them, and when at length they consented to do so, they repeated the trick of the abbot of St. Albans, and substituted other bones. But the saint intervened. Appearing to Gilbert, one of the brethren, he told him that the true relics must be brought forth from their hiding-place, and deposited in the shrine in the centre of the Ch. This was done with great solemnity. But the monks of Ely publicly proclaimed the artifice they had practised, and declared that the true bones were in their possession. The King, Edward the Confessor, expressed great indignation at the fraud, but the monks held their own, and for a century the "true bones" of St. Alban were exhibited both at St. Albans and Ely. It was only when, on the appeal of Robert de Gorham, the 18th abbot, the Pope sent three bishops to inquire into and determine the matter, that the monks of Ely acknowledged that they had been outwitted, and that the true relics were at St. Albans.

By a special grant (1154) of Pope Adrian IV.—the only Englishman who was ever a Pope (see *Abbots'*

Lang'ey, Rte. 4)—the Abbey was made free of episcopal jurisdiction, and only and directly subject to the See of Rome. The Pope also gave the abbot of St. Albans precedence of all the other English abbots: a precedence which was retained till 1396, when, after an angry contest, the abbot of St. Albans had to give place to his brother of Westminster.

Many of the sovereigns of England visited St. Albans, and about 1356 King John of France was a prisoner in the Abbey. It was often visited, too, by foreign as well as English prelates, but for the highest of them the abbot never abated any of his prerogative.

St. Albans sent two burgesses to Parliament from the reign of Edward I. (1300) to the 5th year of Edward III. (1331), when, at the instance of the abbot, the privilege was intermitted, and only renewed after the Suppression.

During the Wars of the Roses, the town was the theatre of two important battles. The first was fought on the 23rd of May, 1455. King Henry VI. set up his standard on the N. side of the town, and the Yorkists, under the Duke of York, and Warwick the King-maker, encamped in the Key Fields, E. of the town. The forces met in Holywell St., the Earl of Warwick having broken into the town "on the gardens side, between the sign of the Key and the Chequer." The victory was with the Yorkists. The King was wounded in the neck by an arrow, and made prisoner.

The second battle was fought 17th Feb., 1461, on **Bernard's Heath**, N. of the town; when the Yorkists, under the Earl of Warwick, were defeated with great slaughter by Queen Margaret at the head of a large force, and Henry fell into the hands of his friends.

From the time of Abbot Paul, if not earlier, the Abbey had its skilful teachers, writers, painters, and

illuminators; and from the reign of John it had a school of historians unrivalled by any other religious house, and including such writers as Roger Wendover, Matthew Paris, William Rishanger, Thomas Walsingham, John de Trokelowe, Henry de Blandeforde, and Adam Whet- hamstead. It was among the first in England to avail itself of the art of printing, a press being erected as early as 1480. Down to the Suppression the government of the town was exclusively in the hands of the abbot. Edward VI. granted the town a charter of incorporation, and at the same time restored the privilege of sending two representatives to Parliament—a privilege it retained till 1852, when the borough was disfranchised.

The **CATHEDRAL**—the Abbey, as already stated, was founded in 793, by Offa, King of the Mercians, for an abbot and 100 Benedictine monks. Though for the time a splendid structure, by the middle of the 10th cent. the Ch. had come to be looked upon as too small and mean for the monastery, and Abbot Ealdred began to collect materials for a new building. The task was continued by his successor Eadmer, who also rebuilt portions of the monastery. In 1077 Paul, a monk of Caen, was elected abbot by the influence of Archbp. Lanfranc, whose kinsman he was, and whom he had accompanied to England. Finding at hand an ample store of materials, Abbot Paul set about the reconstruction of the abbey Ch. Aided by the favour of Lanfranc and his successor in the primacy, the work was so vigorously prosecuted that, according to Matthew Paris, the Ch. was entirely rebuilt in eleven years. But it was not till 1116 that the new Ch., the largest and one of the grandest yet built in England, was consecrated with great solemnity, in presence of King Henry I. and Queen Matilda,

Godfrey, Archbp. of Rouen, the Bps. of London, Durham, Lincoln, and Salisbury, and a great array of abbots, priests, and nobles. Before a century had well passed the monks began to think even this Ch. not sufficiently splendid. In 1195 Abbot John de Cella, having received 100 marks which his predecessor had set apart as a building-fund, pulled down the W. end, and collected stones, columns, and timber for the rebuilding. But, says the chronicler, he had not heeded the warning suggested in the Gospel as to counting the cost before beginning to build. His 100 marks, and many more, were expended before the new walls had been raised above the level of the floor. Covering them for the winter, the abbot purposed to resume operations in the spring if he could procure fresh funds; but the rain and frost caused the new walls to split and crumble, and all that had been done was rendered useless. He began again, but was again unsuccessful. Disheartened, he turned from the Ch. to improve the dwellings of the brethren. Chief of these works were a more spacious refectory and dormitory. The rebuilding of the W. front and the W. end of the nave was left for Abbot William de Trumpington (1214-35), who also rebuilt St. Cuthbert's Chapel, W. of the transept, in a richer manner, and effected many other improvements. John of Hertford, his successor (1235-60), besides adding greatly to the splendour of the Ch., built a noble guest hall, with parlours and sleeping chambers for the use of strangers, and stables for 300 horses—a measure of the magnificent hospitality of the abbots of St. Alban. The next abbot, Roger de Norton (1260-90) gave rich vestments, jewels, and costly decorations to the Ch. The five bays on the S. side of the nave W. of those built by Wm. Trumpington, gave way in

1323, and remained in a semi-ruinous condition for about 20 years, when Abbot Michel de Mentmore rebuilt them. The Lady Chapel was the work of Abbot Hugh de Eversden (1308-26).

A century now passed without any considerable alteration in the Ch., except the erection of what has erroneously been called St. Cuthbert's Screen, and probably the elaborately decorated flat roof, by Abbot Thomas de la Mare (1349-96), but the work of reparation and decoration seems hardly ever to have ceased. Abbot John de Whethamstead (1440-60), it is believed, designed the High Altar Screen, which was carried out by Abbot Wallingford, and to have designed and completed Duke Humphrey's Chantry. He also painted the Presbytery roof, with the emblems of the two St. Johns, the Lamb and the Lion. It is probable that he lowered the pitch of the nave roof as well as inserting the great west window. It is also believed that Whethamstead designed the sepulchral chantry for himself on the S. side of the sanctuary; to correspond with which, Abbot Ramryge (1492-1524) built a chantry for himself on the N. side. This was the latest work. Cardinal Wolsey was elected Abbot of St. Albans in 1526; held it *in commendam* with the archbishopric of York, and did nothing for Ch. or monastery. Wolsey was abbot four years; his successor eight. The next and last abbot, Richard Boreman, elected 1538, surrendered the monastery to Henry VIII. in 1539.

Edward VI. granted a charter to the town in 1553 to erect a Grammar School in the Ch. The Lady Chapel was then converted into a school and became detached from the rest of the building. The School continued there till 1869, when it was transferred to the Gate House. In

1875 an Act of Parliament was passed, by which the diocese of St. Albans was founded, and the Abbey Church became a Cathedral; but the first Bishop—Bp. Claughton, translated from Rochester—was not enthroned till 1877, exactly eight centuries after the foundation of the Ch. by Abbot Paul.

From the time of the Reformation the abbey was allowed gradually to decay, until in the middle of this century it became in a most ruinous state. The present restorations date from 1856, when a faculty was granted by Bp. Claughton to a "National Committee," which raised about 30,000*l.* by subscription in order to save the building from utter ruin, and Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., was commissioned to undertake the work. Amongst other restorations, the central tower was saved, and the whole of the S. side of the nave was raised by hydraulic pressure to the perpendicular. The western bays of the S. aisle of the nave were vaulted and buttressed, and the nave roof was put on in lead to the pitch of the E. E. period. In 1879, owing to funds failing, the committee resigned, and a new faculty was granted solely to Sir Edmund Beckett, Q.C. (now Lord Grimthorpe), with unlimited power to 'restore, repair, and refit the church.' This has now been done, and although there may be differences of opinion as to the character and style of some of the restorations, it cannot be denied that his lordship has at an immense expenditure of time and money now placed this ancient building in a thoroughly sound condition, in which it is to be hoped it may remain for many centuries to come.

St. Albans was one of the wealthiest abbeys in the kingdom. It had estates in almost every county in England. At the surrender its revenue was estimated at over 2500*l.* Commensurate with the wealth and dignity of the Abbey

were the extent and grandeur of the buildings. Of these only the Ch. and a gatehouse are left. The unevenness of the ground between the Ch. and the river rudely indicates that it may long since have been covered with such buildings as were required for conventual order and discipline and princely hospitality, but over all the grass grows green.

As it stands, the Abbey Church consists of nave, with aisles, triforia, and clerestory; choir, presbytery, and sanctuary; central tower and transepts; and once more, after being severed from it for more than three centuries, the Lady Chapel.

This cathedral stands on the highest ground of any, the floor under the tower being 340 ft. above mean sea-level. The next is Lichfield, 286 ft., though it looks in a hole, but near the middle of England, and therefore in a high country. Then comes Durham, 212 ft., Lincoln, 190 ft., and Salisbury, 153 ft. All the rest are much lower; St. Paul's only 65 ft. Consequently the tower, though of no great height, overtops them all except the great spires of Salisbury and Lichfield.

It is also the oldest of our great churches and towers, and the nave is the longest Gothic one in the world, being 292 ft. from the inside of the west wall at window level to the inner face of the tower.

Winchester as a whole is two yards longer, St. Albans being 520 ft. inside and 550 ft. outside. Ely, including the Galilee, is a yard less without the porches, and Canterbury less by another yard.

The transept length is now 177 ft. on the floor and 60 yds. at window level, but with the slype 193 ft. The Lady Chapel proper, 57 ft., by 24 ft. on the average; and it is just 100 ft. from the east end to the back of the west sedilia, 230 ft. to the back of the high altar-screen, and 200 ft. to the middle of the tower and presbytery steps, and 106 ft.

more to the rood-screen. So the length east of that is 306 ft. The working nave from the aisle doors to the screen 205 ft., which is rather less than Winchester, because here three bays of the architectural nave are taken into the choir, as at Westminster, but only one at Winchester.

Between the two stone screens it is 169 ft. The nave is 75 ft. 4 in. wide all along; but the presbytery and chapter-house vary from that to nearly 78 ft. The middle width between all the Norman piers is 29½ ft., but between the later ones 31½ ft. The transepts vary from 32 ft. at the south to 33½ at the north end, but both fronts are 54 ft. 4 in. outside now. The tower piers are 16 ft. each way, and 24 ft. apart and 43 ft. high, and the arches 55 ft., and the lantern or belfry floor 100 ft. The entire tower is 144 ft. high, 47 ft. wide E. to W., and 45 ft. N. to S.

The floors rise 7 ft. from the S.W. corner to the N.E., and the total area within the Ch. is 39,240 sq. ft., or nearly an acre, as near as can be measured with the irregularities. The foregoing measurements are taken from "St. Alban's Cathedral and its Restoration," by *Lord Grimthorpe*.

The great interest of the Ch. consists in its being substantially the Ch. built by Abbot Paul in 1077-88, and consequently one of the earliest Norman churches remaining in this country. But beyond this, it comprises not only the early Norman plan and construction, but dated examples of each subsequent period of English ecclesiastical architecture. The walls and entire central portion of the present Ch.—from the fifth bay of the nave on the N. (reckoning from the W. door) to the first bay of the sanctuary, and including the transepts and central tower—is a part of the Norman Ch. The five western bays of the nave are E. E. (1214-35); the S. aisle

and nave piers are of the early Dec. style; the Lady Chapel and portions of the E. end later Dec. The Norman portion is constructed throughout of bricks precisely similar to those which may be seen, by crossing the river, in the still remaining Roman walls of Verulam (*post*). In this respect St. Albans is unique among our churches. But it is remarkable that, whilst the old Roman bricks were used as they were taken, there has not been found a single Roman shaft, capital, or carved stone worked up in any part of the building. Some rude banded shafts (as in the triforia of the transepts) are supposed to have been taken from Offa's Saxon Ch., and used without alteration; but if any carved Roman stones were used, they must have been ruthlessly recut. The use of stone in the walls was, however, almost confined to the base of the central tower, where it occurs in massive blocks.

This peculiarity in the construction deserves attention, as it greatly influenced the original character and will account for the present appearance of the edifice. The rude, rugged condition of the external walls is at once explained by the construction. The Ch. was built of brick (with flint in the basement), but was meant to be covered, both inside and out, with plaster, and the brickwork was left rough that the plaster might adhere the better. The bricks are laid with wide joints in a bed of mortar almost rivalling that of the Romans in tenacity. But almost every particle of plaster has disappeared from the exterior, and the interior plaster has been only partially renewed. Hence the Norman work has a deceptively rough and decayed aspect, though in truth the brick has lasted far better than the stone where that material was used. The original Norm. Ch. was 426 ft. long; had a grand W. front flanked by

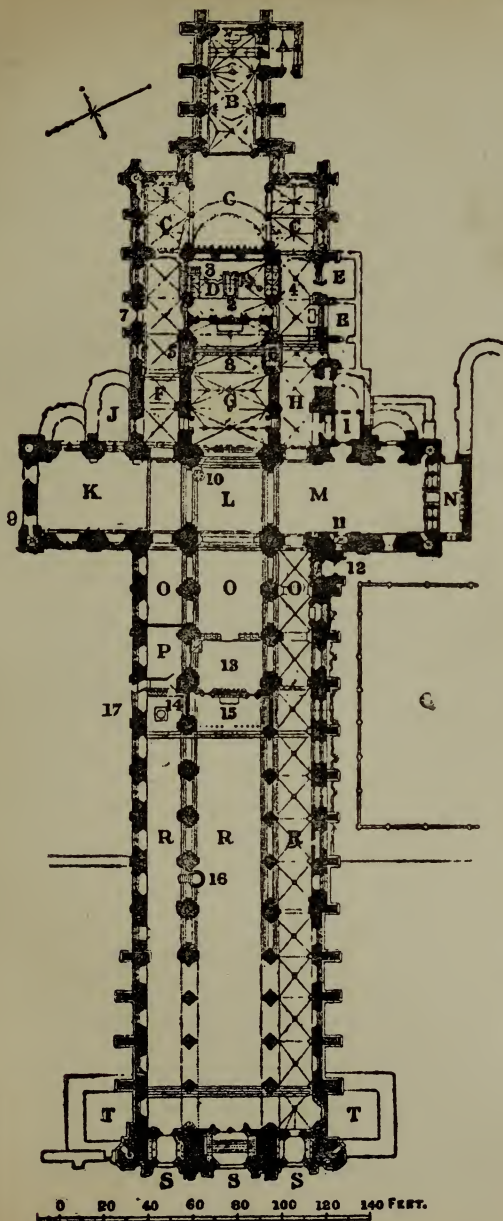
square towers; the central tower was crowned by a parapet, roof, and angle turrets. There were two apsidal chapels opening from the E. side of each transept; and a very long presbytery with an apse at the E. end.

The **West Front** (S†) of the Norman Ch. was demolished by Abbot John de Cella (1195-1214), with a view to its reconstruction on a more magnificent scale, and more in accordance with current taste. He failed to accomplish his undertaking; but the foundations and remaining fragments of the superstructure sufficed to prove that his front, with its great flanking towers (T), noble entrance porch, and rich clustered columns of Purbeck marble, would have been a far grander and more beautiful front than that actually raised by his successor, William de Trumpington (1214-35). This fell into such a ruinous condition by splitting off from the side walls and cracking all over, that Lord Grimthorpe was obliged to rebuild it entirely together with the W. window, which is substantially the same in outline as the late Perp. one. The three W. porches, so common abroad, are an unusual feature in England, and were one of the chief glories of John de Cella's front as designed. His Prior Acharius, afterwards Abbot of Peterborough, seems to have obtained the idea of the grand front at Peterborough from this one, only he enlarged the porch into a portico.

Looking down the **Nave** (R) from the W. porch it is seen that while the western bays are E. E. in style, and the farther bays on the S. are of later date, the larger portion on the N. side is early Norm. in character. In fact, the first five bays on the S. side, and the first four on the N. are, from floor to roof, E. E., the work no doubt of Abbot Trumpington.

† The following letters and numbers correspond with those on the plan of the Abbey,

GROUND PLAN OF ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL.



REFERENCES.

- A Chapel of the Transfiguration.
 - B Lady Chapel.
 - C C Retro-Choir and Aisles.
 - D Saint's Chapel.
 - E E Foundation of Chapels.
 - F North Aisle of Presbytery.
 - G Sanctuary or Presbytery.
 - H South Aisle of Presbytery.
 - I Vestry or Treasury.
 - J Site of Norman Apsidal Chapels.
 - K North Transept.
 - L Tower.
 - M South Transept.
 - N Snye.
 - O O O Choir and Aisles.
 - P Vestry.
 - Q Cloisters Court.
 - R R R Nave and Aisles.
 - S S S Western Porches.
 - T T Site of Norman Towers.
-
- 1 Shrine of St. Amphibalus.
 - 2 Shrine of S. Alban.
 - 3 Watching Chamber of Shrine.
 - 4 Duke Humphrey's Chantry.
 - 5 Abbot Ramryge's Monument.
 - 6 Abbot Whethamstead's Monument.
 - 7 Door to North Aisle of Presbytery.
 - 8 Altar Screen.
 - 9 Door to North Transept.
 - 10 Pulpit.
 - 11 Watch Chamber in South Transept.
 - 12 Abbot's door.
 - 13 Organ.
 - 14 Font.
 - 15 Rood Screen.
 - 16 Pulpit.
 - 17 Door of N. Aisle.

ton. This portion of the Ch. is very fine, free from all adventitious ornament, but noble in the mass, and exceedingly graceful in the details. For its construction the Norm. walls were removed to the foot of the clerestory; but in rebuilding, the original piers were retained, and the Norm. proportions adhered to in the arcades, though, as the pointed arches rose higher than circular arches which preceded them, the triforia became necessarily higher. The architect appears to have intended to substitute a groined roof in place of the original brick vaulting, but this design was abandoned. To form the clustered columns of the E. E. arcade, the massive Norm. shafts were cut away, and the greatly diminished brick core cased with masonry. The single Norm. openings of the triforia have given place to recessed arches in couples separated by a central column, and surrounded by an outer arch borne on elegant clustered shafts. The mouldings in the triforia are admirable, and the tooth ornament is introduced with excellent effect. The clerestory is merely a continuous series of narrow windows, the bays being marked by slender shafts.

The E. E. work terminates with the fourth bay on the N. side, though very curiously the clerestory window of the fifth bay is E. E., probably from this portion of the Norm. wall having fallen, or been materially injured, on the demolition of the adjoining portion. The remaining bays on this side are Norm. of the severest plainness. The massive piers, very nearly as wide as the interspaces, are only relieved by a slight projection of the side faces and reveals, the arches, which are quite plain, recede in three orders, and plain flat pilaster shafts divide the several bays and extend upwards to the roof. During repairs in 1863, paintings executed in distemper were uncovered on

the W. and S. face of each shaft—so placed as to face the congregation. When the limewash was first removed, some of them were in fair preservation; but though they were carefully oiled and varnished, the colours gradually changed, and in some instances the designs have almost disappeared. The paintings on the W. sides of the piers represent Christ on the cross, with the Virgin and St. John at its foot; the figures about 4 feet high. In all the flesh colours have become brown, in some nearly black. The form of the Saviour is generally meagre, but much more correctly drawn in some than in others. On the nave face of the 4th pier is a colossal St. Christopher, with the child Saviour on his shoulder. On the southern faces of the other piers are figures of the Virgin and saints, a Martyrdom of St. Alban, and the infant Saviour with the fingers raised in the act of benediction.

The five eastern bays on the S. were rebuilt about the middle of the 14th cent., and are consequently of the best period of the Dec. style. In general character they agree with the earlier bays, but the mouldings are of course fuller, enriched cusplings are introduced, and the whole has a richer and more florid character. The roof of the nave has been restored to a high pitch after much controversy, and even litigation; the oak ceiling is new. The inscription on the 2nd column to the memory of Sir John Mandeville, the celebrated traveller (d. 1372), should be noticed, also the holy water stoup at the N. aisle door. The massive stone pulpit (16) was designed by Lord Grimthorpe.

The nave is divided from the choir at the tenth bay by a **Rood Screen** (15), erroneously called St. Cuthbert's Screen. The usual practice is for the choir to commence at the E. arch of the transept. But here, when the chapel of the patron

saint was partitioned off, the eastern limit of the choir was thrown further W., the remaining space was found insufficient for the requirements of the monks. The immense length of the nave allowed a portion of it to be taken without unduly encroaching on the Ch. of the laity, and its four eastern bays were added to the existing choir. The original screen was erected by Abbot Trumington in the 13th cent.; and this was removed on the completion of the eastern bays of the S. arcade, towards the middle of the 14th cent., and the present screen substituted. The screen is of Totternhoe stone, solid and lofty, entirely shutting off the E. end of the Ch. It has a centre of two tiers of niches with canopies, those of the upper tier, seven in number, being distinguished by greater size and enrichment. On either side is a doorway leading to the choir. A carved cornice and trefoil crest crown the screen, which no doubt bore in the centre a tall rood. It has now been entirely restored and extended through the N. aisle. The modern font (14) at the N.E. of the N. aisle, and behind it is the Vestry (P).

The Choir (O) extends from the screen to the tower, the four bays of which it is composed retaining the massive Norman piers and plain round arches up to the triforia and clerestories. The ceiling is a continuation of that of the nave, but more elaborately painted. In 12 of the panels angels are represented holding in one hand shields of arms of the early English kings, in the other scrolls with invocations to the Trinity. In the central panels are representations of the Saviour and Virgin under canopies. The other 52 panels have angels bearing the arms of England, France, Castile, Portugal, &c. In the S. aisle, is a low recessed canopied tomb, said by a modern inscription to be that of the hermits Roger and Sigar; and

beyond it the "Abbot's Doorway" (12), of carved oak. The porch is modern. The organ (13) is elevated behind the Rood Screen.

The eastern extension of the choir, **The Sanctuary**, or **Presbytery** (G), was that part of the building in which its splendour culminated, and must in its palmy days have been of extraordinary magnificence. In the Norm. Ch. it extended unbroken eastwards, with aisles of the same width as those of the nave, and terminated probably in a spacious apse, within which stood the shrine of St. Alban. The Lady Chapel was on the S., and there were three other chapels, all apsidal in form. But about the middle of the 13th cent., Abbot John de Hertford (1235-60) pulled down the whole E. end of the Ch., beyond the second bay from the tower, and rebuilt it in the lighter and richer manner which marks the transition from the E. E. to the Dec. style. The Lady Chapel was added to the E. end by Abbot Hugh de Eversden in the first quarter of the 14th cent. The Sanctuary, as it now appears, is closed eastward by the lofty screen erected by Abbot William of Wallingford (1476-84), nearly in the centre of the 2nd arch from the tower, and between the monuments of Abbots Whethamstead and Ramryge. The architecture of Hertford's building is light, graceful, and beautifully finished. Note the greater altitude of the arches, the narrower bays, the increased internal space obtained by the comparative thinness of the pillars and walls, and the elegance of the cusps and mouldings. The N. and S. doorways, after being closed on the conversion of the Abbey into a Parish Ch., have been reopened, and the beautiful tabernacle work over them carefully restored.

The **Altar Screen** (8), or Wallingford's Screen as it is frequently called, bears a marked resemblance

to that of Winchester Cathedral, which is of about the same date. It is a lofty and solid structure of Totternhoe stone, is in three compartments, a centre and two wings, and rises in three stages of the most elaborate carved work. The central compartment was filled by the high altar, having a rich dorsal wrought with martyrdom of St. Alban. Over this is a tier of 13 canopied niches. The wings have each a doorway leading to St. Alban's Chapel, with richly canopied arches on either side; above are two tiers of canopied niches, and the whole is crowned with a range of rich canopied work and perforated cornice. Shields with the arms of England and France and of Abbot Whethamstead, and a variety of devices, complete the design. The east front is less elaborate, but still very rich. A large part of the surface is panelled; the Abbey arms supported by angels, and the arms of Abbot Whethamstead, are conspicuous; and the crowning cornice is ornamented with delicately carved vine leaves, fruit, &c. The restoration of this Screen was undertaken by H. H. Gibbs, Esq., of Aldenham, and the figures which were destroyed after the Reformation have now been replaced.

St. Alban's Chapel (D) extends E. of the Altar Screen to the Lady Chapel. Near the centre of the chapel stood the Shrine of St. Alban, on the beauty and splendour of which the chroniclers never tire of expatiating. At its W. foot, probably, stood the altar of St. Alban. The **Retrochoir (C)**, or processional aisle, E. of the shrine, opened into the Lady Chapel by five tall pointed arches, three in the central span and one on each side. These arches were walled up in 1553, when the Lady Chapel was severed from the Ch. and converted into a grammar-school.

From the Suppression, or shortly

after, the **Shrine of St. Alban (2)**, both platform and feretory, disappeared. Some 20 years ago, Dr. Nicholson, the rector of St. Albans, caused the central arches of the Lady Chapel to be opened, and among the bricks and flints and fragments of carved stones which had been employed for filling the arch, found numerous pieces of wrought Purbeck marble. Dr. Nicholson thought these might be remnants of the shrine, and had them carefully preserved. Nothing further was done till 1872, when the late Sir Gilbert G. Scott, R.A., in the course of the restorations at the Abbey, ordered the modern wall-casing of the S. aisle to be removed, and behind it was found an immense quantity of carved fragments of stone, many of which on comparison were found to agree with those discovered by Dr. Nicholson. The search was diligently prosecuted, the remaining western arches of the Lady Chapel were opened, the gabled panels of the ends and side arcades were found, and at length the marble work of the shrine was almost entirely recovered. But it was in hundreds of little fragments, the zeal of the iconoclasts having led them to mutilate the idolatrous shrine, as they hoped, past remedy. The fragments were, however, found in such regular order that they almost explained their place in the design. As soon as the general plan was made out, the work of rebuilding was commenced, a work of enormous difficulty owing to the numberless small and shapeless pieces, and continued with amazing patience and ingenuity till the whole was put together as it now stands, in the site it occupied for centuries, by the late Mr. John Chapple, who was Clerk of the Works.

As reconstructed, the shrine is in two stages, nearly 9 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high. The lowest

stage, which stands on two low steps, is tomb-shaped, the sides divided into four square panels, each ornamented with a vigorously moulded and cusped quatrefoil, at each end a similar panel. In three of these quatrefoils are lozenge-shaped openings, cut through the marble—two on one side, one on the other. Their purpose is not clear, but it appears most likely that they were intended to allow worshippers to look at the relics deposited within. The second stage consists of tall niches the width of the lower panels, elaborately groined and traceried within, and terminating in cusped arches and crocketed pediments, within which are beautifully carved floral ornaments. Above is a bold cornice and cresting. Within the tympana are carved at the W. end the Beheading of St. Alban, at the E. the Scourging of St. Amphibalus. In the spandrels and elsewhere are figures of angels with censers, kings, &c. Opposite the principal divisions have been detached buttresses, terminating in pinnacles, 14 in all, but of these only portions have been recovered. In the lowest step of the shrine, which had never been removed from its place, were 6 curious depressions, of old supposed to mark the places of the pillars on which the shrine rested, but which, contrary to expectation, were proved to be altogether outside the shrine. Fragments of a twisted shaft with a base that fits these hollows have been found, and little doubt remains that here were the candle-sticks for the "6 wax lights" which "Abbot William appointed should be lighted" on feasts and principal days, and for which he made due provision by imposing a fine of a mark in money, to be received annually of the house at Benham. With the exception of the groining of the niches, which are of clunch, the whole of the recovered shrine is

of Purbeck marble; and the carving, especially that of the natural foliage, is very beautiful, and where not damaged by the puritanic hammer, is as crisp and sharp as the day it was finished.

This fine work was, however, only the base for the support of the actual shrine, or feretory, which contained the relics of the saint. "That elaborate, costly, and excellent work the feretory of St. Alban," as it was styled by Matthew Paris, who was in the habit of looking on it daily, was completed after many years' labour by "the incomparable artist" Anketil, goldsmith and monk of St. Albans, who had been moneyer to the King of Denmark. It was a glorious work, rich in gold and precious stones, and cunning workmanship. "On the sides were shown the story of the martyrdom of the saint, in raised work of silver and gold; at the west end was figured his decollation, so as to be seen by the celebrant; at the east end was the crucifix, with images of the blessed Mary and John, and many rich jewels were set in comely order. And on the W. front he set an image of the Blessed Virgin sitting on a throne, with the divine Infant on her lap. The story of the martyrdom was also represented on the sides of the ridged top of the shrine, which there rises into a cunningly wrought foliated cresting, with at the four corners open towers with marvellous bosses of crystals." This gorgeous work was only shown on high days or at special times, it being on other occasions covered with an operculum, which could be raised or lowered as required by means of cords and pulleys—the holes for which may still be seen in the roof directly over the shrine. Of the feretory not a vestige, so far as is known, remains.

Over against the shrine, the feretrarius and his companions kept

constant watch. The very interesting **Watching Loft** (3), probably built by Whethamstead, stands on the N. side of the chapel, and is a handsome piece of carved oak work, with subjects from the legend of St. Alban in high relief round the frieze. The monks kept their vigil in a shallow chamber, reached by a few awkward narrow stairs. In the lower part are cupboards for the reliquaries and sacred vestments.

On the S. side of the chapel, opposite the Watching Loft, is the **Monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester** (4), a work for its time of unsurpassed beauty. The monument has been attributed to Abbot Whethamstead, whose arms are carved upon it; and though it has been objected that the Duke died in the abbacy of John Stoke, Whethamstead's successor, yet as Whethamstead resumed the abbacy in 1450, three years after the Duke's death, and remained abbot till his own death in 1460, it is probable that he did build this splendid monument, the Duke having been his great patron and Whethamstead thoroughly devoted to the Duke. It is in two stages; the lower has the chamber for the tomb—though neither tomb nor effigy are there. The lofty stone canopy has a groined roof of fan tracery and triple arches, left without intermediate supports so as not to intercept the view of the saint's shrine, the back being open, but protected by wrought iron work. On the sides are smaller arches, and in the spandrels arms and devices of England and France, the Duke of Gloucester, and Abbot Whethamstead. In the upper division are three tiers of canopied niches—those on the N. side empty, but those on the S. filled with 17 statuettes of English sovereigns, ancestors of Duke Humphrey. The Duke was buried in a vault at the foot of his monument, and there his remains lay undisturbed till

1703, when the vault was accidentally broken into. By raising a trap door and descending a few steps the coffin may still be seen.

To the W. of his patron's monument, occupying the last arch on the S. of the Sanctuary, is the less costly but very beautiful **Monument of Abbot Whethamstead** (6) himself, prepared during his lifetime. His arms, the three wheat-ears, are of frequent occurrence, and there are numerous other quaint devices very charmingly cut. The lower chamber has a rich canopy with groined roof of fan tracery: the upper stage has quatrefoil panels filled with carved ornaments, and over all is an elaborate cornice. Whethamstead's motto, "Valles habundant," monkish Latin for "the valleys stand so thick with corn," is on this chantry, and frequently marks his works, as in the sedilia of the high altar at Luton. Abbot Whethamstead's effigy was once on the floor, but the brass was stolen, and now the brass of Abbot Thomas De la Mare, d. 1396, occupies its place. This, one of the finest brasses in the country, has often been engraved, and is well known. It is a Flemish brass, probably engraved during the life of the abbot, as the marginal inscription was left unfinished. It is 9 ft. 3½ in. long and 4 ft. 3½ in. wide. De la Mare is figured in full abbatial vestments, under a rich canopy. In the upper part are the effigies of Saints Peter, Paul, and Alban; with King Offa as founder of the Abbey. Below are Saints John the Evangelist, James the Great, Andrew, Thomas, Bartholomew, and others.

Opposite Whethamstead's monument, and occupying the last arch on the N. side of the Sanctuary, is the **Monument of Abbot Thomas Ramryge** (5) (d. 1524), a good late Perp. chantry, about 12 ft. by 6½ ft., internal measurement. The chamber, or chantry, is divided into 4

bays, has an elaborate canopy, with groined roof of fan tracery, and central pendants and bosses. The upper stage has canopied niches, tabernacle work, and rich cornice; shields of arms, figures of animals, and various devices, the whole most delicately and skilfully carved. Observe the abbot's arms with rebus supporters, rams bearing collars with the letters R Y G E; and over the door the figures of ram, lion, dragon, &c. The mutilated relief appears to represent the Martyrdom of St. Amphibalus. To make room for the monument, its architect cut recklessly into the last great Norman pier, and when in 1871 the tower showed signs of sinking, the mischief extended to Ramryge's monument, which cracked longitudinally and threatened to fall apart. Prompt measures were taken; the chantry was rendered secure, all necessary repairs were effected, and the incised slab on which was formerly the abbot's effigy, and which had been broken and removed when the abbot's grave was converted into a "family vault," was found, pieced together, and replaced in the chantry.

The **Lady Chapel (B)** was erected by Abbot Hugh de Eversden (1308–26) in the reign of Edward II. In its best days a structure of exceeding beauty, it has suffered far greater injury than any other part of the building. When the body of the Ch. was sold to the townsmen for a parish Ch., the Lady Chapel was separated by a wall and a public passage made through the Retrochoir, and it was not till some years afterwards, when it was already becoming a ruin, that it was appropriated to the use of the Grammar School. Stripped of its stalls and other ornamental features, it continued to be so used for 300 years, and even in the last years of its occupation, more convenient school-rooms having been provided, the

chapel served as the boys' playground. At length, in 1869, the Abbey Gate-House was purchased and appropriated for the school; and in 1875 the restoration of the tower, transepts, and eastern end of the main building having been completed, and the Ch. being now made episcopal, funds were raised by the ladies of Hertfordshire for restoring the Lady Chapel, and uniting it once more to the main building. This has now been done. Access to the Lady Chapel is gained through the Retrochoir, of which the S. aisle was built by Abbot Norton, 1260–90, and restored by Abbot Berkhamsted, 1290–1301. The Lady Chapel is 55 ft. long, 25 feet wide (about the width of the opening between the great piers of the tower), and 30 ft. high, small, but a gem of wondrous loveliness. The walls were originally lined with canopied stalls, and decorated with niches, canopies, pinnacles, and other ornaments, and ball-flower and other mouldings. The windows were of varied, and some of singularly beautiful design. The 6 side windows have the central mullions enriched with figures in niches; the E. window has an arch of unusual but good character. The stone vaulting is entirely new, as also is the marble pavement. At the S.E. corner is the **Chapel of Transfiguration (A)**.

The **Shrine of Amphibalus (1)**, when first recomposed as far as possible, was set in the middle of the Retrochoir, but as it was an obstruction to the view, it was removed to the N.E. corner of the N. aisle, where it now stands.

Whether the saint, or as Archbp. Usher supposed, his name only, is mythical, is of little consequence now; in any case, the discovery of his shrine is equally interesting. Along with the fragments of St Alban's shrine, were mingled in the *debris* of the walls a great

many fragments of the hard chalk, known as clunch, some of them exquisitely carved, others brightly coloured or gilt, and a few with a curious interlacing pattern of tracery, in which were old English letters. Mr. John Chapple, who pieced together the shrine of St. Alban, tried his hand on these unpromising fragments; and though there were a great number missing, he was able to make out a large portion of the shrine-stand, and, curiously enough, put together sufficient of the tracery to complete the word *Amphibalus*. Here was sufficient evidence that this was the veritable shrine, but if more were needed it was supplied by the monogram R.W., on the side-pieces—the initials of the sacrist Richard Whitecherche, who is known to have placed the feretrum of St. Amphibalus on a basement of white stone.

The **Transepts (K & M)**, with Tower and Choir, form the great central portion of the Norm. building, and that in which the original character has been best preserved. Broadly the bays resemble the Norm. bays of the nave; but the triforia, which are much more highly wrought than those of the nave, have never received light from the exterior. In place of the small Norm. windows at the ends and sides, new windows were inserted in the 15th cent., as the *Abbey Chronicles* expressly say, in order to give additional light. The E. window of the S. aisle is recent. The gables, which terminate the transept ends, have been restored to the old pitch by Lord Grimthorpe. In both transepts and tower the triforia have double arches, divided by the curious baluster shafts, which are generally regarded as relics of the Ch. of King Offa. These shafts are of stone, circular or octagonal, very rudely wrought, with various bands and mouldings. Being of different

lengths, they have been fitted with Norm. capitals, made taller or shorter as necessary to adapt them to the required heights.

In the floor of the N. transept has been laid every tile or fragment of tile found during the restoration of the Ch., and among them are some of the finest in England. The *modern pulpit* (10) under the tower was the gift of the Freemasons of England. The S. transept and S. aisle were much altered and decorated by William de Trumpington, who also inserted two new windows. Observe the aperture, like a small two-light Perp. window, in the great Norm. pier at the angle of the choir in the S. transept. It is the outlook from a **Watch Chamber** (11), about 16 ft. above the ground, an odd-shaped room some 6 ft. deep, cut out of the mass of the pier in the 15th cent.—a somewhat hazardous experiment, seeing that little more than a foot of the pier wall is left at the N.E. corner. This chamber, which is reached by a gallery over the cloisters, may have been constructed for the purpose of watching the chapels and altars, with their reliquaries, which were so numerous in the S. transept and S.E. aisle. The whole of the front of the S. transept has been rebuilt in E. E. style, with a tall lancet window of five lights, adopted from the “five sisters” of York. Beneath the windows are ten Norm. arches, removed from the Slype (N), which adjoins the exterior of the front of the S. transept. It has been entirely restored. Six remaining Norm. arches and a quantity of ornamental relics have been built in the face of the wall.

A discovery by one of the altars is sufficiently curious to be noticed. It was known that when Abbot Roger de Norton died, “on the morrow of All Souls’ Day” (Nov 3rd, 1290), his body, in remem-

branch of his great services to the Abbey, was interred in front of the high altar, but his heart was by his own desire buried at the foot of the Altar of Mary of the Four Tapers; and on a small stone, on the lowest step of the altar, was placed the effigy of the abbot. This altar was in the S. aisle of the eastern group of altars, and whilst levelling the ground in front of it, in the course of the restorations, 1874, wrote the late Sir Gilbert Scott, "we found a little cylindrical hole (perhaps a foot in diameter) worked in two blocks of freestone, and in this a wooden box-cover . . . of apparently Oriental character." The contents of the box could not be determined, but there could be little doubt that it was that which once contained the heart of Roger de Norton. Its Oriental character may perhaps be accounted for by the interest which Norton took in the Crusades from the time when he attended "at the Council of Lyons, where it was decided to support the cause of the 'Sacred Enterprise'—a decision which the monastery of St. Albans appears not to have acted up to," and where he may possibly have had the box given to him as a memorial of the East.

The Tower (L), so striking a feature in any general view of the abbey, is the most massive Norm. tower in England. In it is a ring of 8 bells. Like the body of the Norm. Ch., it is constructed of Roman bricks, and rises in 4 stories above the inner arches—triforium, clerestory, ringing-floor, and belfry. The present termination of the tower, above the belfry stage, is modern. The Norm. turrets and parapets which finished it in its original condition were removed by Abbot William of Trumpington (1214–35). He capped the tower by an octagon, based on 8 ribs, which descended to corbels fixed in the angles and between the win-

dows. All this work was removed in the 15th cent., and the octagon replaced by a spire of no great height. This in turn disappeared in 1833, and the tower appears much in its first condition except that the angle turrets have not been restored. The tower was covered with plaster probably in the 15th cent., which was removed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., and the tile-work then appeared with an exquisite bloom of colour. The tower is carried on 4 piers of vast thickness, additional support being obtained by thickening the abutments of the arches next the tower piers. In the lower stage is an inner gallery in the thickness of the wall, recessed, with 3 arches on each side, borne on brick shafts. The next stage has a gallery open towards the exterior, with rude stone shafts and capitals, forming the arcade which is so striking a feature in the outer view of the tower. The interior of the belfry-stage has never been covered with cement, and exhibits very clearly the construction of the walls, arches, lozenge-shaped apertures for the transmission of sound, and the substantial timber roofing erected in the 15th cent. for carrying the spire, taken down in 1833. In passing up the narrow staircase, observe the peculiar construction, entirely in Roman bricks, newel, steps, and wall, and how admirably the newel is wrought. The view from the summit is very extensive, and on a clear day will amply repay the trouble of the ascent. The great length of the nave roof is better appreciated from here than anywhere else.

The immense tower, after having stood 700 years, seemed as solid as when the top stone was laid by Abbot Paul. But the rocking of the tower when the bells were rung, had about 1830 led to the prohibition of the practice; and though the caution of the authorities gave

occasion to some mockery and many complaints, it probably saved the tower from destruction. In the summer of 1870 "lacerations" were noticed, and dust as of powdered mortar was observed to be continually falling. The fissures increased in magnitude; cracks appeared in the transept walls; the monuments showed signs of disturbance; the roof of Ramryge's chantry split; and it was plain that the tower was pressing bodily eastward. Prompt measures were taken to arrest the mischief; the tower was shored up with huge balks of timber, arches were hastily bricked, and a complex apparatus of trusses erected; and though the delicate tests inserted in various parts continued for days and even weeks to show that the tower was still sinking, it was seen as the supports were strengthened that the movement was steadily decreasing, and at length stayed. The thorough examination which then became possible showed not only the extent but the sources of the danger. The failure of the tower, even after 700 years had passed, was not chargeable upon the Norm. builders. The great piers on which the tower rested, and those which served as buttresses, had been recklessly hacked away and dug into at all times from the 13th to the 19th cent., in some cases to the extent of destroying the wall bondings, and the foundations had been excavated for interments. But these things, however mischievous, were done in ignorance, not malice. Another source of danger, and the strangest of all, was clearly intentional. At the base of the S.E. pier, a sort of cavern, 5 or 6 ft. wide, had at some time been hollowed out, stout props being inserted as the work proceeded to secure the safety of the workmen, and thus enable a hole to be bored large enough for a man to crawl along nearly through

[*Hertfordshire.*]

the pier. The excavation must have been made with the deliberate purpose of destroying the tower; the intention probably being to adopt the practice common in early siege works of setting fire to the timber supports after the mine was completed.

The work of repairing and strengthening the grand old tower was carried out thoroughly. The foundations were made good and largely extended; an immense mass of cement concrete was inserted down to the native chalk the whole width of the aisle; the piers repaired, and where necessary, bit by bit, rebuilt; the upper stages constructionally restored, new bell-framings fixed, and the bells rehung. The result of all is that the tower, as far as it is possible to judge, is as strong as ever, and capable of standing at least as many more centuries.

The **Abbey Gate House**, the only other relic left of the monastery, stands about 50 yards W. of the cathedral, and in old time was the entrance to the Great Court of the Abbey. Another but smaller gatehouse was on the opposite side of the Court, whence the road led to the Abbey Mill. The chief entrance to the Abbey precinct was by a gatehouse S.E. of the Abbey, on the road to Sopwell. The present gatehouse is a large sombre structure, with a low pointed archway and groined roof. Over the archway is the Great Chamber in which the abbot's steward held his courts of assize; the upper and possibly some lower rooms served as prison cells. It was erected in 1380 by Abbot Thomas de la Mare (1349-96), when the old gatehouse having been blown down by a high wind, a new one was built. After the suppression of the monastery, the gatehouse became the prison of the borough and liberty of St. Albans, and the sessions business continued to be

transacted in the great room till 1651, when the sessions were transferred to the Town Hall. The whole upper part of the building was then converted into a house of correction, and it continued to be so used till the erection of a new prison in 1869. It was then decided to adapt the gatehouse for the Grammar School; the building was accordingly restored externally, and remodelled inside, and is said to serve its new office very well. The large old house adjoining it is the Head-Master's residence.

The curious **Clock Tower** stands in the market-place, on the rt. of the High Street. Over against it, the site marked by a drinking fountain, erected in 1874, once stood the Market Cross. It is a lofty tower of flint and stone, of early Perp. character, agreeing very well with the old statement that it was built for a clock-house in the first quarter of the 15th centy. In the upper story is a bell of about a ton weight, which within memory was tolled at the curfew hour. On it is the legend *Missi De Celis Habeo Nomen Gabrielis*. Left long to neglect and ill-usage, the tower had fallen into a deplorable state, when the late Sir Gilbert Scott was in 1864 entrusted with its restoration. The ground-floor is now a sadler's shop.

Sopwell Nunnery was founded in the meadows S.E. of the abbey and town by Abbey Geoffrey de Gorham about 1140, originally for two holy women, who had dedicated themselves to a life of poverty, and whom he found dwelling there in a hovel they had made for themselves out of the roots and bark of trees, and having only bread and water for their food. Struck by their piety, the abbot founded this cell, and directed that the inmates should not exceed 13 in number; should follow the rule of St. Benedict; should dwell under lock and key; and have a chapel and cemetery, but

in the latter neither man nor woman, neither cleric nor laity, nor any one not a member of the sisterhood, should on any account have a place. The nunnery seems to have had some difficulty, towards the end, in keeping up its numbers: it of course met the fate of all such establishments. The site was granted, with the manor of Sopwell, by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Lee, from whom in the female line it descended to Thomas Saunders of Beechwood, who sold it to Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls, 1660, to whose descendant, the Earl of Verulam, it now belongs. Of the nunnery not a fragment is left. The so-called Ruins of Sopwell Nunnery are really the remains of the mansion Sir Richard Lee built for himself on the site, and are not of much account.

St. Michael's Church, rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the Abbey, on the road to Gorhambury, is much the most interesting of the remaining churches both architecturally, and as Bacon's Ch. and grave. The Ch. was thoroughly restored by the late Sir Gilbert Scott in 1867. It stands about the centre of Verulamium, and Roman bricks are largely used as bonding tiles, and worked up in the walls. A Ch. was built here by Wulsin (Ulsinus) the 6th abbot, in the 10th cent. The walls of this early edifice remain in part the walls of the present edifice, and when restored the Saxon arches were cleared of the cement which previously concealed them, so that the construction can be readily examined. The original Ch. seems to have been a plain oblong, with solid walls pierced only by the doorway and small widely-splayed clerestory windows. The rude semicircular arches have, however, been cut through by Norman, E. E., and all subsequent architects, the plan of the building altered at will, new windows inserted, a tower and porch added,—and now in general

plan and appearance it differs little from the ordinary country Ch. The tower is Perp., square, rough-cast, and contains a ring of 4 bells. Observe the way in which the arch by it on the S. was blocked up with Roman tiles and flints when the doorway was shifted, and a stone porch erected a little farther E. Farther on, by the S. door of the chancel, in the outer wall is a low recessed tomb, cusped arch above, and coffin-shaped stone with abbatial cross below.

Inside, the chief object is the monument of BACON, which stands within a shallow arched recess on the N. side of the chancel, and was erected by his friend and secretary Sir Thos. Meautys.

It is especially interesting as having a marble statue of Bacon, the resemblance of which is certified by Sir H. Wotton who wrote the inscription, and Meautys who placed it here. "*Sic sedebat*," is engraved under it. Bacon is represented seated in his tall arm-chair. His head leans on his left hand, the elbow on the arm of the chair, the right hand hanging droopingly over the opposite arm of the chair, the eyes gazing as on vacancy, the whole air and attitude that of one absorbed in philosophic musings. The name of the sculptor is unknown. A copy by *Roubiliac*, but without the hat, is in the ante-chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge.

There is an interesting carved wooden pulpit; before the Ch. was restored it was on the N. side of the nave, and was what was commonly known as a "three decker." There are 3 good brasses. A wall painting which was originally between the nave and chancel above the rood screen, still remains. In the ch.-yd. is a Roman stone coffin.

St. Peter's Church (restored by Lord Grimthorpe), at the N. end of St. Peter's St., is for the most part late Perp., with a tall brick

tower at the E. end. It contains an unusually fine ring of 10 bells. The clock was made by Briant, of Hertford. The unusual position of the tower is due to the circumstance that the Ch. was originally cruciform, but the partial fall of the tower in 1801 did so much damage to the body of the Ch. that the transepts, tower, and chancel were taken down, and only the tower and chancel rebuilt, on a more contracted scale. The tower has been raised in height with pinnacles, the chancel extended 23 ft., and the W. porch 13 ft., by Lord Grimthorpe. The pulpit is a very fine specimen of modern Belgian carving. On the E. wall of the aisle is a tablet with bust of Edward Strong (d. Feb. 1723), "master mason" of St. Paul's, "who equally with its ingenious Architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and its truly pious Diocesan Bishop Compton, shared the felicity of seeing both the beginning and finishing of that stupendous fabric." In the windows of the N. aisle are some fragments of stained glass, dating from c. 1400. There were formerly many brasses with curious inscriptions, especially one to a priest. Under the figure was a rose with a double inscription in Latin and English engraved on the leaves. St. Peter's Ch. being on the southern margin of Bernard's Heath, and not far from the Keyfield, "the church and churchyard were filled with the bodies of those slain in the two Battles" of St. Albans, specially the N. end of the Ch.-yard, including Sir Berten Entwyl, the Bapthorpes father and son, and other distinguished partizans, to whom monuments were erected, now all lost. Opposite the Ch. are some almshouses for aged widows, founded by Roger Pemberton, who accidentally shot an old woman gathering sticks in the forest. There is an iron arrow over the gateway.

St. Stephen's Church, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

S.W. of the town, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the L. & N.-W. Rly. Stat., at the parting of the roads to London by Elstree and to Watford, and on the line of the old Watling Street, was one of the three churches founded by Abbot Wulsin, in the middle of the 10th cent.; but little is left of the Saxon Ch. beyond the foundation walls and Roman tiles and flints worked up in the older parts of the superstructure. On the N. is an altered Norm. arch; some portions are of the 13th cent.; the remainder is Perp. of the 15th cent. The building comprises nave and S. aisle, chancel with S. chapel, and a wooden tower and spire rising from the W. gable. The whole was restored, and the chancel rather elaborately embellished, by the late Sir Gilbert Scott in 1861-2. The little chapel on the S. of the chancel has been called the Leper Chapel, from a tradition, or supposition, that it was built by Abbot Gorham for the use of the inmates of his Hospital of St. Julian. The chapel now opens to the chancel by an arch, but it is affirmed that there was originally only a hagioscope, or opening sufficiently large to admit a view of the altar. It is, however, very doubtful whether, even so guarded, lepers would have been admitted into such close proximity to the congregation, while there can be little doubt that a chapel was attached to the hospital. The eagle lectern in the nave is said to have been found about 1750 buried in the earth; it has inscribed on it the name of George Creighton, Bp. of Dunkeld. From cinerary urns, calcined bones, and other Roman remains having been dug up at different times in the ch.-yd., it would appear to have been the site of a cemetery of Verulamium.

The **Leper-House**, or **Hospital of St. Julian**, stood to the rt. of the Elstree Road, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from St. Stephen's Ch. Abbot Geoffrey de Gorham, with the consent of the

convent, founded and amply endowed it for the reception of persons afflicted with that loathsome malady, and appointed a number of priests to serve in it. He does not appear to have limited the number of inmates, but it is said there were never more than three at one time; and in 1344 Abbot Michel de Mentmore revised the statutes, and limited the number of "leper brothers" to six, and appointed five priests to be always resident. Nothing remains of the buildings but the site is marked by a farmhouse.

Christ Church, in the Verulam Road, was commenced in 1818, and originally intended as part of a large Roman Catholic institution; but the founder dying before he could carry out his purpose, the building was purchased in 1856, and completed for a Ch. of England. It is of white brick and stone, Lombardic in style, with a campanile at the W. end.

In the Hatfield Road are the *Marlborough Almshouses*, or '*The Buildings*,' a substantial red-brick structure, built and endowed by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough in 1736. The Prison is a large red-brick building on Victoria Hill, close to the Midland Rly. Stat.

Childwick Bury, 2 m. N., is the seat of Sir J. Blundell Maple, M.P., who keeps a racing stud here. He has presented the city with a hospital, and also the *Clarence Park and Recreation Ground*, near the Midland Rly. Stat., which were opened to the public, July 1894.

Verulam. The site of the Roman Verulamium is still unbuilt upon except in one part, and its boundaries are easily traceable. The ground on which it stood rose gently southwards from the Ver, its northern boundary, immediately W. of the higher ground on the opposite side of the river on which stands the present town of St. Albans. To reach the ancient city take the path from the S. door of the Abbey, across the

meadow, where stood the extensive monastic buildings, to the Silk Mill (the successor of the old Abbey Mill) seen below. Cross the foot-bridge and in the field just beyond is the N.E. angle of the wall of Verulamium. Here on the rt., within an enclosed field, are several blocks of the wall which encompassed the Roman city. Of late years they have been much reduced, and are slowly crumbling away, but they show the character of the old Roman wall. The outside is of flints, large and in regular layers, the core or hearting of rough rubble, set in a bedding of mortar of great tenacity, and held together by bonding-courses of two layers of bricks or tiles, the tiles and the bed of mortar between them being of about the same thickness. The bonding-courses are nearly 3 ft. apart, and carried through the substance of the wall, which is about 12 ft. thick. From this N.E. angle the short line of wall northwards to the river is marked by uneven high ground and a row of firs.

Returning to the path from the Mill, a straight embankment marks the site of the wall, which extends in a south-westerly direction for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and on a pathway overhung with trees is the outer edge of the wall of Verulam, with the mass of the wall on one hand, the fosse on the other. The fosse of Verulam is better preserved than that of any other Roman city in England. It appears to have varied in width according to circumstances, and here was probably 30 ft. across. It is overgrown with firs, maples, elms, and a few oaks, some of them trees of tolerable size, and an abundance of brambles and underwood. A path winds along the bottom. On the rt. of the walk the wall is frequently visible, and in some places well shown, but it is better seen from the other (or field) side, where it rises 10 or 12 ft. from the ground.

At the end of this walk the wall makes a sharp turn to the N.W., in which direction it continues for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. In the field on the rt., running parallel with the road to Gorhambury, are a low wall and fosse, the latter, however, is much filled up, and in places neither wall nor fosse are visible. Onwards, the line of wall is perfectly plain, but fragments of the masonry can only occasionally be seen. The fosse, however, continues broad and deep, but overgrown with wood and brambles, and enclosed. The line next turns abruptly to the N., and a great mass of the wall known as Gorhambury Block, is reached. This is probably very nearly the original termination of the walls. Along the river side of the city there was probably no wall of masonry, but only an earthen embankment to confine the waters, which here were made to form a large pool or lake. The river was a sufficient defence on this side of the city.

The wall is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, the river frontage being $\frac{3}{4}$ m. The area enclosed is ovate, the smaller end of the ellipse being at the W., the length about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; the greatest width nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a m.; the surface about 150 acres. This, as Roman cities were laid out, with large spaces set apart for the forum, temples, basilica, theatre, baths, and villas surrounded by their grounds, and gardens, would not allow of a large population; but traders and the bulk of the poorer inhabitants would dwell in a suburb of wooden huts, outside the great wall, and defended from marauders by an earthen vallum—of which vestiges may yet be traced. A main street traversed the city from E. to W., and another crossed it from S. to N., running along the line of the Watling Street, the hollow lane now leading from Stephen's to St. Michael's Ch.

The site of Verulam is now occu-

pied by fields, except the short space from St. Michael's Ch. — which stands near the centre of old Verulam—to the bridge over the Ver. Except the outer walls, no relic of the ancient city is visible, though a century and a half ago some ruins appear to have been standing. The plough occasionally turns up a Roman coin, a few tesserae, or a broken piece of pottery. When a deeper trench is made, walls of houses and pavements are met with, layers of burnt wood are turned up, and sometimes the lines of streets are crossed; but no systematic or extended investigation has been made; and Verulam, for four hundred years the monument of Roman enterprise and power, and a centre of Roman civilisation, lies waiting for its buried treasures to be disinterred. Probably, however, little of value would be discovered. For centuries the fallen city was used as a quarry by the Abbots of St. Albans for building the Abbey Ch. and monastic buildings, and doubtless by the townspeople for their houses.

In recent years, however, there have been found about St. Michael's and towards the Gorhambury Block, besides the tiles, tesserae, and pottery, foundation walls, mostly of small houses, with traces of fresco painting, floors of red and white tiles, vases, household pottery, and coins. But the most remarkable find was that of a theatre—the only Roman theatre found in England—which was discovered in 1847, by Mr. R. G. Lowe, in the field on the l. of the Gorhambury Road, immediately W. of St. Michael's Ch., from which it is about 300 yards distant. It is of the usual form, 193 ft. in diameter; the walls double, with a passage of about 9 ft. between them. The stage appears to have been only about 46 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep; the orchestra and *præcinctio* about 70 ft.; the auditorium contained about 20 rows of

seats. The walls were lined with slabs of marble, and decorated with frescoes, the colours of which when exhumed were still bright and fresh. Among the ruins were found fragments of pottery, a brass fibula, and 170 coins, ranging from Tiberius to Gratian. Foundations of buildings were found on the other side of the street; but the land is valuable, and the excavations were very soon filled in. The theatre was reopened on occasion of the visit of the British Archæological Association in 1869, but closed when the visitors departed, and now wears once more the appearance of an ordinary cornfield.

At the northern end of Bernard's Heath, commencing about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the Harpenden road and running in a N.E. direction for over $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Sandridge road, is the remarkable entrenchment known as *Beech Bottom*, some 30 to 40 ft. wide and 20 to 30 ft. deep, resembling roughly a great railway cutting, but now overgrown with trees, ferns, and underwood. It is evidently an artificial work, the rampart formed of the excavated earth still perfect in many places. This is believed to be a portion of the outer wall and fosse, mentioned by Cæsar, of the *Oppidum* of Cassivellaunus.

Gorhambury, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., is the seat of the Earl of Verulam. It stands in a fine park of 526 acres. The manor was one of the early possessions of the Abbey of St. Albans, and remained the property of the monastery till the suppression of religious houses. It was then granted by Henry VIII., 1540, to Ralph Rowlet. It was afterwards sold to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Queen Elizabeth, and father of the Great Chancellor. On his death it passed to Anthony, his eldest son, who dying unmarried, devised it to his brother Francis (created Lord Verulam 1618, and Visct. St. Albans 1620), it then descended to Sir Thomas Meautys,

who erected the statue of Bacon in St. Michael's Ch. Meautys' widow married Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., who purchased the reversion of the estate, which has since continued in his descendants, created successively Viscount Grimston, and, 1815, Earl of Verulam.

Norden, writing in 1593, says that the house at Gorhambury "was raised from the foundation by Sir Nicholas Bacon;" but there was probably an earlier one. Bacon enlarged and completed the house and made it his chief country residence. The house was suffered to become dilapidated, and being condemned as past repair, was pulled down.

What remains of Bacon's house will be found a short distance W. of the present mansion. The ruins comprise the wall of the hall, some traces of the tower which stood at the farther end of the building, and the boldly projecting entrance porch, a characteristic Elizabethan fragment, with medallions of the Roman emperors in the spandrels of the arches, and the royal arms under the crowning pediment. Within an arched recess, away from the house, is a headless, life-sized statue, said to be Henry VIII.

The present mansion was erected by Lord Grimston between 1778 and 1785. It is a large semi-classic edifice, consisting of a centre of stone, with a grand portico, supported on Corinthian columns, and one wing of brick, covered with stucco. The hall, library, and reception-rooms are spacious and well-proportioned, and contain a good collection of pictures, chiefly portraits.—Sir Nicholas Bacon, in furred robe and deep ruff, black cap on head, and staff in hand—a huge, burly person. Lord Chancellor Bacon, by *Van Somer*, full-length, in Chancellor's robes and tall black hat, the seal on a table by him—engraved by Lodge. Sir Nathaniel Bacon, half-brother of Francis

Bacon, by *Himself*. This is a remarkable portrait. Nathaniel Bacon was a scholar of rare accomplishments, proficient in science as it was then understood, a musician, and he studied painting in Italy and Holland. There are also two other examples of Nathaniel Bacon's skill as a painter, a portrait of his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham, and a large painting, "the Cook Maid," representing a woman with a turkey in her lap, sitting before a table covered with dead birds. A portrait of Queen Elizabeth— $\frac{3}{4}$ -size, in black dress, open ruff, jewelled stomacher and farthingale, painted by *Hilliard*, and presented to the Lord Keeper by the Queen herself. James I., painted for Sir Thos. Meautys, a good full-length, engraved for the Granger Society Countess of Suffolk, wife of the Lord Treasurer, and mother of the infamous Countess of Essex and Somerset. Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, $\frac{3}{4}$ -size, of a grave, earnest countenance, and very well painted. The Lord Treasurer, Weston, Earl of Portland, by *Vandyck*, $\frac{3}{4}$ -size, in official costume, blue ribbon on breast, and treasurer's staff in his right hand. Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Annie Cecil his wife, a replica of the Kimbolton portrait. Abbot, Archbp. of Canterbury, half-length, in full episcopal habit. Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., as St. Catherine. George, 2nd Lord Baltimore, son of the founder of the colony of Maryland, $\frac{3}{4}$ -size, by *Mytens*. Heneage Finch, 1st Earl of Nottingham, half-length, by *Sir Peter Lely*, in his robes as Lord Chancellor. Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland, captured by the Parliamentarians at Kingston, and beheaded, March 1649. Sir Harbottle Grimston, half-length, by *Sir P. Lely*, seated, in official robes as Speaker of the House of Commons.

Edward Grimston, ambassador from Henry VI. to the Duchess of Burgundy, a small $\frac{3}{4}$ -length, on panel, in rich dress, painted whilst he was at Burgundy, by *Peter Christus*, in 1446. James, 3rd Visct. Grimston, his brother and sisters, in one of Sir Joshua Reynolds' charming family pictures, in which the young viscount, as a sportsman, is handing a partridge to one of his sisters. There are other portraits of members of the Grimston family, by *Kneller*; by whom also is a good portrait of George I. Among many more William Pitt, by *Hoppner*.

About 3 m. S.E. from St. Albans on the road to Barnet is **London Colney**, on the river Colne. The Ch. of St. Peter is modern; the E. window, representing the "Ascension," was designed by the late Louisa, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford. *Tittenhanger Park* (Commander E. B. Van Koughnet, R.N.) contains a fine red-brick mansion, built for Sir Henry Blount in 1654. The manor formerly belonged to St. Albans Abbey. Abbot de la Moote began a residence in the 14th century, which was completed by John of Whethamstead. After the Dissolution Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine stayed here during the sweating sickness in 1528. Henry granted it to Hugh Paulet, and by marriage it passed to Sir Thomas Pope, and afterwards to the Blounts. It is now the property of the Earl of Caledon. The park, though small, is well wooded.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of St. Albans, on the road to Wheathampstead is the village of **Sandridge**. The parish was given by Egfrith, son of Offa, King of Mercia, in 796 to the Ch. of St. Alban, by the name of Sandenage, was so denominated by the Saxons from the soil of the place. There is a large furzy common called *No Man's Land*. It was from this manor that the Duke of Marlborough took his first title, Baron

Churchill of Sandridge, and at *Water End*, on the Lea, near Wheathampstead, is the house in which the famous Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, is said to have been born.

The Ch. of St. Leonard comprises a nave, aisles, chancel, and a tower with spire at the W. end. The body of the Ch. is rough-cast, the tower of flint. The Norm. nave, with clerestory, is divided from the aisles by octagonal shafts with beak mouldings (recarved) and round arches. There are Perp. windows in the aisles, remains of an extraordinary rood-screen, and a fine circular Norm. font. At *Coleman Green* a massive chimney-stack, with an inscription, marks the site of a cottage in which John Bunyan occasionally preached.

$24\frac{1}{2}$ m. Harpenden (Stat. in the village, also a Stat. 1 m. distant on the Luton branch of the G. N. Rly.). The Ch. of St. Nicholas was formerly a Chapel of Ease to Wheathampstead, but separated in 1859. It was built, probably in the reign of Stephen, for the occupiers of outlying parts of the Manor of *Wheat-hampstead-cum-Harpenden*, and was originally a small and plain cruciform Ch. of the late Norm. period, consisting of a chancel, nave, two extremely narrow aisles, and transepts, with a low central tower. The nave had a low clerestory, of which the round-headed and splayed windows were closed by external wooden shutters. At some time during the 15th cent., perhaps during the Wars of the Roses, the tower and upper part of the chancel had been destroyed by fire. The tower was not rebuilt; but instead of it the present western tower, a fair specimen of the Bedfordshire type of 15th cent. tower, was added; the destroyed parts of the chancel were rebuilt in poor Perp. style, its Norm. windows being built up with masonry; also the original S. aisle

was built in exactly the same style with the corresponding aisle of the neighbouring Ch. of Redbourn. The N. transept was also rebuilt. Some century or more later a new clere-story of debased Perp. was built upon the original Norm. clere-story; and the barn-like roof of the transepts was extended across whatever may have remained of the walls of the central tower, so as entirely to conceal it from view. The usual process of mutilation and disfigurement went on during the 17th and 18th cents. Meanwhile population increased much beyond what the Ch. could accommodate, and as many points in its structure seemed to make any really useful enlargement impossible, it was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, 1862, in early Dec. style. The font is Norm., and there are several brasses, one with kneeling figures of William Cressey (d. 1558) and his wife (d. 1571), and another of William Annabull and wife (1441). The modern stained glass memorial windows in the transepts are good. *Harpenden Common* stretches for more than 1 m. S. of the village into the adjoining parish of Wheat-hampstead. Its area is between 200 and 300 acres, and much of its surface is covered with gorse. The kennels of the Hertfordshire Hunt are at *Kingsbourn Green*.

A laboratory for Agricultural Chemistry was erected in 1855 out of funds subscribed as a testimonial to Sir John Bennet Lawes, Bart., F.R.S., in recognition of his great services to the science of agriculture. He has recently founded, by a gift of the land on which for fifty years his experiments in agricultural chemistry, &c., have been carried on by himself and his colleague, Sir Joseph Henry Gilbert, and of an ample endowment in money, an institution for carrying on in perpetuity the scientific researches which have made the names of the

friends so famous. On July 29th, 1893, a granite boulder from Shap Fells, with an appropriate inscription, was placed by public subscription in front of the laboratory; and addresses, expressive of the universal recognition of the value of the work carried on by them, were presented to the two friends from the chief public bodies interested in agricultural science both in our own country and abroad. *Rothamsted*, 1 m. S.W., the seat of Sir John Bennet Lawes, Bart., is a handsome house, originally erected about 1470, added to in the Jacobean period, and again enlarged by its present owner. It is situated in a park containing fine trees.

A branch line of the Midland Rly. runs from Harpenden to Hemel Hempstead (see Rte. 4), having a Stat. (3½ m.) at *Redbourn*, situated on the Watling Street. The river Ver flows through the village. The Ch. of St. Mary (partially restored in 1890) is nearly 1 m. S.W. and approached by an avenue of elms. It consists of a nave with aisles, chancel, and a square embattled tower at the W. end. On the N. side of the nave are three Norm. arches. The S. side of the Ch. being destroyed during the Commonwealth, the arches on this side were replaced by pointed ones. The handsome rood screen of carved oak with canopies is one of the finest in the county. There are several remains of good brasses, especially one in the S. aisle, with figures of Richard Pekok (1512), his wife and six children, also Sir Rd. Rede and wife (1560). About 1 m. S.W. is *Aubury*, an oval encampment probably pre-Roman. There was also a barrow on Redbourn Common attributed to St. Amphibalus. Matthew Paris states that his bones were dug up and removed with great ceremony to St. Albans.

About 2 m. N.W. on high ground,

near the Watling Street, is the village of **Flamstead**. The Ch. of St. Leonard is a very interesting 14th cent. building of flint. It consists of a large nave within six arches on octagonal pillars, on each side, separating it from the aisles, a chancel, and a massive square tower. The vestry on the N. side of the chancel was formerly a chapel. An oak screen elaborately carved divides the chancel from the nave. On the N. side of the nave is a mutilated altar-tomb, with recumbent figures of a man and his wife with dogs at their feet. It has no inscription, but is probably early 15th cent. In the S. aisle is an elaborate monument of marble, with Ionic columns supporting a pediment, to Thomas Saunders, with five alabaster figures of kneeling children and a large figure of a woman beneath. In the chancel is the brass of a priest in a cope, John Oudeby (d. 1414), rector, and another on the wall of Sir Bartholomew Fouke (d. 1604), represented in armour kneeling at a desk. He was Master of the Household to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. There is also a mural monument to Sir Edward Sebright (d. 1702) and his wife. Near the Ch. are some almshouses, erected in 1869 by Sir John Sebright, for 16 poor widows.

Beechwood Park, the property of Sir Egbert Sebright, Bart., is now occupied by Mrs. Adair. It is celebrated for its fine beech trees. There was originally a Benedictine monastery here.

1 m. further N. on the Watling Street is **Markyate**, or *Markyate Street*, a village on the borders of Bedfordshire. The Ch. of St. John the Baptist (formerly Holy Trinity in the Wood) is a small building in Cell Park. The mansion called Markyate Cell is an ancient house, and was formerly a nunnery. Straw-plaiting is largely carried on in the village and neighbourhood.

Another mile along the Watling Street is **Kensworth**, with an interesting Ch. of St. Mary, consisting of a nave, chancel, and a western tower. Portions of the N. wall, the tower arches, and the porch are Norm. The S. doorway, and the W. face of the doorway from the nave to the tower, are ornamented with Romanesque patterns, each voussoir separately; the capitals show examples of pre-Norm. type, and those of the S. doorway have sculptures illustrating "The Wolf and the Crane" and "The Eagle and the Hare," from Æsop's Fables.

3 m. E. is **Caddington** (formerly Caden-down), chiefly in Hertfordshire, but the Ch. is in Bedfordshire. The Ch. of All Saints (restored 1876), standing on the highest point of a spur of the Dunstable Downs, is principally Dec. There is a Norm. arch over the S. doorway, and beneath the present fabric are the foundations of a very much older Ch., probably dating back in Roman or British times. This seems to be the oldest site of a Ch. in the neighbourhood, as it is on record that there was a Ch. here before the Conquest. There is a Dec. rose window at the E. end of the N. aisle. The sedilia is transition work, from E. E. to Dec., and some old pews date from time of Henry VII. There are two brasses, one dated 1505 and the other 1518. Stone weapons have been found on the hill-tops of chalk at Caddington, and a lake-side living-place of primeval man with many hundred flint implements has also been discovered.

Continuing by the Rly. from Redbourn, Hemel Hempstead, 8 m., is reached (see Rte. 4).

Proceeding by the main line from Harpenden, the Rly. soon passes into Bedfordshire.

27 m. **Chiltern Green** (Stat.) for Luton Hoo, and

30½ m. **Luton** (Stat.), (see Rte. 5).

ROUTE 4.

LONDON TO WATFORD AND TRING.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, 31½ m.

After leaving Euston, and passing Willesden Junction and Sudbury Stations, the train soon reaches

At 11½ m. **HARROW-ON-THE-HILL**, in Middlesex (Stat., with a short branch line to Stanmore. There is also a Stat. on the Metropolitan District Rly. close to the town). The town, 1¼ m. S., is situated on the crest and slopes of a hill, and is famous for the prospects from it, the Ch. and above all the *School*. The hill, abrupt and isolated, rises about 200 ft. from the plain, and with the spire of the Ch. which crowns its summit, is a conspicuous and pleasing feature in the landscape for many miles on every side.

In the Domesday Survey the name is written *Herges*. There can be little doubt that the name is derived from the A.-S. *Hearh*, of which the genitive case was *Hearges*, and which signified a heathen temple. The earliest notice of the place is in a charter of King Offa of Mercia, A.D. 767, where it is referred to as the Temple of the Gumenings (*Gumeninga Hearh*). This charter seems to have escaped the notice of Lysons and all other local historians, but there can be little or no doubt that it refers to Harrow. There was probably a temple on the hill, built possibly in Roman times, and subsequently transformed, first into an A.-S. pagan

temple, and ultimately into a Christian church.

The manor belonged to the Archbps. of Canterbury long prior to the Conquest. It was exchanged for other lands by Cranmer, in 1543, with Henry VIII., who in 1546 granted it (with the subordinate manors) to Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) North. It continued in the North family till 1630, when it was sold to Edmund Philips, and George and William Pytts. By the marriage of Alice daughter of Edmund Pytts, it passed to James Rushout, created a baronet in 1661. His grandson, Sir James Rushout, Bart., was created Baron Northwick in 1797; and the manor is now held by Lady Northwick.

It is related that in 1170 Thomas à Becket spent some days here, having been stopped on his way to Woodstock, and ordered to return to his diocese.

The Ch. of St. Mary was founded by Archbp. Lanfranc, temp. William I. The oldest part of the building now remaining is the lower part of the tower, where the W. doorway has the round Norm. arch with chevron mouldings; and this may possibly date from Lanfranc's time, but may, with greater probability, be assigned to the 12th cent. It is certain, however, that the Ch. as it then stood was consecrated by Archbp. Anselm in the

month of January 1094. The well-known spire was erected in the 15th cent., together with the clere-story and other portions of the building. The finest feature in the Ch. is its noble 15th cent. roof. The present Ch. is cruciform, and is cased with flint. The tower and the tall wooden spire, covered with lead, is at the W. end. A stone porch on the S. has a priest's chamber, or parvise, over it. The nave piers are E. E.; the aisles, clerestory, transepts, and stone porch Perp.; the chancel modern Dec. The Ch. was thoroughly restored under the direction of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., when the chancel was lengthened and a N. aisle added to it; the fine open timber Perp. roof, with upright figures of angels playing on musical instruments, on the corbels, was exposed and repaired. The font, a circular basin rudely carved, is on a thick cable pedestal, and dates probably from the 12th cent. After being for half a century in the vicarage garden, it has been restored to the Ch., and now stands near the S. door.

There are some noteworthy *brasses*. An effigy, life-size, of Sir John Flam-
bard (c. 1390), in full armour, with a dog at his feet, has some curious hexameters; John Byrked, rector of Harrow, in a cope (d. 1468), a fine effigy of a priest under a canopy; Simon Marchford, a priest, in a cope (1442); William Wightman (d. 1579), wife and 5 children; and other small ones. Notice particularly the brass on N. side of nave, now placed against the wall, of John Lyon, "late of Preston in this parish, yeoman," d. Oct. 11, 1592, the *Founder of Harrow School*; also two parts of a very interesting "palimpsest" brass (1574), with Flemish figures on the reverse, suspended against the S. wall. A full account of them, as well as of the Parish Registers, will be found in the 'Transactions of the London

and Middlesex Archæological Society,' vol. i. pp. 269-298.

The Ch.-yard has few if any tombs of interest on account of the persons interred within them, but it contains one that for another reason has many visitors.

"There is a spot in the churchyard, near the footpath, on the brow of the hill, looking towards Windsor, and a tomb under a large tree, (bearing the name of Peachie, or Peachey), where I used to sit for hours and hours when a boy. This was my favourite spot."†

Byron's Tomb had come to be so called from the tradition of the school, long before its confirmation by the above passage, or the poet's verses 'On a Distant View of the Village and School of Harrow on the Hill':—

"Again I behold where for hours I have
ponder'd,
As reclining, at eve, on yon tombstone
I lay;
Or round the steep brow of the churchyard
I wander'd,
To catch the last gleam of the sun's
setting ray."

It is an ordinary altar-tomb, now enclosed by railings, by the footpath S.W. of the Ch., and the "large tree," an elm, now known as *Byron's Elm*, still overshadows it. His daughter Allegra was buried in the Ch., near where the font now stands, but there is nothing to mark the spot.

The prospect as seen from the tomb—more readily from the terrace outside the Ch.-yard, is really very fine. It reaches W. and S.W. across Roxeth, and a broad expanse of level, but richly wooded and cultivated scenery, the distance stretching round from the Surrey hills to Bucks and Berks. On this side Windsor Castle is the chief distant object. From other parts of the hill, the Crystal Palace, the tower on Leith Hill, the obelisk in Ashridge Park, the Langdon Hills in Essex, the Kentish Downs and

† Byron to Mr. Murray, 26 May, 1822; Works, v. 334, ed. 1832.

Knoekholt Beeches may be made out by keen eyes—or a telescope; while the Wembley Tower now (1894) in the process of construction, rears its bulk from the plain to the S.E. of the hill.

Harrow School was founded in 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman of Preston, a hamlet of Harrow. The wording of his charter proves the existence of an earlier school which had fallen into decay, and which the new foundation was intended to supersede. Lyon carefully guided its infant steps, and for 20 years watched its growth, when, in 1590, two years before his death, he put forth his matured scheme for its future governance. The school statutes are laid down by him with great plainness of speech and precision of detail. He not only declares who are eligible as scholars, and what they are to be taught, but settles the number of forms, what books shall be used, the hours of attendance, the number of holidays, and the modes of discipline, and forbids any other games than “driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running and shooting” (with the bow), the last being especially insisted on. For “a large and convenient schoolhouse, with a chimney in it,” and “meete and convenient rooms for the school-master and usher to inhabit and dwell in”—for John Lyon contemplated no such array of head and assistant masters as now graces Harrow—he appropriated the sum of 300*l.* To the master he allotted a salary of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid him on the 1st of May “for provision of fuel;” to the usher 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the same sum as the master for fuel. A sum of 20*l.* was to be paid annually for two exhibitions to Caius College, Cambridge, and two to any college in Oxford. The management he entrusted to six “governors,” with the

Archbp. of Canterbury as visitor for the decision of controversies. The school derives but a small income from John Lyon’s estate. What has since proved by far the most valuable part of it, are certain lands “at or neere Maribone,” devised by him for the maintenance of the high road from Harrow to London. Harrow School has long outgrown Lyon’s stipulations, and taken a foremost rank among the public schools of England. It has fluctuated, like most great schools, but its course has generally been an onward one, and it has never been more flourishing than now. Its masters have almost always been men of mark, and among its scholars are some of our chief men. Sir William Jones, Parr, Sheridan, Perceval, Byron, Peel, Palmerston, are among the scholars, poets, and statesmen who once were “Harrow Boys.”

The *School Buildings* are immediately S. of the Ch. According to the Founder’s will his legacy of 300*l.* could not be applied to the building of the new school until after the death of his widow, which occurred in 1608. In the meantime the school met in what was then termed “the Old House.” The west wing of the present building constitutes Lyon’s school-house, and was completed in 1615. It is a good old red-brick and stone Elizabethan structure, without much external ornament, unless it be the lion which typifies the founder, but, “meet and convenient,” as he desired it to be, for the purpose for which it was built. It is wholly appropriated to school purposes, masters and boys alike dwelling in the town. The school-room, dear to all Harrovians, and termed the “Fourth Form Room,” is a good old room, some 50 ft. by 21 ft., with the walls well scored with old boys’ names, not a few of which are dearly prized. This was of old the room in which the annual gather-

ings of scholars and friends were held, and speeches and essays recited, but in Dr. George Butler's mastership, in the early days of the present century, it was deemed necessary to have a new and larger Speech Room built, and the east wing was added to the old building in 1819. Now, however, Harrow has outgrown that, and under the mastership of a second Dr. Butler, on Speech Day, July 2, 1874, the first stone of a new Speech Room was laid by the Duke of Abercorn.

The new *Speech Room* was erected out of the Lyon Memorial Fund, raised by old Harrovians in 1871, the tercentenary of the foundation of the school. It stands nearly opposite the College Chapel, on the other side of the road. It is said to be about the best building for acoustic properties in England.

Till 1839 the boys attended Harrow Church; but in that year—Dr. Wordsworth, afterwards Bp. of Lincoln, being head-master—a *School Chapel* was built at the N. end of the High-street, from the designs of Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A. It was a neat red-brick building, designed to harmonize in character with the school buildings. It was admired at first, but with the advance of Gothic taste fell into disfavour, and in 1854 was taken down, and a new *chapel* erected on its foundations—but with a greater extension eastward—from the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The present building is an elegant and admirably finished stone building, of 13th cent., French type, evidently modelled on the Ste. Chapelle, Paris, and, like that, has a lofty apsidal chancel, with a crypt beneath. The tall, slender *flèche* was added by subscription in 1863, as a memorial to a much-esteemed under-master, the Rev. Wm. Oxenham. All the windows are filled with painted glass—those on the S., with the whole S. aisle, forming a memo-

rial of the officers educated at Harrow (21 in number) who fell in the war in the Crimea.

By the Chapel is the *Library*, or, as it is otherwise named, the *Vaughan Library*, it having been erected in commemoration of the head-mastership of Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff, under whom Harrow School attained an unexampled state of prosperity. The first stone was laid by Lord Palmerston, on Speech Day, 1861, and it was opened in 1863. The archit. was Sir Gilbert Scott. The Library is a Gothic building, like the Chapel, with which it is intended to harmonize, rather than with the other school buildings. It is of coloured bricks, a little fanciful in parts, but very pretty. The interior is a noble room, and well fitted and furnished. Besides the books, it contains portraits of Byron, Palmerston, and other illustrious Harrovians.

Among other additions made to the school buildings under Dr. Butler's head-mastership, the following claim notice as valuable in themselves, and possessing some architectural character. The *Sanatorium*, erected at a little distance from the school, in 1864; a large and commodious *Gymnasium*, built at the bottom of the steps which lead from the playground, and opened in 1874; and *Laboratories* and *Natural Science Schools*, erected in 1874-5, near the new Speech Room. Next to the Laboratories (on the E. side of the hill) stands a fine block of buildings in ornamental red brick. The lower part consists of school-rooms, the upper part being occupied by the *Butler Museum*, so named in commemoration of Dr. H. M. Butler, late Head Master. This building was opened in 1886. The Museum contains a fine collection of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, the bequest of Sir J. Gardner-Wilkinson, himself a Harrow boy; also collections of

photographs, casts, coins, minerals, birds, &c. Below the Museum Building stands the *Music School*, erected in 1891, an isolated red-brick building, containing, in addition to a small concert room, a number of specially-planned sound-proof chambers, where musicians may practise undisturbed by each other's performances.

There is a fine open air swimming bath 500 ft. in length, delightfully sheltered with trees and huge banks of shrubs.

The short branch line to Stanmore (see Rte. 3), crosses *Harrow Weald*, a broad level tract, as its name implies, of woodland. It has long been enclosed and cultivated; but it still has a good deal of timber, and the walk across it to Stanmore Common is very pleasant.

13½ m. Pinner, in Middlesex (Stat. Also another Stat. on the Metropolitan Rly. in the village).

Close to the Rly., on the rt. before reaching the Stat., are the *Commercial Travellers' Schools* founded in 1845. The building, a pleasing and commodious collegiate Gothic structure, was opened by the Prince Consort in 1855. Wings were erected in 1868, rendering it capable of accommodating 300 children; a swimming bath and other improvements have been subsequently added.

Pinner, 1½ m. S.W. from the Stat., was formerly a hamlet and chapelry of Harrow, and part of the same demesne, but is now a separate parish. Though only a hamlet, it had a market, granted by Edward III. to the Archbp. of Canterbury in 1336. It stands on elevated ground, whence flows one of the feeders of the Colne. The main street has several old half-timbered houses, with overhanging upper floors and gables. On its N. side is a long, low, old country inn, an excellent specimen of its class, the *Queen's Head*, bearing on its front the date 1705, and

no doubt a genuine relic of Queen Anne's reign.

The Ch. of St. John the Baptist was built in 1321, but it includes parts of an earlier building, and it has been at various times added to, altered, and modernized. It is of flint and stone, with patches of rough-cast: cruciform, with an embattled W. tower; small and low transepts, and tall tiled roofs. Though it is in the main of the 14th cent., the S. aisle and transepts have lancets. The tower is a good one of the usual Perp. type, with a bold angle turret on the N.W., carried well above the battlements, and a pyramidal tiled roof. In one of the lancet windows are some fragments of old glass. A mural monument to John Day, minister of Pinner (d. 1622), has his effigy and an inscription commencing—

“This portraiture presents him to thy sight
Who was a burning and a shining light.”

Pinner Park, to which the Abbot of Westminster was appointed Keeper in 1383, was included in the grant made by Henry VIII. to Sir Edward North, was alienated, disparked, and converted into tillage; it is now the property of St. Thomas's Hospital. At *Pinner Wood House* Lord Lytton wrote ‘Eugene Aram.’ In its vicinity is a fragment of the still pleasant Pinner Woods. 2 m. W. is the *Ruislip Reservoir*, belonging to the Regent's Canal Co., a fine sheet of water of 80 acres, and much frequented by aquatic birds and anglers.

Shortly after passing Pinner the line enters Hertfordshire, and reaches

At **16 m. ♂ Bushey** (Stat.), a large village which has become a suburb of Watford (*post*). The Ch. of St. James, consisting of a nave and aisles, chancel, a massive tower with a stair turret at the W. end, and good porch, was restored in

1871 by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. There is a fine ring of eight bells, one of which is over 600 years old.

The oldest portion is the chancel, which is E. E.; but the E. window, of three lancets, was inserted at the restoration; the former E. window was a large Perp. one of five lights. The lower part of the tower appears also to be of the E. E. period; the upper part is Perp. The aisles were added in 1871. The windows, late Dec. and Perp., agree in character with the old windows of the nave.

In the vestry was buried Capt. Silas Titus (d. 1667), who planned the escape of Charles I. from Carisbrooke Castle, wrote the notorious pamphlet, 'Killing no Murder,' with a view to procure the assassination of Cromwell, and has the discredit of having suggested the inhuman act of disinterring and hanging the bodies of the Protector and certain of the regicides. In the Ch.-yd. is a rather large monument, with palette and brushes carved on one side, to Henry Edridge, A.R.A. (d. 1821); and beside it a slab, to a once well-known artist and antiquary, Thomas Hearne, author of the 'Antiquities of Great Britain' (d. 1817, æt. 73). Both were erected by Dr. Munro, the physician of the Adelphi, a generous friend to young artists, and the early patron of Turner, Girtin, and William Hunt. Dr. Munro had a country residence here, to which he used to invite his young students, that they might sketch in the vicinity.

Prof. H. Herkomer, R.A., has a School of Art here.

17³/₄ m. **WATFORD** (Junct. Stat., at the N. end of the town, with branch lines to St. Albans and to Rickmansworth. There is also a Stat. in the High Street, on the latter branch).

The Manor belonged to the Abbey of St. Albans down to the Dissolu-

tion. Retained by the Crown till 1609, it was then granted by James I. to Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England. From him it descended to the Earls of Bridgewater. In 1767 it was purchased by William, 4th Earl of Essex, the lord of Cassiobury, and still remains in that family.

Watford stands on moderately high ground, being built on a ridge of gravel overlying the chalk, above the rt. bank of the river Colne, which crosses the lower part of the town, and divides it from Bushey. It is the most populous and thriving town in the county. The name is supposed to be derived from the Roman Watling Street, and the ford over the river.

The old parish **Church**, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome building, comprising nave with broad aisles, chapels (the St. Katharine Chapel on the N., the Essex on the S.), chancel, and a lofty tower at the W. end, with a spire. It is of the Perp. period, and was thoroughly restored in 1870-71, under the direction of Mr. Christopher, of Watford. The chief interest consists in the monuments, and especially those in the Essex or Morrison chapel, erected at the cost of Bridget, Countess of Bedford, in 1595. It is strictly a monumental chapel, stately tombs with marble effigies line the walls and occupy the floors, and present a striking aspect. It can only be entered by special permission.

In the centre of the chapel is an altar tomb of coloured marbles, with recumbent effigy in countess's robes and coronet, between two knights in complete armour, of Lady Bridget, Countess Dowager of Bedford, the founder of the chapel, d. 1600, "in great favour with her Prince, and generally reputed one of the noblest matrons of England, for her wisdom and judgment." A long inscription sets forth in full her great virtues

and family connections. Her first husband was Sir Richard Morrison; her second, Edward Manners, Earl of Rutland; and Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford, her third. Beyond this is another altar-tomb, with 6 Tuscan marble columns, supporting a recumbent effigy of the Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Russell, wife of Sir William Russell, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, d. 1611.

Against the S. side of the chapel is a lofty architectural monument, in which, beneath a canopy supported on tall Corinthian columns, is the semi-recumbent effigy in armour of Sir Charles Morrison the elder (d. 1619). Angels with trumpets, shields of arms, and other enrichments adorn it, whilst on a pedestal outside the tomb, at the knight's head, is a life-sized kneeling effigy of his son, and at his feet a corresponding figure of his daughter, Bridget Countess of Sussex. This was the work of Nicholas Stone, for which it is stated in Horace Walpole's 'Anecdotes,' he was paid 260*l.*, "and four pieces given me for drink."

Opposite to this, against the N. wall, is an equally large and elaborate monument to Sir Charles Morrison the younger, with his effigy in armour, leaning on his right elbow, his hand on a skull; beneath him the effigy of his lady; at his feet his two sons kneeling; at his head, his daughter. This was also executed by Nicholas Stone, and cost 400*l.*, a large sum in those days. Also on the N. wall is a monument "To the Memory of the vertuous Lady Katherine Rotheram, late wife to Sir John Rotheram; first espoused to Sir John Hampson, Knt. and Alderman of London" (d. 1625), with her effigy in short cloak and surcingle, kneeling on a cushion, under a canopy borne on 4 marble columns. At W. end a square brass, with effigies in cloaks of Henry Dickson (d. 1610), George Miller (d. 1613), and Anthony Cooper, "late servants to Sir Charles Morry-

[Hertfordshire].

son, Knt., and after retayned in service with Dorothy, Lady Morryson, his wife, and Sir Charles Morryson, Knt. and Bart., their son, by the space of 40 years, in Memory of them the said Dorothy Lady Morryson hath vouchsafed this stone and inscription over their heads." There are also tablets to Admiral John Forbes (d. 1796), and Lady Mary Forbes (d. 1782).

In the St. Katharine Chapel are brasses to Hugo de Holes, quondam justiciarius (d. 1415), large but injured, and one to his wife Margaretta (d. 1416).

In the Ch.-yd., Robert Clutterbuck, author of the 'History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford' (d. 1831), is buried.

By the Ch. are almshouses for 8 poor women, founded by Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, in 1580.

The Public Library and School of Science, Art, and Music, in Queen Street, was erected in 1874; it is in Gothic style, and contains a spacious lecture hall.

The very striking group of buildings close to the Rly. Stat. is the *London Orphan Asylum*, founded in 1813 by Dr. Andrew Reed, and originally at Clapton. The first stone of the present buildings was laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1869. It consists of seven buildings in modern Gothic style, six of which are appropriated to boys and one to girls. They accommodate 600 orphans. The very elegant Chapel was built, at a cost of about 5000*l.*, by a lady, who was brought up in the asylum, and afterwards served as its head mistress.

In the district of St. Andrew are the Almshouses of the *Salters' Company*, a spacious and attractive group of buildings, erected in 1864 for 6 men and 12 women. At *Leavesden*, a hamlet of Watford about 3 m. N., is the Metropolitan District Asylum for Idiots, a vast

structure situated on an elevated site. It was erected in 1869, and cost about 150,000*l.* At Woodside, Leavesden, is another large pauper establishment—the Industrial Schools for the parish of St. Pancras.

CASSIOBURY, or Cashiobury (the Earl of Essex), is situated on the N.W. of Watford, and the entrance to the park is on the road to Rickmansworth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the centre of the town.

Cassiobury, Chauncy thinks, was so called from the residence here of Cassivellaunus, chief of the Cassii, whence also the hundred of Cashio derives its name. The manor belonged to St. Albans Abbey, and at the dissolution of monasteries was given to Sir Richard Morrison, the friend of Ascham. From the Morrisons it passed by marriage to Arthur Lord Capel, in whose descendants it remains. The first two Capels who possessed Cassiobury were singularly unfortunate; the one losing his life for Charles I., the other his through Charles II. Lord Capel, the heroic defender of Colchester against Gen. Fairfax, was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, March 9, 1649. His son Arthur, 1st Earl of Essex of the Capel family, was committed to the Tower, July 1683, for complicity in the Rye House Plot, and found, a few days after, with his throat cut.

Sir Richard Morrison "began a fair and large house in this place, situated upon a dry hill not far from a pleasant river in a fair park," which was finished by his son Sir Charles, who died 1599. With the exception of the N.W. wing, this house was pulled down, and a new one erected on the site by the 1st Earl of Essex, on his return from Ireland in 1677. It was built under the direction of Hugh May, and a minute description of it is given in Evelyn's Diary.

This house was also pulled down in 1800 by the fifth Earl of Essex, and the present mansion erected from the designs of James Wyatt, in his so-called Gothic style. The house is well proportioned, and has an air of picturesque stateliness. It is built about an open courtyard, and has for its reception-rooms capacious cloisters, vestibule, and saloon, dining and drawing rooms overlooking the park, and a noble library, 54 ft. by 23, with three subsidiary libraries, all large and well-filled rooms, and one of them connecting the state apartments with the Winter Dining and Drawing Rooms. A portion of the N. wing of Morrison's house is still preserved, and what Britton in his sumptuous volume on 'Cassiobury' considers to be a part of the still earlier monastic edifice; also a chamber, with a handsome ceiling by Verrio, of May's building.

The house contains some good and many interesting *portraits*. The most noteworthy are—Henry IV., with the inscription "Henry the Fourth, King of England, who layd the first stone of this hous, and left this picture in it when he gave it to Lentall, whoe sold it to Cornwall of Burford, who sold it to the Auncesters of the Lord Coningesby in the reign of King Henry the Sixth." The house referred to was Hampton Court, in Herefordshire, which passed to the Earls of Essex by marriage, but notwithstanding the pedigree and Walpole's assertion that the picture is "an undoubted original," it must be either a copy or a repetition of the portrait of Henry IV. in Windsor Castle. Arthur Lord Capel (beheaded 1649) and his family, 9 figures in all, by *C. Janssens*: the Lady Capel in this picture is the heiress of the Morrisons who brought Cassiobury to the Capels. His son, Arthur Capel, 1st Earl of Essex, by *Lely*; Sir Thomas Coningsby (d. 1625), and

Cricket, his dwarf. The infamous Frances Howard, Countess of Essex, afterwards of Somerset, in a low dress. A brilliant and untouched portrait, by *Rubens*, said to be the youthful Charlotte de la Tremouille, afterwards famous, when Countess of Derby, for her defence of Lathom House. Algernon Percy, 10th Earl of Northumberland (d. 1688), by *Vandyck*, full-length, as Lord High Admiral. Charles II., seated, by *Lely*. Head of the Duke of Monmouth, in long wig and armour, oval, by *Wissing*, dated 1683. Moll Davis, the actress, by *Lely*, seated, holding a gold casket, is believed to be the portrait which Mrs. Beale saw in Bab May's lodgings at Whitehall—Bab was the brother of Hugh May, the architect of Cassiobury; the face and neck have been repainted. William, Lord Russell, the patriot, head in an oval, attributed to *Kneller*. A full-length of the Countess of Ranelagh, by *Kneller*. This is the lady, and probably the picture, to which Fielding refers when he says that Sophia Western was "most like the picture of Lady Ranelagh," though there are replicas of it at Hampton Court and Hatfield. Two other famous beauties, Catherine Hyde, Duchess of Queensberry (d. 1777),—Prior's "Kitty, beautiful and young," and the fast friend of Gay, as a shepherdess with lamb and crook, by *Jervas*; and her sister, Jane Hyde, Countess of Essex (d. 1724), whom Swift describes as a "top toast." Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, the poet, by *Hudson*; and his daughter Frances, Countess of Essex, a kitcat by *Reynolds*. A still finer *Reynolds* is the picture of George Viscount Malden, æt. 10 (afterwards 5th Earl of Essex), and his sister, æt. 13; it is set in a splendid carved frame by Grinling Gibbons. Garrick, as Sir John Brute, one of *Zoffany's* clever theatrical pieces. There are also some nameless but not unin-

teresting Morrison portraits, and several more of the Capels.

The house formerly contained some fine modern paintings, but they were sold in 1893.

To see the house an introduction is required; but the park is always open to the public. The Gardens and Park are very beautiful, and have always been famous. To the E. and S. of the house the ground is laid out in lawns, interspersed with choice shrubs and trees, and opens E. into a wild-looking portion of the park rich in old timber and overgrown with furze and fern. A dell here serves as a cemetery, with monuments with verses to the favourite spaniels and other canine pets of a former Countess of Essex and other fair members of the Capel family. The *Gardens* to the N., of 8 acres, are broken with terraces and dells, rock beds, &c., include a sub-tropical section, and are gorgeous with flowers. More than a century and a half ago Cassiobury was celebrated "as one of the first places in England where the polite spirit of gardening shone the brightest," and its reputation has never faded.

The *Park* comprises nearly 700 acres, of which 127 are attached to the house; 310 form the Home Park, and 250 the Upper Park, which is separated from the Home Park by the Gade, parallel to which, and in part one with it, flows the Grand Junction Canal. The Home Park is smooth and stately, the Upper Park more hilly and wilder; both contain many grand old oak, elm, chestnut, beech, and fir trees. The Park was planted by Moses Cook, author of a work on 'Forest Trees' (1675), who was gardener to the 1st Earl of Essex, and an enthusiast in his calling. With regard to the fine avenue of limes, he says that he raised them from seed and from layers at Hadham Hall, in November, 1672. "I.

had them taken up as carefully as I could, with good help, and carried to Cassiobury, the place of their new abode. Four rows of trees, 296, and of these I lost not one." The gardens and private grounds are commonly said to have been laid out by Le Nôtre, but Clutterbuck says, by the Earl's town gardener, Rose, whilst Evelyn, remarking that "the gardens are very rare," adds, "and cannot be otherwise, having so skilful an artist to govern them as Mr. Cooke." The somewhat fanciful, but picturesque and comfortable-looking "Swiss cottage," was designed or suggested by James Wyatt.

Adjoining Cassiobury on the N. is **GROVE PARK** (the Earl of Clarendon). At the beginning of the 15th century it was the property and seat of the Heydons, the founders of the Morrison chapel on the S. side of the chancel of Watford Church. From them it passed to the Hampdens, of Bucks; then to the Ashtons, to whom it belonged till the early part of the 17th century. It afterwards belonged to the Grevilles; was in 1736 the seat of Lord Doneraile; and was bought in 1753 by the Hon. Thomas Villiers (2nd and youngest son of Wm., 2nd Earl of Jersey), the 1st Earl of Clarendon of the new creation (d. 1786).

The house is of red brick, in Queen Anne style, with pilasters, balustrade, and round ends to the principal front; it is of three floors, with a few dormers in the roof. The interior has some noble rooms, and is handsomely fitted; but its main interest lies in the collection of portraits formed by the first Earl of Clarendon, the famous Lord Chancellor. The Park is undulating, well-timbered, and affords some good walks. From the Park there is a pleasant walk through the Scotch Fir avenue to Chandler's Cross.

The *Clarendon Portraits*, about 100 in number, are a moiety of

the famous collection formed, as Evelyn, who advised the Chancellor in the selection, states, "with a purpose to furnish all the rooms of state and other apartments [of Clarendon House] with the pictures of the most Illustrious of our Nation, especially of his lordship's time and acquaintance, and of divers before it." The avidity with which Lord Clarendon sought these pictures gave rise to some scandal. Some were, no doubt, gifts made in hope of securing the favour of the Minister, then in the plenitude of his power, or peace-offerings from those who had incurred his displeasure; but the great bulk of them were direct commissions to the painters, or purchases fairly made. On the sale of Clarendon House the portraits were removed to Cornbury House, Oxfordshire, where, whilst in possession of Lord Clarendon's son, Lord Cornbury, they were seriously thinned by executions and forced sales, and the collection was only saved from utter dispersion by the house and contents having been purchased of his elder brother by Lord Rochester. Henry, 4th Earl, bequeathed his pictures, plate, and books as heirlooms to the possessors of the estate; but on his death in 1752 the bequest was contested by his surviving sister, Catherine, Duchess of Queensberry, and set aside so far as related to the pictures. These were ordered to be divided,—one half being assigned to Lord Clarendon's eldest daughter, Lady Essex, the other to the Duchess of Queensberry. The pictures selected by the Duchess were taken first to her country seat, Amesbury, Wilts; afterwards removed to Ham; and on the death of the Duke of Queensberry, 1810, passed to Archibald, 1st Lord Douglas, who removed them to Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire, where they still are. The other half has since remained at Grove Park—a

heirloom of the Villiers, Earls of Clarendon.

The larger number of the portraits are by Vandyck, Janssens, Sir Peter Lely, and other eminent painters, and of very considerable artistic merit. The principal are: Queen Elizabeth, in black gown with large buttons, and high standing ruff, a row of pearls round neck, *Zuccherò*. Lord Burghley, in crimson velvet gown, *Mark Gheeraerds*. James I., replica of the one at Hampton Court, *Van Somer*. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, full-length, standing, from the collection of Charles I., *C. Janssens*. William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, full-length, in black silk dress, a replica of the portrait at Wilton, *Vandyck*. The Earl of Portland, full-length, standing, in black with white lace ruffles, blue ribbon and George, *Vandyck*. John Fletcher, the poet, Beaumont's associate, the only portrait of him known; it is engraved in his Works (1647), where it is said that "his inimitable soul did shine through his countenance in such air and spirit that the painter confessed it was not easy to express him: as much as could be you have here, and the graver [Marshall] hath done his part." Henry Comte de Berghe, in steel armour, *Vandyck*. Charles I. on horseback, a study for the celebrated picture at Blenheim, *Vandyck*. Queen Henrietta Maria, full-length, in white satin; it is very fine, and in excellent condition; throughout by *Vandyck's* own hand; size of canvas 91 in. by 59 in. The Windsor portrait is a replica, engraved in Lodge. Princess of Wales, Duke of York, and Princess Mary, children of Charles I., full-length, *Vandyck*, signed and dated 1635. Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, full-length, standing, *Vandyck*. William Villiers, Viset. Grandison, full-length, standing, in red dress, *Vandyck*. Sir John Minnes, Lord Admiral,

Governor of Dover Castle, and author of the verses on Suckling's defeat, *Vandyck*. George Hay, Earl of Kinnoul, whole-length, in steel armour, *Vandyck*. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, full-length, standing, a replica of the one at Wilton, *Vandyck*. Lady Aubigny, *Vandyck*. William Cavendish, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle, whole-length, standing, in black dress, *Vandyck*. Arthur, 1st Lord Capel, steel gorget over a buff jerkin, *Vandyck*. Lady Capel, *Vandyck*. James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, whole-length, standing, in black dress, with star, ribbon, and George, *Vandyck*. Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, full-length, in armour, *Vandyck*. Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, *Vandyck*. It has been several times engraved. Diana Lady Newport, *Sir P. Lely*. Marquis of Hertford, ascribed to *Vandyck*. James Stanley, 7th Earl and Countess of Derby and daughter, the Earl, in black, with a black cloak, is pointing with his l. hand to the Isle of Man in the distance. He was devoted to the cause of Charles I. He fell into the hands of the Parliament after the battle of Worcester, and was executed at Bolton, Oct. 15, 1651. The Countess is in white satin. She was Charlotte de la Tremouille, famous for her defence of Lathom House, when besieged by Oliver Cromwell. They are whole-length standing figures. It is one of *Vandyck's* largest and finest works. Size of canvas, 95 in. by 82 in. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, *G. Honthorst*. Lord Keeper Coventry, *C. Janssens*. Lord Goring, in armour, *Vandyck*. Waller, the poet, seated in an arm-chair, *Lely*. Lord Chancellor Clarendon, in his robes, *Lely*. Charles II. when a boy, full-length, in red dress, stick in hand, a copy from *Vandyck* by *Lemput*. Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II.,

bust, in the dress she wore when she arrived in England, *P. Stoop*.

“May 30, 1662.—The Queene arriv'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous fardingals or guard-infantas. . . . Her Majesty in the same habit, her foretop long and turn'd aside very strangely. She was yet of the handsomest countenance of all the rest, and tho' low of stature pretily shaped, languishing and excellent eyes, her teeth wronging her mouth by sticking a little too far out; for the rest lovely enough.”
—*Evelyn's Diary*.

Mary Princess of Orange, daughter of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, *Hanneman*. James II. in complete armour, and full-bottomed wig, *Wissing*. Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, *Lely*. Duke of Monmouth, whole-length, in armour; by his side a coarse-looking man in brown dress, in a stooping posture, is pointing to a globe, his finger directed to England—perhaps intended for Robert Ferguson, the prime instigator of Monmouth's expedition, though in the ordinary accounts described as an astrologer. The picture is probably that referred to by Walpole: C. Janssens' “son drew the Duke of Monmouth's picture, as he was on the point of sailing for his unfortunate expedition to England.” Lord and Lady Cornbury, *Lely*. Laurence, Earl of Rochester, *Wissing*. Countess of Rochester, *Lely*. Anne Hyde, Countess of Ossory, *Wissing*. Bp. Henchman, *Lely*. Mary Duchess of Beaufort, *Lely*. Henry Lord Capel, *Lely*. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, in robes as Attorney-General, *Lely*. Judge Keeling, *Lely*. William III. when Prince of Orange, *Wissing*. Queen Mary, a replica of the Hampton Court and Woburn pictures, *Wissing*. Edward Villiers, 1st Earl of Jersey, *Kneller*. Princess, afterwards Queen, Anne, *Wissing*. Queen Anne, in royal robes, with ribbon and George, *Kneller*. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, *Kneller*. Henry, 4th Earl of Clarendon, when a boy, *Kneller*. Two

portraits of Jane, the beautiful Countess of Rochester, by *Dahl*. Catherine Hyde, Duchess of Queensberry—a feeble portrait of the lovely, witty, and eccentric Duchess, Prior's “Kitty, ever young.” Thos. Villiers, 1st Earl of Clarendon (of the second creation). William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, probably by *Hudson*. Dr. George Clark, *Hogarth*. Lady Lansdowne, *Kneller*. William, 3rd Earl of Jersey, *Gainsborough*.

Besides these, there are in the Hall three large paintings of incidents in the life of St. Bonaventura, by *Herrera*; and in the corridor and elsewhere other Spanish and Flemish pictures, and a series by Stubbs.

Permission is freely granted to drive through the Park, and the House is shown on application.

Munden, on the River Colne, the seat of the Hon. A. H. Holland-Hibbert, J.P., is a good house, restored and enlarged.

Oxhey is a quiet, rural hamlet on the Colne, 1½ m. S. of Watford. *Oxhey Place*, the seat of the Heydon family in the reign of Elizabeth, was taken down in 1668 by Sir Wm. Bucknall, who built himself a new and more commodious mansion on the site. This was demolished in 1799 by the Hon. Wm. Bucknall. Both the Bucknalls, however, left standing the small Jacobean chapel built by Sir James Altham in 1612. On the S. wall of the chapel is the monument of its founder (d. 1616), with his effigy in judge's robe, kneeling, between pillars which support a canopy. Behind him is the effigy of his lady. There is also a monument, with a figure of a mourning female leaning on an urn, of John Askell Bucknall (d. 1796). The reredos is of wood, elaborately carved 17th centy. work with massive twisted columns. The house stood a little W. of the chapel.

A branch line from Watford Junct. Stat., skirting round the S. part of Watford and with a Stat. in High Street $\frac{3}{4}$ m., reaches

At $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. **Rickmansworth** (Stat., also a Stat. on the Metropolitan Rly.). The town is situated on the Chess near its junction with the Colne. The name probably signifies a town or village (*worth*, an enclosed or protected place) on the Rick mere—the low land at the confluence of the streams being then covered with water.

The chief manor was among the first gifts to the Abbey of St. Albans (A.D. 793), and it remained the property of the Abbey till surrendered to the Crown in 1539. Edward VI. granted it in 1550 to Ridley, Bp. of London, but it was resumed by Elizabeth, and remained in the Crown till granted by Charles I. in discharge of a loan to one Hewet, who sold it to Sir Thos. Fotherley. The town, irregularly built, is the centre of a busy paper-making district. An extensive brewery employs many hands; and there are works for printing woollen and silk goods. Watercresses are largely grown for the London market. From the reign of Henry II. a market was held weekly, till it fell into disuse within the last 40 years. The Grand Junction Canal comes close to the town, and there is a considerable carrying trade.

The **Ch.** of St. Mary, rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1826, as a rectangular structure of brick, has recently (1890) been again rebuilt of flint with stone dressings, in the Perp. style, from designs by Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., at a cost of 5500*l.*, raised by subscription, and now consists of a chancel with aisles, nave of five bays with clerestory, aisles, north porch and an embattled western tower of flint, erected in 1630, and containing 8 bells. There is a monument from

the old Ch. to Robert Cary, Baron of Leppington and 1st Earl of Monmouth (d. 1631), his wife Elizabeth Trevanian, the 2nd Earl, and other members of the Cary family. The first earl was the Robert Carey of the court of Elizabeth, the courtier who carried the news of Elizabeth's death to James, reaching Holyrood House the third day after the event. There are also monuments to the Fotherleys and Colts, and a brass of Thos. Day and family (1613). In the Ch.-yard are some fine old trees.

The Gothic Town Hall, of red brick and Bath stone, was erected in 1870. Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London, the founder of Worcester and St. John's Colleges, Oxford, and of the Merchant Taylors' School, was born here, and William Penn resided in the town for some years before he left for America in 1676. His grave is in Jourdan's Burial Ground (Bucks), a few miles W. of Rickmansworth.

A little S.E. of the town, and divided from it by the river Colne, is **MOOR PARK**, the stately seat of Lord Ebury. The park was enclosed by licence of Henry VI. in 1426. In the reign of Edward IV. the manor of Moor belonged to Ralph Boteler, was forfeited to the Crown, and granted to George Nevil, youngest son of Richard Earl of Warwick, and Archbp. of York, who built a house here, in which he lived in great state, and on several occasions entertained the King, Edward IV. On the defection of his brother, the King-maker Earl of Warwick, the Archbp. was commanded to reside at the Moor, but shortly afterwards was arrested on a charge of treason, and sent as a prisoner first to Calais and then to Guisnes. He obtained his liberty in 1476, but, "all his plate, money, moveable goods to the value of 20,000*l.*, had been seized upon for the king . . . and with grief and anguish of mind, as was

thought," he died shortly after. Henry VII. gave the manor to John Earl of Oxford, as a reward for service rendered him at Bosworth Field; but before long it reverted to the Crown, and in the next reign formed part of the estate of Cardinal Wolsey. After Wolsey's fall Moor was retained by the Crown till 1617, when James I. granted a lease of it to Francis, 2nd Earl of Bedford, whose widow sold it to the Earl of Pembroke. The Earl divided the Moor Park estate from the manor, and sold it to Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, who died at Moor Park in 1639. On the death of Cary's son in 1661, Moor Park was purchased by Sir John Franklyn, from whose son it passed to Thomas Earl of Ossory, son of James Duke of Ormond, created by Charles II. Baron Butler of Moor Park. He sold the seat and park to the Duke of Monmouth, on whose execution it was granted by James II. to his widow.

The gardens, which were "made by the Countess of Bedford, esteemed among the greatest wits of her time, and celebrated by Dr. Donne, and with very great care, excellent contrivance, and much cost," were at this time very famous. Sir William Temple, who declares Moor Park to be "the sweetest place, I think, that I have seen in my life, at home or abroad," gives in his essay '*On the Gardens of Epicurus*,' a full description of the garden at Moor Park, "the perfectest figure of a garden I ever saw, . . . for a model to those that meet with such a situation, and are above the regards of common expense." In 1720 the Park was sold to Benjamin Hoskins Styles, who had enriched himself by successful dealing in South Sea shares, and who spent, as is said, 130,000*l.* of his gains in building and alterations at Moor Park. He employed the then popular architect Giacomo Leoni to enlarge the house (which

is said to have been built by the Duke of Monmouth), 'face it with Portland stone, add wings, and connect them with the main building by a Tuscan colonnade. The mere carriage of the stone for these works is reported to have cost 14,000*l.* The interior was fitted up with corresponding magnificence. Sir James Thornhill being engaged to paint the principal rooms. Further, that he might have a prospect from the house, the hills N. and S. were cut through so as to afford a vista with Watford Church as a termination in one direction and Uxbridge in the other—a whim that Pope used to point his satire on modern taste:—

"Or cut wide views through mountains to
the plain,
You'll wish your hill a sheltered seat
again."

This was done, it is added in a note, "in Hertfordshire by a wealthy citizen, at the expense of above 5000*l.*, by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north-wind upon his house and parterre, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods." This is overstated, however, for the view from the terrace front towards Watford is very charming, and by no means over a dead level. On the death of Mr. Styles the estate was purchased by the celebrated circumnavigator, Admiral (afterwards Lord) Anson, who spent 80,000*l.* in undoing his predecessor's costly doings, chiefly in the grounds, for the rearrangement of which he called in the famous "Capability" Brown.

Lord Anson died suddenly whilst walking in the garden at Moor Park in 1762, and in 1765 his heir sold the estate to Sir Lawrence Dundas, whose son sold it in 1787 to T. Bates Rous, an East India director, who being unsuccessful in commercial speculations, pulled down the wings, erected at so much cost by Mr

Styles, to raise money by selling the materials. It afterwards passed to a Mr. Williams, was purchased by the Marquis of Westminster, and is now the seat of Lord Ebury.

Though denuded of its wings and colonnades, the house is of stately proportions, and looks well beyond the broad terrace. Its chief external feature is a grand tetrastyle Corinthian portico, the columns of which are about 50 feet high. Of the interior, the great hall and the saloon to which it leads are the chief features. The hall is of unusual size and height, with 5 large marble doorways supported by colossal statues, and the walls and ceilings decorated with classical and emblematic compositions painted by Sir James Thornhill; the saloon has on the ceiling a copy of Guido's *Rospigliosi Aurora*. When these paintings were completed, Mr. Styles refused to pay the stipulated sum, 3500*l.*, on the ground that they were not properly executed, and Thornhill sued him for the amount. Richardson, Dahl, and other artists were appointed to examine the work, and their report being favourable, "Mr. Styles was condemned to pay the money, and by their arbitration 500*l.* more for decorations about the house and for Thornhill's acting as surveyor to the building."

The drawing and dining rooms are handsome apartments, and contain some interesting pictures and objects of taste and curiosity.

The pleasure grounds, of about 25 acres, are laid out near the house in terraces, adorned with vases, sculpture, fountains, and flower-beds in geometric patterns. They pass away on the one hand into less formal walks backed by evergreens, to kitchen gardens, where yet flourish the once famous "Moor Park apri-cots" and Moor Park lettuces of Lord Anson's introduction. On the other side are the hill and wilderness with its quaint mixture of old trees

and tall formal columns—relics of the old demolished colonnades—and a broad pond bordered with shrubs and aquatic plants.

The Park, of nearly 500 acres, is varied in surface, rich in ancient trees, and has wild ferny tracts dotted over with ornamental waters. It is an old tradition that the Duchess of Monmouth, in memory of her husband's execution, pollarded all the oaks in Moor Park. But this the aspect of the present ancient oaks clearly refutes; and Sir Joseph Paxton some 30 years ago, after examining them for the purpose, stated decidedly that they could not have been lopped. The trees are among the finest in England, many of them being of vast size, with their lowest branches touching the ground.

Permission to drive through the Park must be asked for, and the grounds are not open to the public unless leave is granted.

Other seats are—*Rickmansworth Park* (J. W. Birch, Esq., J.P.), a good house standing in grounds which extend northwards from the town to Loudwater, with the Chess on the E. border, and the *Cedars*, Chorley Wood, a handsome modern Emanor-house (J. S. Gilliat, Esq., M.P.).

Batchworth is S. of the town and the Grand Junction Canal. Here are large paper-mills, and at Frogmore Hill, the *Female Orphan Home* for 50 orphans.

Chorley (Stat. at Chorley Wood, Metropolitan Rly.), a pleasant hamlet, 2 m. N.W., is on the border of Bucks. The Ch. (Christ Church) erected in 1870 by the late G. E. Street, R.A., is handsomely decorated, and contains some good painted glass.

Croxley Green, 3 m. S.W. from

Rickmansworth, is on the Colne, which separates it from Middlesex. The Ch. (All Saints) is a neat building in E. E. style, erected in 1872. The country is very pretty, with Harefield Park on the opposite side of the river. Here are the extensive paper-mills of Messrs. John Dickin-son & Co.

Mill End, on the Uxbridge Road, and on the Colne, 1 m. S.W. from Rickmansworth, is a busy suburb, with paper-mills, large brewery, tannery, &c. The modern Ch. of St. Peter is of flint and stone, E. E. in style and cruciform. At West Hyde, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on the Uxbridge Road, are some chalk pits. At Loudwater, 1 m. N., are McMurray's extensive paper-mills.

Sarratt, 4 m. N.W. on the Buck-inghamshire border, lying away from any main line of road, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Chorley Wood (Stat. Metropolitan Extension), retains its primitive rusticity unaltered; the village stands in a pleasant neigh- bourhood on a narrow tableland about 400 ft. above the sea-level, and has an interesting old Ch. A field walk to it from Sarratt Green, about 1 m., is along high ground, there is a fine view on the rt., with an open stretch of undu- lating country, bounded by fine old woods, and the little Chess river winding through the broken valley.

The **Ch.** of the Holy Cross is a small cruciform E. E. and partly Norm. building, with a long chancel, and a W. tower, the upper part of which is of early brickwork, ending in a gable or saddleback roof. It was thoroughly restored, in 1866, by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. In removing the whitewash from the transepts and over the chancel arch, remains of some 13th or early 14th cent. paintings in distemper, appa- rently of events in the life of Christ,

were uncovered: the most perfect (on the W. wall of the S. transept) was preserved. All the walls had been coloured of a deep red, and de- corated with flowers, fruit, and foliage. S. of the chancel are two sedilia, a large and a smaller piscina, and on the N. an ambry. The pulpit is Jacobean, carved with the linen pattern, and part of the font (Purbeck marble) is Norm. On the S. wall is a 17th cent. monument, with small kneeling effigies of Sir William Kingsley, Kt., with three sons behind him, and opposite, his wife and daughter. There are some Roman tiles, and a part of the Ch.-yd. was a Roman cemetery.

About 2 m. is **W. Flaunden**. The modern **Ch.** of St. Mary was built by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. The font and bell were brought from the old Ch., the ruins of which still stand in a meadow about 2 m. distant.

Adjoining is **Chenies** in Bucking- hamshire, noted for the fine tombs of the Russell family in the Ch. (see *Handbook for Buckinghamshire*).

The branch line to **St. Albans** diverges from the Junct. Stat. in a N.E. direction. At $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. is **Bricket Wood** (Stat.) and $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Park Street** and **Frogmore** (Stat.), pleasantly situ- ated hamlets on the river Colne. At $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. St. Albans is reached (see Rte. 3).

Proceeding by the main line, shortly after leaving the Stat., the train enters Watford tunnel and emerges into a pleasant country at

Hunton Bridge, with the remark- ably good Dec. Ch. dedicated to St. Paul at **Langleybury**, on the rt.; it was built and endowed in 1864 at the cost of the late W. Jones Loyd, Esq. It is of squared flint with Bath

stone dressings, and has at the W. a tower and tall shingled spire 130 feet high. The projection on the S.E. is a mortuary chapel for the family of the founder. The interior is very chastely fitted, and has some good carving. A little S.W. of the Ch. is *Langleybury* (E. H. Loyd, Esq., J.P.), built by Chief Justice Raymond, and a good building of its time, but enlarged and improved of late.

The Grand Junction Canal is on the rt. of the Rly., which runs alongside this canal for many miles.

At 21 m. is **King's Langley** (Stat.), a quiet straw-plaiting village $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N., with large paper-mills, watered by the Gade.

Langelei was given by the Conqueror to Earl Moreton, but was forfeited by his son, Earl William, for his share in the rising of the Norman barons against Henry I. The manor was retained by the Crown, and Henry III. built here a royal seat, the place henceforth taking the name of *King's Langley* (or *Langley Regis*), in distinction from the adjoining manor, which, being held by the Abbot of St. Albans, was designated *Abbot's Langley*. Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., was born here in 1341, whence he was known as Edmund de Langley. His father created him Earl of Cambridge in 1362, and in 1386 Richard II. made him Duke of York. He married Isabel, daughter of Pedro, King of Castile. She was buried, 1394, in the Ch. of the Black Friars, at King's Langley, and Edmund de Langley was by his desire laid beside her on his death in 1403.

Richard II., with his Queen and Court, held a royal Christmas at his manor of Langley in 1392. After his death at Pontefract Castle, 1400, his corpse was brought to King's Langley, and interred in the Ch. of the Black Friars. It remained there, however, only till the reign

of Henry V., who had it removed and laid beside Richard's first wife, Anne, in Westminster Abbey. Henry VII. gave Langley manor in 1505 to his consort Katherine for her life. In 1534 Henry VIII. gave it to Anne Boleyn for the like (as it proved very short) term. James I. gave his manor, park, and chase of King's Langley, in 1610, to his eldest son Henry, Prince of Wales, on whose death, in 1612, the lordship was transferred by letters patent to Prince Charles. It subsequently passed through many hands, and eventually became the property of the Capels, Earls of Essex, to whom it now belongs.

The royal manor-house stood a little to the W. of the Ch. Some shapeless fragments of the outer walls mark the site. A mill and farm occupy the grounds.

Roger Helle founded at King's Langley a priory of Dominican (Black, or Preaching) Friars, which King Edward largely augmented with gifts of lands and manorial rights. In 1312 the corpse of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the favourite of Edward II., after his execution on Blacklow Hill, was brought to the Ch. of the Dominicans for interment. After the Dissolution, Philip and Mary restored the priory, but in the first year of Elizabeth, 1559, the establishment was again suppressed, and house and appurtenances resumed by the Crown.

The Ch. of All Saints is Perp.; of flint and stone, the S. side rough-cast; and consists of nave with aisles, chancel, square embattled tower at the W., with an angle turret, and a porch of flint and stone. It has been partially restored, a new E. window inserted, and the tracery of the other windows renewed. Of the monuments the most important is that of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, 5th son of Edward III., and his wife Isabel, which was removed from the priory Ch. at the

Dissolution. It is an altar-tomb of white marble about 3 ft. 10 in. high, and stands in a chapel on the N. side of the chancel formed by the extension of the N. aisle. It formerly stood on the N. of the altar, but was removed by a faculty procured in 1877. It has no effigy or inscription, but on the front are 4, at the W. end 3 shields, within frames of 8 cusps. These bore the arms of England and France with those of Pedro of Castile, the father of Isabel; but they have become defaced. A handsome screen separates the chancel from the chapel. The present cover-stone was taken from the N. wall of the chancel when it was pulled down; and according to Cussans, the original cover-stone is on the ground in front of the carved oak pulpit (Perp.). The stained glass in the E. window has been inserted by H.M. the Queen as a memorial to her ancestor. Recently some encaustic tiles were discovered beautifully emblazoned, with the same devices as are engraved on the tomb, but preserving them much more clearly. There is another altar-tomb of Caen stone with male and female effigies (Sir Ralph Verney and his wife), much worn and injured. There are also monuments of the Cheyneys, Dixons, Sir William Glascocke (d. 1688), Master of Bequests and Judge of the Admiralty under Charles II., and others; and *brasses* of William Carter and wife 1528, and of John Carter, of Giffres (d. 1588), and his 2 wives—one with 4 sons and 5 daughters, the other with 5 sons and 4 daughters.

The noticeable red-brick building by the Rly. Stat. is the Booksellers' Provident Retreat; erected in 1849. It comprises seven houses for aged members of the Booksellers' Provident Institution and their widows.

1½ m. S.E. on high ground is **Abbots Langley**, in a richly wooded

neighbourhood. In the time of Edward the Confessor, "Egelwine the Black, and Wincelfled his wife, gave the village to the abbots of St. Albans, whence it had the adjunct of Abbot to distinguish it from King's Langley, and was denominated Langley from the length of the village, for the name signifies a long land." It is famous as the birthplace of the only Englishman who ever became a Pope (Adrian IV.). Nicholas Breakspeare was the son of a servant in the abbey of St. Albans, where he himself for some time filled a menial post, but asking to be admitted a monk, he was driven from the convent for his presumption—which proved, quoth Fuller, "no mishap, but a happy miss unto him." Born towards the end of the 11th cent., he was elected Pope in 1154, and died in 1159.

The **Ch.** of St. Lawrence is in part as old as Breakspeare's time, but the greater part is later. It consists of nave and aisles with clerestory; chancel with S. aisle; and at the W. end a square embattled tower, in which is a ring of 6 bells. The nave and tower are rough-cast, the chancel of flint and stone set in alternate squares. The two west bays of the nave have round-headed arches, with nail-head mouldings borne on thick cylindrical piers; the arches of the other three bays are pointed. The windows of the S. aisle are Dec., the others mostly Perp. The font is of the early part of the 15th cent. There are *brasses* in the centre passage of the nave: half-size to Thos. Cogdell and his two wives (1607), Ralph Horwode and family (1478), and a lady (c. 1570). The principal monument is of Lord Chief Justice Raymond (d. 1732), represented in his official robes, in a reclining position, attended by an allegorical female; above are the family arms. S. of the chancel aisle is a small mural monument with well executed kneel-

ing effigy, coloured and gilt, of Mrs. Anne Coombe (d. 1640).

24½ m. Boxmoor (Stat.), a thriving and populous district of Hemel Hempstead, which has grown up on the rising ground on the E. side of the Rly. The modern Ch. of St. John the Evangelist was erected from the designs of Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and a lofty tower and spire.

In the neighbourhood, remains of Roman villas, pavement, &c., have been found; also glass burial urns, pottery, and coins.

About 2 m. S.W. is **Bovingdon**. The Ch. of St. Lawrence, rebuilt in 1846, has a tower with pinnacles at the W. end. Beneath it is a monument of a knight in armour (temp. Edw. III.). There are some brasses to the Mayne family (1621).

1½ m. N.E. from Boxmoor is **Hemel Hempstead** (Terminus Stat. on a branch of the Midland Rly. from Harpenden, see Rte. 3), a market town for corn and straw plait, situated on the river Gade. It is of Saxon origin, and called Hamelamestead in the Domesday Survey. Henry VIII. gave a charter to the town, and that monarch's portrait still appears on the common seal, and it is said to be the only unreformed Corporation in England besides the City of London. At the *Lockers* (Major C. Astley Paston Cooper), a portion of the existing house is said to have been built by Henry VIII. There are some royal arms on the ceilings.

The Ch. of St. Mary is a fine cruciform Norm. and early Dec. building, with a square embattled tower and a lofty octagonal spire. The arcade of the nave and W. door are Norm., of the middle of 12th centy. The chancel has a fine groined roof with Dec. windows on

the S. side. The transepts have also fine 14th centy. open roofs. There is a good brass of Robert Albyn and his wife, dated 1480, also a monument to the late Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., the eminent surgeon, who died in 1841. In the gardens of an old house, called the Bury, is a subterranean passage, which is said to have led to the Ch.

The modern Ch. of St. Paul was erected in 1869 in E. E. style.

The public buildings in High St., comprising the Town Hall, Corn Exchange, and Literary Institute, are a fine range of buildings. Close to the town are some chalybeate springs formerly of some repute but now disused.

The West Hertfordshire Infirmary, situated at Marlowes, midway between the town and Boxmoor Stat., was founded in 1826 by Sir John Sebright. The new buildings were erected in 1877.

At the N. of the town is *Gadesbridge Park*, through which the Gade flows, the pretty seat of Sir Astley Paston Paston-Cooper, Bart. *Nash Mills*, 2 m. S., is the residence of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S. containing a fine collection of stone and bronze implements and British coins.

It is a pleasant walk 3 m. N.W. along the Leighton Buzzard road to **Great Gaddesden**, situated on the river Gade, whence it derives its name. The Ch. of St. John the Baptist is an E. E. edifice with a square flint tower, which was rebuilt in 1862. There are several monuments to the Halsey family in a chapel adjoining the chancel, and a brass of Wm. Croke and family (1506). *Gaddesden Place* (T. F. Halsey, Esq., M.P.) is a fine mansion, built in Italian style by James Wyatt in 1774. It stands on a hill in a well-wooded park and commands extensive views.

1 m. S.W. is the small village of **Nettleden**, in Buckinghamshire, with an interesting old **Ch.**, with some 18th centy. monuments and a brass of a knight in armour.

3 m. N.W. is **Little Gaddesden**, close on the border of the county. The small **Ch.** of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Perp. style, with an embattled tower, is noted for the Bridgewater monuments, including that to Francis, Duke of Bridgewater, the great canal maker, who died in 1803. The building was restored in 1877, and the pulpit presented by Lady Marion Alford, who also built the almshouses, the Bede Houses, in the village for widows. In 1891 a beautiful Cross and fountain were erected to her memory immediately facing the village entrance to *Ashridge Park*, the seat of Lord Brownlow (see *post*).

28 m. **Great Berkhamsted** or Berkhamstead (Stat.). The town consists chiefly of one long street with another running at right angles called Castle St., and is situated in a valley to the l. of the Rly., with the Grand Junction Canal and the river Bulbourn between them. The name of Berkhamsted is of Saxon origin, and is probably derived from Berg, a hill, Ham and Stede, both signifying a town. The kings of Mercia resided here, and it is supposed to have been the site of the *Durocbrivæ* of Antoninus, but which was more probably near Dunstable (see Rte. 8); it is doubtless a place of great antiquity, as there were fifty-two burgesses at the time of the Domesday Survey. On the hill to the N.E. is a large tract formerly called the Frith, but now known as Berkhamsted Common. Here is the commencement of an entrenchment called Grimes Dyke, which runs for about 15 m. into Buckinghamshire. Close to

the Rly. Stat. on the rt. is the site of a Castle, which existed in Saxon times. The earthworks are of an elliptical form, and had a double moat on the N.W. side, and a triple one on the other sides. The space inclosed in the inner moat is surrounded by masses of a wall constructed with flints. Here stood the Castle built by Earl Moreton, brother of William the Conqueror. It was besieged by Louis, Dauphin of France, who came over to assist the Barons against King John. It was for many years a place of residence of royalty, including Henry II., Edward III., and the Black Prince, and becoming a parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, subsequently belonged to the Princes of Wales. In consequence the inhabitants enjoyed many liberties and immunities which were confirmed to them by Henry II. at the time he kept his court here. Richard, the younger son of King John, and also the mother of Edward IV. and Richard III., died at Berkhamsted. The castle is now held by Earl Brownlow, and the inner court, which is a smooth lawn surrounded by trees and fragments of the old walls, is a favourite resort for picnics. *Berkhamsted Place* (Lady Sarah Spencer), a mansion in Elizabethan style, was built with the ruins of the old Castle.

The **Ch.** of St. Peter is a cruciform building, with a tower at the intersection, and contains portions of almost every style of architecture. During recent restorations a fragment of an early arch was discovered, but the whole edifice was rebuilt in the early 13th centy., and additions made in the 14th and 15th centuries. In it are some interesting tombs and brasses, many of which have, however, been removed from their original positions; one, in S. transept, of a knight in armour, is en-

graved in *Cussans*. In the N. aisle is the tomb of John Sayer (d. 1682), who was chief cook to Charles II. In the N. transept is an altar-tomb with recumbent figures of the Torrington family, and behind the organ is a fine brass of Richard Westbroke, 1485, and memorials of the Smith-Dorrien family. Between the nave and S. aisles are some curious wood carvings and an old oak pillar. The E. window is a memorial to the poet Cowper, whose father, Dr. John Cowper, was rector here. The poet was born at the rectory in 1731. There is a tablet, with verses written by Lady Walsingham, on the S. side of the chancel, to Ann Cowper, his mother, who died when he was only six years of age.

On the N. of the Ch. is the *Grammar School*, established in 1541 by Dr. John Incent. It has an endowment of about 1500*l.* a year, and is a flourishing school of about 200; the building has been admirably fitted up with laboratories and workshops. There are a good swimming bath and a chapel in the course of erection.

Northchurch, or Berkhamsted St. Mary, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. on the main road to Tring. The Ch. of St. Mary is a cruciform building in Dec. style. There is a brass tablet on the S. wall of the nave, with an engraved head of Peter the Wild Boy, who was found in the forest of Hertswold, near Hanover, in 1725. He was brought to England by order of Queen Caroline, and died here in 1785. The Ch. is rich in stained glass windows of modern date.

$31\frac{1}{2}$ m. ♂ **Tring** (Stat.), a neat market town, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant. It is of great antiquity, and stands close to the Icknield Way.

The Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul (restored in 1882), is chiefly a

Perp. edifice of the 15th centy., built of flints with an embattled parapet. It has a massive tower with a corner turret, and an ornamental S. porch. The interior, consisting of a nave with aisles and chancel, is striking. The arches of the nave with clustered columns are Perp., above which is a clerestory. The cross beams of the roof are supported by grotesque wooden figures. The large windows in the aisles are also Perp. In the N. aisle is a large monument in alabaster and black marble, in memory of Sir William Gore, a Lord Mayor of London (d. 1707), and his wife (d. 1705). They are represented in reclining attitudes on either side of a funeral urn. There are other memorials to members of the same family in the chancel. The Baptismal register is interesting to Americans, as it contains some entries of members of the Washington family.

Straw-plaiting is one of the chief industries, and a silk mill employs many hands.

Adjoining the town, with the main entrance in High St., is **Tring Park**, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild. The mansion (not shown to the public) was originally built, it is said, by Sir Christopher Wren, in the reign of Charles II., but it has been considerably altered and improved. The charming park of 300 acres is undulating and richly wooded. In it, in addition to deer, are kangaroos, cassowaries, and other foreign animals and birds collected by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, who is an ardent lover of natural history. He has recently erected a Museum of Natural History for the benefit of the town. It is admirably fitted up, and lighted by electricity, and contains many fine specimens of animals, birds, and fishes, which have been obtained from all parts of the world. *Tring Grove* (F. Butcher, jun., Esq.), be-

tween the town and Rly., is a pleasant residence in a small park, and *Pendley Manor* (J. G. Williams, Esq.), a modern house built close to the site of the old manor house, is in beautifully wooded grounds.

At the back of Tring Park, standing on a spur of the Chilterns, is the village of **Wigginton**. The **Ch.** of St. Bartholomew is a small building in E. E. style. The extensive view from here, which overlooks the plain towards Dunstable, the Berkhamsted valley, and the wooded heights of Ashridge, is one of the finest in the county. The *Champanneys*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., is the seat of the Valpy family.

At the extreme N.W. corner of Hertfordshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Tring, is **Long Marston** (Stat. Marston Gate, on the branch line of the L. & N.-W. Rly. from Cheddington to Aylesbury). The **Ch.** is modern, but the embattled tower of the old **Ch.**, which was pulled down in 1883, still stands in the disused **Ch.-yd.** Two piscinæ and much of the stonework of the old building have been inserted in the new **Ch.** A notoriety is attached to this village owing to a woman, named Ruth Osborne, having been drowned by a mob in 1751 in a pond on Marston Green. It appears that in consequence of a publican named Butterfield having given out that he and his cattle were bewitched by this woman, a public notice was given at Winslow, Leighton, and Hempestead by the town crier, that witches were to be tried by ducking at Long Marston on 22nd of April. The parish officers of Tring attempted to protect Ruth Osborne and her husband by hiding them in the **Ch.** for security, but on the mob threatening to burn the town, the poor wretches were at length for public safety delivered up. They were stripped and dragged in sheets

to the pond, where they were ducked. The woman died through the ill-usage, but the man recovered. A sweep of the name of Colley was tried at the Hertford Assizes for the murder, and he was hanged at Gublecot Cross. "The infatuation of the greatest part of the country people was so great that they would not be spectators of his death, yet many thousands stood at a distance to see him go, grumbling and muttering that it was a hard case to hang a man for destroying an old wicked woman that had done so much mischief by her witchcraft." See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxi. p. 378.

Adjoining is the village of **Puttenham**, where there is a curious E. E. **Ch.**, dedicated to St. Mary, with a handsome stone and flint tower. The roof of the nave dates from the end of the 15th cent., and is still in a good state of preservation, and some of the oak seats are supposed to be of the same date.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Tring Stat. is the village of **Aldbury**, on the border of Buckinghamshire. The **Ch.** of St. John the Baptist (restored in 1867), is an E. E. edifice of the 13th cent. It is built of stone and flint with an embattled parapet and tower. The interior contains some interesting tombs. In the Verney chapel, built by Sir Edmund Verney in 1575, and separated from the nave by a stone screen, is a fine monument to Sir Robert Whittington and his wife, said to have been removed from Ansheritche (Ashridge) Monastery in 1576. In the Hide, or Leeds, chapel is a brass to Sir Ralph Verney and his wife (1547), in heraldic dresses. There are also numerous memorials of the Duncombe and Harcourt families, and a marble monument with busts to Sir Richard (d. 1699) and Lady Anderson (d. 1698). On the vil-

lage green are a fine old tree and the village stocks.

Above the village on a woody height is **Ashridge Park**, the seat of Earl Brownlow. The house is in Buckinghamshire, but the stables and a large portion of the park are in Hertfordshire. The Park, which abounds in deer, is wild and beautiful, and contains many fine old trees. There are several long and stately avenues, and one, nearly 2 m. in length, leads to the granite column erected in honour of Francis, third Duke of Bridgewater, father of inland navigation, 1832. It is about 100 ft. high, and being placed on a considerable elevation, commands a most extensive view.

Here was the palace of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Cornwall, who founded beside it a monastery, in 1283, for the order of Bonhommes, brought by him from the south of France. He presented them with a relic of holy blood, with which he had previously endowed his former foundation at Hayles in Gloucestershire. It proved a mine of wealth, as it became a great object of pilgrimage. This blood, however, was publicly exhibited by Hilsey, Bp. of Rochester, at St. Paul's Cross, in 1538, and proved to be only honey clarified and coloured. The Earl of Cornwall died at Ashridge, and his bowels, heart, and flesh were buried here, but his bones were subsequently sent to the Abbey at Hayles and interred with great pomp in the presence of the King.

Here Edward I. kept his Christmas in 1290, and held a parliament, to the great distress of the neighbourhood, which had to furnish the provisions for the court. Elizabeth, when princess, frequently resided here, it having been given to her by her brother Edward VI., and it was here that she was apprehended in
[*Hertfordshire.*]

1554 on suspicion of being concerned in Sir T. Wyatt's conspiracy. She professed to be confined to her bed by illness, but this was disbelieved, and she was conveyed to the Tower in the Queen's litter, the officers saying that they "would take her either dead or alive."

The Collegiate Ch., which contained the tombs of Chief Justice Bryan, Sir Thomas and Sir John Denham, Sir Robert Whittingham, and other notable persons, was destroyed at the time of Elizabeth; but the Great Hall and cloisters were entire till 1800, when the hall, which had a rich Gothic roof and painted windows, was sold piecemeal by the Duke of Bridgewater; and the cloisters, which were richly adorned with frescoes and carving, so suffered by removal of the other buildings that it was found necessary to remove them also. Nothing now remains of the monastery but the ancient crypt.

The present mansion, built on the old site, was commenced by Wyatt in 1808, and finished by his son Sir Jeffrey Wyatville in 1814. It is an immense mass of buildings, the principal front being 1000 ft. in length, and is "a varied and irregular line of towers and battlements, arched doorways, mullioned windows, corbels, and machicolations, with a massive turreted centre, fine Gothic porch, and beautifully proportioned spire surmounting the chapel."

In the interior, the entrance Hall is 38 ft. square and 95 ft. high, and is adorned by statues of the founders and benefactors of the ancient monastery, and by some old tapestry. The Gothic Chapel is considered Wyatt's masterpiece, and the windows are filled with fine stained glass brought from the Netherlands. It contains a fine brass of John Swynstede, a prebendary of Lincoln (1395), and a rose brass for John Killingworth (1412), both removed

from Edlesborough Ch. (see *Hand-book for Bucks*).

vity, by *Bellini*; there are also paintings by Reynolds, Gibson, and Landseer.

There is a fine collection of pictures, including amongst the old masters, the Death of Hippolytus, by *Rubens*; Holy Family, by *Luini*; Feast of the Cranes, by *Snyders*; Three Cæsars, by *Titian*; The Nati-

After leaving Tring Stat. the Rly. enters a deep cutting a mile in length, through the chalk ridge of Ivinghoe, and passes into the county of Buckingham.

SECTION II.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in **black** in those Routes where the *places* are described. Those of which the hotels, conveyances, &c., are noted in the Index are distinguished by the mark ⚭.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
5. Luton to Bedford, by Ampthill (Midland Rly.)	115	9. Bedford to Northampton (Midland Rly.)	190
6. Hitchin to Bedford, Wrest Park (Midland Rly.) ..	151	10. Bedford to Wellingborough (Midland Rly.)	193
7. Bedford to Bletchley, Woburn Abbey (L. & N.-W. Rly.)	167	11. Bedford to Hitchin, by Sandy and Biggleswade (L. & N.-W. and G. N. Rlys.)	204
8. Leighton Buzzard to Duns- table and Luton (L. & N.-W. and G. N. Rlys.)	183		

ROUTE 5.

LUTON TO BEDFORD, BY AMPHILL.

MIDLAND RAILWAY, 19½ m.

For a description of the main line from London to Luton, see Rte. 3. The Bedfordshire border is crossed before reaching **Chiltern Green** (Stat.), near which is **Luton Hoo** (Stat. G. N. Rly.); afterwards the woods and rising ground of **Luton Hoo** (Madame de Falbe) appear on the l. of the Rly. The park, of 1500 acres, is richly wooded. The old house, built by Sir Robert Napier in the 17th centy., and almost rebuilt by George III.'s Lord Bute, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1843. It contained a chapel, fitted with some very fine and remarkably carved panelling and screens, said to have been brought from the chapel of Sir Thomas Pope (founder of Trinity College, Oxford) at Tittenhanger in Herts. This, however, is very doubtful; and it seems more than likely that the woodwork was removed from Luton Church by Sir R. Napier. The whole of it was burnt except the altar, which was preserved, together with the Bishop of Lincoln's deed of consecration. Happily the woodwork had been thoroughly illustrated in *Shaw's 'History and Antiquities of Luton Chapel,'* 1829. (It belonged to the very latest period of Gothic, with renaissance forms in mouldings and leafage. There was a curious fire-

place and chimney, with the words above it, "Ecce ignis et lignum, ubi est victima holocausti?" The house was famous for a vast collection of pictures, the number of which, said Dr. Johnson, "was beyond expectation, even beyond hope." They were, after the fire, removed, when Luton was sold by the 2nd Marquis of Bute to Mr. Ward, who resold it to its late possessor, John Shaw Leigh, Esq.

The *Chapel*, re-opened in 1874, measures 70 ft. by 25 ft., and occupies a considerable portion of the north wing. It terminates eastward in an apse, which is lined entirely with alabaster. The sculptured reredos is by Woolner. The western part of the chapel has stalls under canopies. The pavement is of encaustic tiles and marble. The stained glass is by Clayton and Bell, and all the carved work from the designs of the late G. E. Street, R.A. There is a good organ.

In the grounds are some large cedars and conifers; but the principal "sight" at Luton Hoo is the farm buildings, erected by Mr. Leigh. The large stack-yards, cattle-sheds, stables, &c., are divided by streets and roads and paved with granite, and there are tramways for running cattle-food from place to place.

The manor of the Hoo (the word is the same as the termination *hoe*, as in Totternhoe, or in the N. *how*, as Torpenhow, and signifies high ground—an elevation) belonged to a family named from it from the Conquest to the middle of the 15th cent. Sir Thomas Hoo was created Lord Hoo and Hastings in 1447. His daughter Anne, heiress of the manor, married, in 1460, Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London,—and became the grandmother of Queen Anne Boleyn, born in 1507. Local tradition asserts that the Lady Anne was born here, and a font in Luton Church is misnamed a memorial of her. Luton Hoo passed early in the 17th

centy. to the Napiers, whose representative, Mrs. Napier, bequeathed it to a Mr. Herne, whose successor sold the place to the 1st Marquis of Bute. A column, surmounted by an urn, was erected close to the house by Mr. Herne, as a memorial of Mrs. Napier. The 3rd Earl of Bute removed the urn, and placed on the column, instead of it, a figure, in memory of the Princess Dowager of Wales, mother of George III. This column has been removed, and re-erected at Rothsay, in Bute.

The House is not shown and the public are only admitted to the Park by permission.

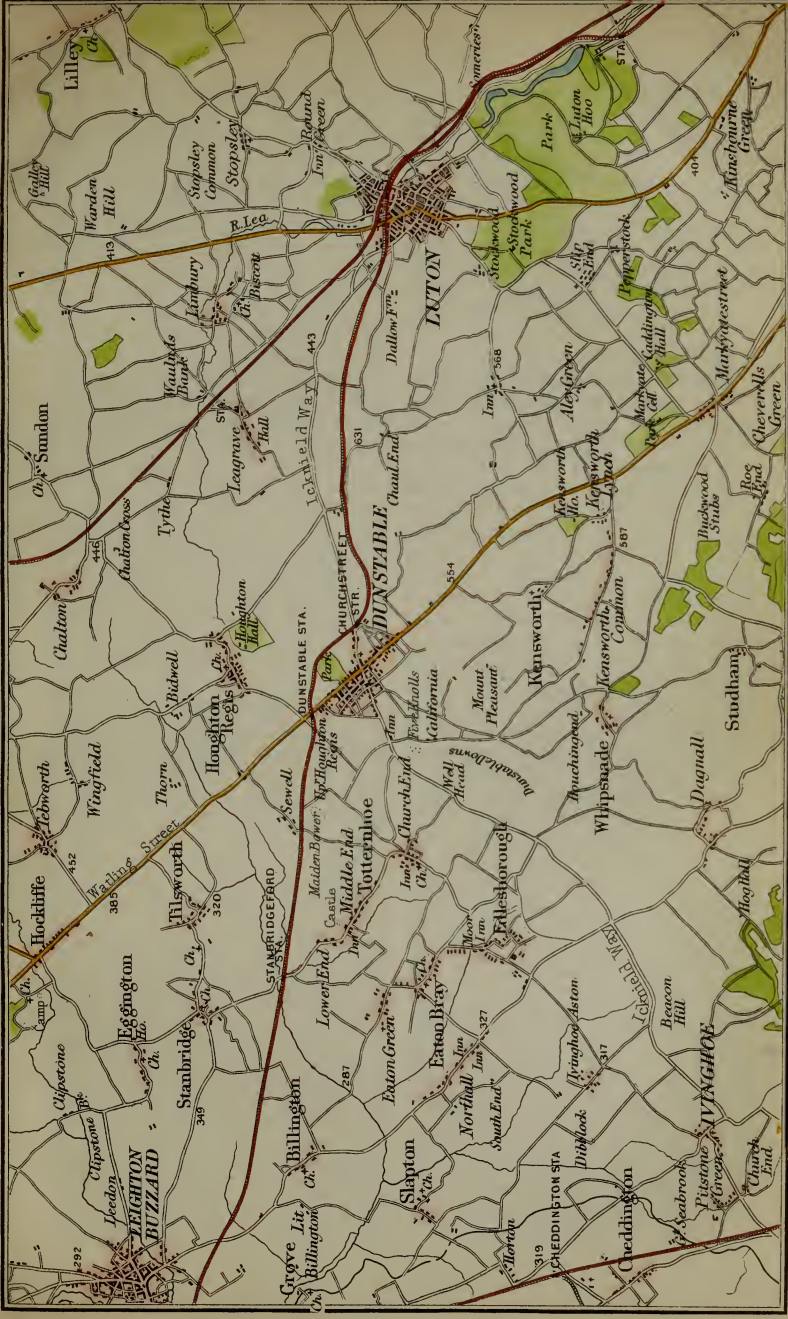
With the little stream of the Lea below it, the Rly. soon reaches

Luton (Stat.—adjoining is another Stat., G. N. Rly., on the line connecting Hatfield and Leighton Buzzard. See Rtes. 2 and 8).

Luton—Luytone, or Lygetun, are earlier forms; the name is really that of the stream on which it stands, the Lea—is an increasing town, of which an unusual proportion are females. This is owing to the chief trade of the place,—the manufacture of hats, &c., from *straw-plait*; of which the great centres are Luton and Dunstable. The business is much localised in Bedfordshire, although it extends into parts of Essex and Herts. Luton received a municipal charter in 1876. The chief objects of interest here are the old Church, the Plait Halls, Corn Exchange, and Town Hall.

The **Ch.** of St. Mary—perhaps the most important and interesting in the county—stands near the station. It consists of nave and aisles, transepts with eastern chapels, chancel, and western tower. There are also N. and S. porches, with rooms above them, and a sacristy with an upper room, N. of the chancel. The *tower* is Dec. and Perp.; the main arcade and transepts Dec., but with some portions

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, DUNSTABLE, AND LUTON.



Copyright

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 2 3 4 Miles

London, John Murray, Albemarle Street.

J. Bartholomew, Edin.

of E. E. work; and the chancel Perp., but restored in part by the late G. E. Street, R.A., about 1865, with an E. E. east end. The rest of the Ch. has undergone some restoration at different times. The special features of the interior are the unique baptistery, or tabernacled covering round and above the font, and the double arch between the chancel and the chapel of the N. transept.

Much of the Dec. work in the nave and aisles is exceedingly good, —especially the rich and lofty arch, with a series of elaborate mouldings and foliated capitals, which opens to the W. tower. The deeply hollowed leafage should be noticed. The Dec. piers and arches at the crossing, opening to chancel and transepts, are also fine. The arch opening from the nave aisle into the N. transept is E. E. with enriched capitals. The aisles themselves are crossed by stone arches dying into the wall, and in the N. aisle interior flying buttresses seem to have been added, probably in the Dec. period. The roof of the nave is partly modern, resting on ancient corbels, two of which are popularly known as Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII. In front of the tower arch is now placed the *baptistery*, removed here from the S. transept under the direction of Mr. Street. It is raised on a step of black marble, and is an octagonal structure, with closed panels below (except on one side), and above them open foliated arches, with a quatrefoil in the tympanum, and gables richly ornamented with crockets and finials. Between each gable rises an enriched pinnacle. In the groining of the interior are a lion and a dragon, with intertwisted leafage, — which, throughout the work, is chiefly ivy and oak. The E. E. *font*, standing below this canopy, is of Purbeck, octagonal, with very rude faces at the angles, and is raised on 8 small shafts of local stone. The baptistry itself

is late Dec., of effective, if somewhat coarse, workmanship. (A local tradition asserts, absurdly, that the baptistery was given to the Ch. by Anne Boleyn.) In Trunch Church, Norfolk, there is a very similar erection, of Perp. date, but in carved wood instead of stone. There is also remaining the lower part of a wooden baptistery in St. Peter Mancroft Church, Norwich.

The *transepts* are large and deep. In the *S. transept* two Dec. arches open on the east side of the Luton Hoo Chapel,—which has always been attached to that manor. The windows in this chapel (which has been restored, and fitted throughout with benches) are Perp., and there are two piscinas, one at the side of the N. window, and one in the S. wall. The base of the old rood screen—the panels of which have been restored and richly painted—is placed between the arches, and separates the chapel from the transept. The upper screen work is modern. In the transept is the *brass* of John Sylam (1513) and two wives, and also one of Edw. Sheffield, LL.D., Canon of Lichfield, who died 1526. This transept may, perhaps, have served as the chapel of the guild of the Holy Trinity of Luton,—which is known to have been attached to the Ch. It was a very wealthy society, as appears from its illuminated register, which still exists in the possession of Lord Bute; and Mr. Shaw (or Dr. Ingram, the writer of the descriptions in his book) suggests that the superb woodwork formerly existing at Luton Hoo (see *ante*) may have been brought from the chapel of this guild. In the *N. transept* are two Perp. windows, N. and W. On the floor is the *brass* of John Ackworth (d. 1513), and two wives, below are ranged 17 children; and on a large blue stone in another part of the transept is the following edifying inscription:—

“ Here lieth the body of Daniel Knight,
Who all my lifetime lived in spite.
Base flatterers (*sic*) sought me to undoe
And bade me sign what was not true.
Reader, take care whene’er you venture
To trust a canting false Dissenter.”

It is as well to add that the date of this production is 1756. Two Dec. arches, resembling those in the opposite transept, open from this to the eastern or *Wenlock* Chapel,—which again opens to the chancel by a remarkable double arch. The arches toward the transept are partly closed by a wooden screen-work of late Perp. character, much resembling some of the screens formerly at Luton Hoo. The *Wenlock Chapel* was founded circ. 1461 by Sir John Wenlock, afterwards Lord Wenlock, —a baron of unsettled principles, who fought for either side alternately, and was at last killed at the Battle of Tewkesbury (1471). He was lord of the principal manor of Luton. In the east window was the figure of the founder, with the inscription (the old spelling is not here retained)—

“ Jesu Christ, most of might,
Have mercy on John le Wenlock, knight,
And on his wife Elizabeth,
Who out of this world is passed by death;
Which founded this chapel here;
Help them with your hearty prayer
That they may come to that place
Where ever is joy and solace.”

The arms of Wenlock still remain, surrounded by the garter, and there are fragments of old stained glass (including a figure of St. George) in the two N. and in the E. windows. The double arches opening to the chancel are very light and graceful. On the cornice appears the Wenlock shield. The sides and soffits are panelled; and the central space is filled with open tracery. Under the westernmost arch is a tomb with the effigy of William Wenlock, Prebendary of St. Paul’s, London, and Master of the Hospital of Farleigh near Luton (d. 1392). Tomb and effigy are, of course, older than the chapel, and must have been removed

here when that was completed. He wears a cassock with a string of buttons reaching to the feet, and a plain cope (or loose robe) above it. The hands are raised in prayer, and from them issue labels, with the words “*Salve Regina mater misericordia*”—“*Jhū fili Dei miserere mei*.” There were angels—now destroyed—at the head. Round the verge of the tomb are inscriptions—one of which runs “*In Wenlok brād I—In this town lordships had I—Here am I now fady—Christes Moder, help me Lady!—Under these stones—For a time shall I rest my bones—Dey mot I ned ones—Myghtful God grant me thy wones*” (mercy). Under the eastern arch is now placed (it formerly stood in the centre of the chapel) the tomb with *brass* of an unknown lady, circ. 1490. She wears (as a widow) a hooded mantle, with long cord and tassels hanging in front. There is a rich triple canopy. The brass is inserted in a fine slab of Purbeck. (It has been suggested that the brass with its slab does not belong to the tomb, but is of earlier date.) The monument is here said to be a memorial of Anne Boleyn, but is, of course, much earlier. The monuments under the N. windows, from which the brasses have disappeared, belonged to the family of Rotherham. In this chapel (according to Dugdale and others) is also buried Anthony, Lord Grey (1480); and on the floor is the small *brass* of Hugh atte Spetyll (Hospital), circ. 1425.

In the *chancel*, the E. end, with an E. E. triplet, is modern, and was designed by the late G. E. Street, R.A. Camden says that he found here a “fair church, with a roofless choir, and a very elegant chapel joining to it.” On the N. side is an arched recess—probably an Easter sepulchre. On the S. are four sedilia slightly recessed, with a Perp. window above them. They were the work of John Wheatham-

stead, 23rd Abbot of St. Albans—to which great house the Church of Luton belonged. Above are his arms (a chevron between three bunches of ears of wheat) in the spandrils. His motto being “*Valles habundant.*” Westward of these sedilia is a small chantry, and a so-called leper’s window. On the wall is a tablet for William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh—youngest son of John, 3rd Earl of Bute (d. 1822). Two of the chancel stalls are of the 15th cent.; and the curious groined sacristy, N. of the chancel, has a central pillar carrying the vault. The view looking west, from the altar, should be noticed.

Under the tower hangs a large picture by *Fuseli*,—given to the Ch. by the late Marquis of Bute, who lived at Luton Hoo. The subject is the sacrifice of Noah (Gen. viii. 20)—but the picture is dark and dingy, and of little interest.

The exterior of the massive western tower is built in squares of black flint and white stone. It is Dec. below, with a Perp. addition.

In the town of Luton the visitor should see the *Plait Halls* in Cheap-side. These are large open markets, with walls of brick, and ridged roofs, glazed. Wooden counters are arranged in them, and round three sides are distinct shops let to various dealers in the trade. The market (on Mondays) opens at 9 A.M.—when nearly 2000 persons, buyers and sellers, assemble. The *straw-plait trade* is said to have been brought into Scotland by Queen Mary, who imported certain skilful artificers from Lorraine. These, or their representatives, followed James I. to England, and found protectors in the family of Napier—then newly established at Luton Hoo. The wheaten straw at Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire—to which a due proportion of silex gives strength without brittle-

ness—proved especially good for the purpose, and has ever since retained its superiority. Until the beginning of the present century all straw hats were made of whole straw; the art of “splitting straws” (we may thus date the origin of the proverb) being as yet undiscovered. The machine called the “straw-splitter,” is thought to have been first made in bone by French prisoners at Norman Cross, near Stilton, in Hunts (see Rte. 12); it was afterwards made of iron, and finally, as at present, of brass. In most villages there is a plaiting-school, and each district has its own variety of work. Thus “broad twist” is made chiefly round Hitchin, “narrow twist” about Shefford.

There are large straw hat and bonnet factories in Luton, with cellarage, show or sale rooms, and work rooms, where the plait is sewed into hats and bonnets.

The *Corn Exchange*, at the S.E. end of the main street, on the Market Hill, is of coloured brick, somewhat French in character, with a tourelle staircase. Facing it, at the N. end of the same street, is the *Town Hall*. Christ Church, a modern building, at the W. end of the town, is of red brick with stone dressings. St. Matthew’s Ch., a red-brick building, is in the High town.

In the immediate neighbourhood, besides Luton Hoo, is *Stockwood* (J. S. Crawley, Esq., J.P.). The gatehouse of *Somerries*, a manor-house built by Lord Wenlock about the middle of the 15th centy., remains on the estate of Luton Hoo. It is of brick, and deserves notice.

Pomfret, the poet, rector of Maulden (*post*), is said to have been born at Luton, where his father was Vicar.

The river valley is bounded on either side by low chalk hills, bare and treeless. The town fills the valley, and stretches up the lower

hill slopes on the rt. bank. The chalk range here is, in fact, a continuation of the Chiltern Hills; and it follows for some distance the border of the county, running nearly due N. from Luton. Some of these chalk heights are bold and striking, and fine views are commanded from them. The most remarkable is, perhaps, the hill on which stands the very strong earth-work of *Ravensburgh Castle* (see Rte. 8).

Proceeding by the Rly. from Luton, at about 1 m. on the l. of the line, is *Dallow Farm*, one of the places in which Dissenters held "unlawful conventicles" in the reign of Charles II. It is said that Bunyan once took refuge from his pursuers in one of the lofts at Dallow.

2½ m. *Leagrave* (Stat.). A small hamlet not far from the source of the Lea, which rises in the chalk hills on the l. It winds through Hertfordshire, becomes canalised at Ware, and at last reaches the Thames at Bow Creek. (The termination "grave," here first met with in Bedfordshire, but frequent in this county, and still more so in Northamptonshire and farther W., is the A.-S. gräf = a grove, or cluster of trees. Such a "grove," like palm-trees in the East, marks, in the open country, the presence of water springs; and the termination always indicates an ancient settlement. The Northamptonshire "groves," especially, clustering round the villages named from them, are often the principal, and sometimes the only, wood in the district.) The Lea affords one of the chief water supplies to London; the New River Company, having from time to time enlarged its works, receives a great additional supply of water from this river (see Rte. 1). There is a small square entrenchment called *Wauluds Banks*, just beyond Lea-

grave Marsh, rt. of the station. From the stat. is a pleasant walk 2½ m. W., straight across the open country to Dunstable (see Rte. 8).

On the rt. is *Sundon*, with the early Dec. Ch. of St. Mary, in which is a good Dec. chancel chest.

7 m. *Harlington* (Stat.). The village and Ch. adjoin the Stat. on the rt. The Ch. of St. Mary, which has been restored, has a very lofty and graceful late Dec. arcade. The view from the east end is striking. A good Dec. window is seen through the tower arch. The Ch. belonged to the prior and convent of Dunstable, by whom it was probably built. *Wood-end*, in this parish, was long a seat of the Astreys, one of whom, Sir James Astrey, was a learned lawyer, and published an edition of Spelman's 'Glossary' with his life. The chalice now in use in the Ch. was presented by Mrs. Susannah Astrey in 1745. At Harlington also lived Edmund Wingate the arithmetician, who was sent to France to teach the Princess Henrietta Maria (afterwards Queen of Charles I.). There is a tradition that Charles I. slept at the Wingate's house, which is still standing in the village, and contains a so-called secret chamber. Wingate was a J. P. here during the Protectorate, and in 1654 his signature occurs in the Ampthill register as attesting marriages. It was at *Samsell*—a hamlet near this parish—that John Bunyan was arrested as a preacher in 1660; when he was carried before "Mr. Justice Wingate," who committed him to prison (see *Bedford, post*).

A pleasant walk of about 2 m., l. of Harlington Stat., will bring the tourist to *Toddington*, where is an interesting Ch. containing some remarkable monuments. *Toddington*

stands high, on the sandy ridge which runs through this part of the country (see *Introd., Geology*), and became at an early time a place of considerable importance—which, however, has long passed away. The name indicates a settlement of English “Todingas,” and the position, raised high above the forest and marshland of the flat country, is in many ways advantageous. Early in the reign of Henry III. the manor of Toddington became the property of a certain Paulinus Piper, or “Peyvre,” whom Matthew Paris describes as a “literary soldier, or a military clerk,” high in the favour of the King, who made him steward of his household and one of his chief counsellors. Paulinus was a man of low origin, who, when he first appeared at Court, possessed hardly two carucates of land, but soon became master of fifty. He was a great builder, and constructed such a mansion at Toddington as, with its stately chambers, its orchards and parks, struck all beholders with wonder (*‘Matt. Paris,’* p. 709). He died in London in 1251. His heart was brought to Toddington and placed in the Ch. His widow married John, Lord Grey, “who,” says *Matt. Paris*, “thus became inhabitant of the noble buildings scarcely finished.” The son of Paulinus Peyvre married the daughter of this Lord Grey. After many descents, an heiress of the Peyvres brought the property to Sir John Broughton, whose daughter brought it to Sir Thomas Cheney. The son of this Sir Thomas was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1563, during a royal visit at Toddington. He was made Lord Cheney in 1572; and, dying without issue in 1587, his estates passed to his wife, a daughter of Thomas Lord Wentworth of Nettlested. Her relations inherited them; and on the death of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland, in 1667, the barony of Wentworth and this estate

passed to his granddaughter and sole heiress, Henrietta, who became in her own right Baroness Wentworth. This is the unfortunate lady whose attachment to the luckless Duke of Monmouth is so well known. He lived with her here after he had forsaken his duchess; and in an old plan of the manor house two adjoining rooms are called “the Duke of Monmouth’s parlour” and “my Lady’s parlour.” She is said to have died broken-hearted after the Duke’s execution, and it is certain that she survived it but a few months. From her representatives the manor passed at length into other hands, and it is now the property of Wm. Cooper Cooper, Esq.

Of the vast mansion built by Paulinus Peyvre there are no remains. It probably stood on the S. side of the Ch., where is a circular mound called *Congar Hill* (the name occurs frequently as *Coneygar*, and signifies a “coney gard,” or rabbit warren), with a ditch, and traces of a squared enclosure extending W. The mound resembles others (*Cainhoe, Risinghoe*) in the county, and may well have belonged to an ancient stronghold, of which advantage was taken by the “incomparable builder,” as Matthew Paris calls him, whose work has disappeared, while this remains. Lord Cheney, temp. Elizabeth, built a stately mansion about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Ch. This was the house inhabited by the Duke of Monmouth and Lady Wentworth; but the greater part was pulled down by the Earl of Strafford about 1745; and the principal remaining portion is the kitchen, in which are 2 fire-places, each 12 feet in width. The present manor house is seen among the woods, rt., in ascending the hill toward Toddington.

The long straggling village has a large market-place,—the sole indication of its old importance. A market was granted by Henry III.

in 1218, and as late as the end of the 17th centy. it was one of the best in the county. It has long been discontinued. The Ch. tower rises well on the ridge of the hill, and very wide views are commanded from it. The Ch. of St. George itself (cruciform, with a central tower), at first an E. E. building, possibly the work of Paulinus Peyvre, was much altered and added to in the Perp. period. The nave arcade is E. E. with Perp. clerestory and good roof. (There are angels at the springers, and rich bosses; the angels carry crowns, wreaths, and musical instruments.) The tower arches and lower part of the tower are also E. E., with Perp. superstructure. The chancel and transepts are plain Perp. There is a vestry on the N. side of the chancel, with a stone altar, a fireplace, and lockers. Over it are two rooms. There is a good Perp. S. porch, opening to an E. E. portal. In the S. transept are three effigies of Peyvres, much shattered and ruined; and monuments with effigies of Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Cheney (d. 1561), Henry, Lord Cheney (d. 1587), and his widow, Jane (d. 1614). All these effigies are in sad condition, and have only been rescued from destruction by the repair of the transept. In the N. transept are the Wentworth monuments,—the state of which is still more unhappy. Against the E. wall is that of Monmouth's Baroness Wentworth, on which her mother, who survived her 10 years, ordered 2000*l.* to be expended. It consists of an urn wreathed with fruit and flowers, and having on either side the figure of an angel. Below is a "trophy" of skulls and bones. On the opposite wall is the monument of Lady Maria Wentworth, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland, who died in 1682, aged 16. She is seated in a chair, with drapery above, held back by cherubs. Frag-

ments of these costly memorials lie beside them; and the head which now graces the figure of Lady Maria seems hardly to belong to it. On a marble tablet below is an inscription which deserves to be recorded:—

"And here the precious duste is layde
Whose purely-tempered clay was made
So fine that it the guest betray'd.

Else the soule grew so fast within,
It broke the outward shell of sinne,
And so was hatched a cherubim.

In height it soared to God above,
In depth it did to knowledge move,
And spread in breadth in general love.

Before a pious dutye shined
To parents; curtesie behind.
On either side an equal mind.

Good to the poor, to kindred deare,
To servants kinde, to friendship cleare,
To nothing but herself severe.

Soe, though a virgin, yet a bride
To every Grace, she justified
A chaste Poligamie, and dyed."

The condition of these monuments is accounted for by the fact that the transepts were long open to the weather, with unglazed windows and ruined roofs. No one, until very lately, seems to have cared for them. On the exterior remark especially the rich Perp. cornice which runs round the N. aisle and transept, and the vestry N. of the chancel. It is sculptured with animals and grotesque figures—a chained bear, mermaids, seals, a phoenix, jesters, &c. One of these figures—a *sow with pigs*—has supplied a name for a small public-house immediately opposite.

1½ m. S.W. of Toddington is Chalgrave, where is the Ch. of All Saints, ranging from E. E. to Perp. In the nave the N. arches are E. E. with foliated caps, and those on the S. side are early Dec. with moulded caps. The chancel is Dec. with some Perp. insertions. The Perp. tower was struck by lightning in the summer of 1888. The dislodged masonry fell on the nave and destroyed a large portion

of it. The remainder was enclosed, and together with the chancel is now only used for funerals and marriages, being far away from the village. In the nave are two altartombs with effigies of knights, temp. Edward III. or Richard II. Each has a conical helmet, and gorget of mail. The feet rest on lions, the heads on tilting helmets with large plumes. One of these effigies has been assigned (but without reason, since, although there are many shields of arms on the tombs, that of Loring does not occur) to Sir Nigel Loring, knighted by Edward III. for his bravery in the sea-fight off Sluys in 1340, and one of the first Knights Companions of the Garter. He founded a chantry in the Ch., and had a royal licence to enclose a park here in 1365. A modern Ch. has been erected in the village, which is used for divine service.

Chalgrave was the vicarage of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, a native of Bourn, Lincolnshire, hanged at Newgate for forgery in 1777.

3 m. E. of Harlington is **Barton-le-Cley**. The Ch. of St. Nicholas is E. E. and Dec. The parish was once famous for its orchards, and a dish of Barton pippins was presented to Elizabeth during her visit to Ampthill. "Barton Springs," near the rectory, is a rather pretty spot, and a favourite picnic station. A walk along the chalk hills from this village to Streatley (2 m. S.W.) affords wide and very fine views over Bedfordshire on one hand, and Hertfordshire on the other. At **Streatley** the Ch. of St. Margaret is Perp., with a fine E. E. font.

Leaving Harlington Stat. the Rly. proceeds onward through a level country, with the ridge on which Toddington stands, seen in the distance, W. The Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene of **Westoning** is in sight on the W., and is chiefly good Dec.—the tower Perp. (The whole building

was restored in 1857.) Westoning is named from the family of Inge, one of whom became lord of the place early in the 14th centy. The Ch. had before been given to the Templars by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

Further W. is **Tingrith**. The Ch. of St. Nicholas, chiefly Perp., contains an E. E. font on clustered columns and a brass of R. Hogeson (1611). *Tingrith Manor* (Col. Hanbury Barclay) stands in a park of about 120 acres.

10 m. Flitwick (Stat.). Here the rly. cutting discloses a section of the fine white sand of the district which is excavated for various purposes. Flitwick (so named from its situation on the Flit, or Fleet, a small feeder of the Ouse) has an interesting Ch., St. Peter and St. Paul, restored by *Butterfield* in 1858, when a N. aisle was added. The main arcade and chancel are Dec.; the clerestory and S. aisle Perp. In the N. wall of the Ch. (now in the N. aisle wall) is a Norm. portal, with bird's-beak moulding. The font also is Norm.; and what appears to have been its original colouring has been restored to it. The panels of the old chancel screen made up into a pulpit have also been recoloured. The E. window is filled with stained glass by *O'Connor*; and in the E. window of the S. aisle some ancient fragments, formerly scattered throughout the Ch., have been collected. Among them are the arms of a family named from the place, which possessed it for some descents. The ivy-covered tower is Perp. One moiety of the manor belonged to the Priory of Dunstable, which had a cell at *Rokesac*, now called Ruxox, about 1 m. E. of the village in the grounds of Flitwick Manor. The Chapel of St. Nicholas de Rokesac was built about 1170. There are no remains

of chapel or of cell; but the foundations may easily be traced. On the moor is a spring of mineral water strongly impregnated with iron, which is largely sold under the name of *Flitwick* water. The grounds of *Flitwick Manor* (Major J. H. Brooks, J.P.), contain an arbo-retum of considerable beauty.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is **Pulloxhill**. The **Ch.** of St. James, rebuilt in 1846, has a tomb to Sir Wm. Briers (1558).

Between *Flitwick* Stat. and that of *Amphill* the modern **Ch.** of St. Lawrence of **Steppingley**, on the Duke of Bedford's estate, is seen l. It is built of the local sandstone, in a very peculiar style which aims at recognition as "Victorian Gothic." The school buildings are a model, both costly and beautiful. There is nothing which calls for further notice before the Rly. reaches

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Amphill** (Stat. There is also a Stat. at Millbrook for *Ampt-hill* on the L. & N.-W. Rly., Rte. 7, nearly 3 m. from the town). The points of interest here are—the ruins of the house of Houghton, and the very picturesque park of *Amphill*, with its venerable oak-trees. Both may be visited in the following round, which will take about three hours' walking, and which includes the finest scenery in Bedfordshire. The town and church of *Amphill* may first be seen, then Houghton ruins, and the park of *Amphill*, afterwards taking the "Alameda" avenue to the station. A longer excursion may include Houghton Conquest and Haynes Park, returning by *Maulden*.

(a) A road leads direct from the Stat. to the town of *Amphill*, 1 m., an old-fashioned market town, with large red brick houses, and many signs of former prosperity and importance. "The market town of

Antehill," says Leland, "is praty, and wel favoridly builded." It stands on a ridge of high sandy ground, which, branching at right angles from that on which *Todding-ton* stands, crosses the country diagonally in the direction of *Blunham* and *Sandy*. All this ridge is much broken and varied. It is itself well wooded: and the views from it, over the plain of the *Ouse*, are wide and sometimes very beautiful. There is nothing to notice in the town except the **Ch.** of St. Andrew, which is, itself, not very interesting. The arcade is *Perp.*, and the original roofs, with figures of angels, remain. On the N. wall of the chancel is a monument of considerable interest to Americans. It is that of *Richard Nicholls*,—whose family, in the 17th cent., were lessees of *Ampt-hill* Park under the *Bruces*. *Richard Nicholls*, born in 1624, joined the royal army during the Civil War, and followed *Charles II.* into exile, when he was attached to the service of the Duke of York. After the Restoration *Charles II.* granted to his brother the country in N. America occupied by the Dutch colony of "New Netherlands." Commissioners were appointed to visit the colony, and to reduce it to the same obedience with the King's subjects in other parts. *Richard Nicholls* was the chief of these. He sailed from *Portsmouth* in June, 1664, with 4 frigates and 300 soldiers; and in August received the submission of the Dutch town of *New Amsterdam*,—the name of which, in compliment to his patron, the Duke, he changed to *New York*. He then assumed the title of "Deputy-Governor under H.R.H. the Duke of York of all his territories in America;" and, after ruling the province for a short time, he returned to England in 1667. Then he was introduced into the Duke's household as one of the gentlemen of his chamber; was among the volunteers who joined the Fleet

when, in 1672, the Duke, as Lord High Admiral, commanded one of the divisions of the united English and French navy; served on board the 'Royal Prince,' and was killed at Solebay, May 28, 1672. In his will, dated May 1, on board the vessel, he desires to be buried at Amphill. The monument, which is very plain, records his death by a cannon ball—"qui ictu globi majoris transfossus occubuit;" and the ball itself, much rusted, remains where it was placed—in a hollow of the pediment above. On the moulding are the words "Instrumentum mortis et immortalitatis." In the N. aisle is the *brass* of Sir Nicholas Harvey (d. 1532)—one of Queen Catherine's attendants in Amphill Castle.

A field-path, close below the Ch., leads upwards to **Houghton Park**. The whole way is rich in fine trees; and very beautiful views are obtained, looking backward over the town of Amphill, and toward the distant wooded heights of Woburn. Nearly on the highest part of the ridge are the ruins of the old House of Houghton, built (or at least begun) by "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother"—the famous Mary, Countess of Pembroke, to whom the 'Arcadia' was dedicated. The ancient park in which the house stands belonged, in 1415, to Eleanor de St. Amand; and from her it took the name of "Dame Ellens-bury Park." It was surrendered by Sir William Gascoyne to the King in 1538, and early in the reign of James I. was in the hands of Sir Edmund Conquest, as keeper (see *post*, Houghton Conquest). He made over his interest in it to the Countess of Pembroke; who began at once to build here. The material is brick, with stone coigns and dressings. The design has been attributed (without authority) to Inigo Jones, who certainly erected great part of Wilton for William Earl of Pembroke, son of the Countess Mary. The plan is

a parallelogram, with square towers, rising above the roofs, at the corners. Three of the fronts were richly ornamented; the fourth was plain, and looked toward the offices. The principal entrance was on the S. side, with a central tower, the balustrade on which displays at the angles open crowns in stone work, and below, branches of palm tied with a central band. The N. and W. fronts had each a portico of Doric columns below, with an open Ionic loggia above. The house is still sufficiently perfect to admit of the plan, and much of the details, being well made out. It is, however, in a very unsafe condition, as is shown by the large chinks in the masonry; and it is desirable to attend to the notice which requests visitors not to venture within the surrounding railing. The windows are, for the most part, square, without pediments. The cornices above the porticoes display various devices of the Sidney and Dudley families,—monograms, ciphers, bears, ragged staves, crowned lions, crowns on lance heads,—and especially the Sidney device of the porcupine. The rich moulding of the chimneys should be noticed. Large "trees of ivy" cover great part of the fronts, and add much to the picturesque effect.

The situation of the house is one of very great beauty. A long avenue stretches away from the N. front; and the ground slopes rapidly toward the great plain of the Ouse. The view extends to the extreme north of the county. Masses of fine old trees rise amid the broken ground of the park, and one of them is pointed out as having been a favourite of Sir Philip Sidney, who, says an equally trustworthy tradition, wrote some of the 'Arcadia' here. The place, with its wide view, has that sort of "companionable solitude" which is praised in the 'Arcadia'; but, unfortunately,

Sir Philip died at Zutphen in 1585, long before his sister had any interest in Houghton Park.

In 1630 the park and house were granted in fee to Lord Bruce, whose descendants, the Earls of Elgin and Aylesbury, lived here for about a century. In 1651, after the battle of Worcester, Christiana, Countess of Devonshire, "lightened her griefs and her expenses" by residing here for three years with her brother, Lord Elgin. But her ardent loyalty still exposed her to some risk, and a troop of horse was ordered to fetch her to London—a danger she escaped by a bribe to one of the Council of State. John, Duke of Bedford, bought Houghton from the Earl of Aylesbury, in 1758. The house was fitted up for Francis, Marquis of Tavistock, son of the fourth Duke of Bedford, who married, in 1764, the Lady Eliz. Keppel. He was scarcely 28 when he was killed by a fall from his horse in returning from hunting, March 1767. It is said that the accident took place in this park, and that Lady Tavistock witnessed it from one of the open loggias of the house. She survived her husband little more than a year. There are, at Woburn, very fine portraits of both, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds* (see Rte. 7). The house of Houghton was unroofed and reduced to a shell by the Duke of Bedford, in 1794, and some of the materials were used for building the Swan Inn at Bedford.

Turning west from the ruins, a path should be followed along the north edge of the rising ground, commanding fine views across a wooded foreground to the distant Cranfield heights, and having a line of elm-trees on the rt. This path opens into the public road from Amphill to Bedford, and the road separates the two parks of Houghton and Amphill—both belonging to the Duke of Bedford.

The opposite gate leads into the **Amphill Park** (Lady Amphill),

and near it, on the edge of the road, is a mound with a deep circular entrenchment, planted with trees. It has the appearance of an ancient mote-hill. Amphill Park is not large, but the ground is varied and broken in a very picturesque manner; and scattered over the slopes are some of the most striking and venerable *oak-trees* in England. A survey of the park, taken by order of Parliament in 1653, describes 287 trees as hollow, and too much decayed for the use of the navy. In spite of this "decay," many of them have survived the storms of more than two centuries, and still display their green crowns of foliage. Nearly all have been pollarded; but they had suffered this indignity before the survey of 1653, and they have had time to re-form huge side-boughs and upper branches. The whole appearance of this venerable company, some gathered into groups, some shadowing singly a great space of green-sward, is most striking. They convey a feeling of remote antiquity even more strongly than the most "worm-eaten hold of ragged stone;" and although it has been suggested that they are not more than 500 years old, it may be doubted whether any sufficient measure of their age is attainable. The wood of such as have from time to time fallen has been found richly and curiously veined, knotted, and twisted. The two largest of these trees are on the farther side of the house, which the drive, leading through the park, passes. One is nearly opposite the stables, and against it is nailed a board, with the lines from Cowper's 'Yardley Oak':—

"Thou wast a bauble once; a cup and ball,
Which babes might play with; and the
thievish jay,
Seeking her food, with ease might have
purloin'd
The auburn nut that held thee, swallowing
down
Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs,
And all thy embryo vastness, at a gulp."

But this tree, vast as it is, is not so gigantic as one which stands within the park on low ground somewhat east of the house. This oak, which is said (but the claim would be difficult to prove) to be the largest in England, has been polled, but very remotely. A great limb has fallen from one side, and one long bough is propped by stakes. This bough stretches out nearly at right angles with the main bole, then dips sharply to the ground, and rises again. The central part of the tree seems hollow; but the oak is still full of leaf, and is perhaps more remarkable for its huge, short trunk, and its evident age, than for picturesque growth. On it are placed certain lines (with the date 1826) by Rogers, who was an occasional visitor at *Amphill* in Lord Holland's days, and who held very decided views as to the immortality of his verse—

“Majestic tree, whose wrinkled form has stood,
Age after age, the patriarch of the wood.

Gigantic oak, thy hoary head sublime,
Erewhile must perish in the wreck of time.

The muse alone shall consecrate thy name,
And by her powerful art protect thy fame;
Green shall thy leaves expand, thy
branches play
And bloom for ever in th' immortal lay.”

The mansion—the late Lord Wensleydale (Baron Parke) died here—stands low, but is large and somewhat imposing. It was built in 1694 by the first Lord Ashburnham, to whose ancestor, John Ashburnham, the park was granted by Charles II. in consideration of the services he had rendered to himself and to Charles I. In 1736 it became the property of Lady Gowran, from whom it passed to the Earl of Upper Ossory, and after the death of Lord Ossory, in 1818, it descended to Lord Holland, who, with Lady Holland, frequently gathered round them here a society not less distinguished than that which so long gave its reputation

to Holland House. It is now the property of the Duke of Bedford. In the gardens is a very fine avenue of lime-trees.

Following the principal drive, the site of the old *Amphill Castle* will appear on the left, marked by a cross erected by Lord Ossory in 1773, and designed by Essex, the architect of the front of Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge. The inscription on the base is by Horace Walpole:—

“In days of yore, here *Amphill's* towers were seen,
The mournful refuge of an injured queen.
Here flowed her pure but unavailing tears,
Here blinded zeal sustained her sinking years.
Yet Freedom hence her radiant banner waved,
And Love avenged a realm by priests enslaved:
From Catherine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,
And Luther's light from lawless Henry's bed.”

The site of the Castle is infinitely finer than that of the present house. The ground sinks in front to the oak-covered park, and over and between the trees appears a wide stretch of level country, dying off into a blue distance. The keep here must have commanded the country far and wide. The Castle is described by Leland as “standing stately on a hill, with four or five faire towers of stone in the inner warde, besides the basse court.” It was built, according to the same authority, by Sir John Cornwall, “with the spoils he won in France,” where he served as one of the adventurers of the day (such as Sir John Fastolfe, who built his Castle of Caister in Norfolk from similar “spoils”), and was present in the Agincourt expedition. In that battle he took prisoner Louis de Bourbon, Count of Vendôme, whose ransom formed no inconsiderable portion of the “spoils.” He had before married the Princess Elizabeth, sister of Henry IV., daughter of John of Gaunt, and widow of John,

Duke of Exeter. Soon after 1524, by exchange, or in some other way, the Castle of Ampthill fell into the hands of the crown; and Catherine of Arragon lived here from 1531 until 1533, when the sentence of divorce was pronounced.

“The Archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late court at Dunstaple, six miles off
From Ampthill, where the Princess lay, to
which
She oft was cited by them, but appeared not.”

Hen. VIII.

Soon after the divorce, she removed to Kimbolton.

Leaving Ampthill Park by the lodge, to which the drive passing the cross leads direct, turn left until at the entrance of the town a double avenue appears on the rt. This leads through a fir-plantation to the station road.

Ampthill House (Anthony H. Wingfield, Esq., J.P.), is on the E. side of the town.

(b) **Houghton Conquest** is distant about 4 m. by road and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by the fields. The family of Conquest held the manor here before 1298, and became extinct in the male line about 1745. Their house was called Houghtonbury or Conquestbury (the name *bury* is frequently attached to a principal mansion in both Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. It is the A.-S. *burh* or *byrig*, always implying, in earlier times, a place of strength—a stronghold. “Sure,” says Fuller of Hertfordshire, “no county can show so fair a bunch of *berries*—for so they term the fair habitations of gentlemen of remark”). It was of brick and timber, with ornamented barge-boards; what remains is now a farmhouse. James I. visited Sir Edmund Conquest here in 1605; hunted in the parks of Houghton and of Ampthill; and, with a large court, attended Divine Service in the parish Ch. of All Saints. It is an interesting building.

The main arcade is early Dec., lofty, with grouped shafts, and heads at the intersections of the hood mouldings towards both nave and aisles. The roof seems to be original. The aisle windows are Dec., but with some Perp. insertions, and contain some remains of very good stained glass. The aisles do not extend beyond the nave. A lofty Dec. arch opens into the W. tower, which is Perp., and high above this arch is a curious wooden gallery, with a door opening to it from the tower. The Ch. has been entirely restored, and in the process the remains of many wall paintings were discovered. Over the chancel arch is our Lord seated on a rainbow, with angels at the sides. Above the N. door is St. Christopher, and over the S. door is a text in black letter. The screen which crosses the chancel arch has been elaborately painted. The light and spacious chancel is entirely Perp., with an east window coming unusually low in the wall. On either side are two Perp. windows, in which are fragments of good old glass. There is a good niche on either side of the E. window; an ambry below (S. side); and on the S. side of the chancel a double piscina. A good string-course runs round under the windows. On the N. side is a large altar-tomb, with *brasses* of John Conquest, of his son Richard, and his son's wife Isabella (1493), with nine sons and four daughters. On the floor is the *brass* of Richard Conquest (1500) and wife, with the words “Orate pro mortuis quia moriemur.” There is also in the wall the monument, with bust, of Thomas Archer, rector, who died 1631. He preached before King James here, and at Haynes, Bletsoe, and Toddington; and if his sermons resembled the epitaph (which is of his own writing), their quaintness may have commended them to the ear of the pedantic monarch. Another

monument in the chancel is that of Zachary Grey, rector (d. 1766). He is known as the editor of "Hudibras," and a commentator on Shakespeare. An E. window was inserted in 1880 by the late Dean Burgon in memory of three benefactresses.

At the rectory are preserved some documents relating to John Milton and Isaac Barrow; a bill of sale from Edward Vize to Joseph Watts, transferring to Watts, for 2*l.* 3*s.*, all Vize's interest in Milton's translation of Bacon's 'Judgment concerning Divorce'; a bill of sale from Milton's widow, in 1695, transferring for ten guineas, to the same Watts, her right in all her husband's prose works, a list of which is appended; and an agreement made by the father of Isaac Barrow, in 1681, with Brabazon Aylmer, for the purchase of his son's prose works, for 470*l.* The difference in value between the works of Milton and Barrow is somewhat remarkable. The documents are contained in a volume which belonged to Dr. Zachary Grey, and which was left by him to his successors in the rectory of Houghton. (For description of Houghton Park, see *ante*.)

Haynes Park (W. B. Greenfield, Esq., J.P.) lies to the E. of Houghton, and is 5 m. from Ampt-hill Stat., and the village of **Haynes** is about 6 m. (The former is also 3½ m. and the latter 2½ m. from Southill Stat. See Rte. 6.)

Haynes, or *Hawnes*, *Park*, the oldest form seems to be Haganes = the hedges? or enclosures? *hayne* is a plural form of the A.-S. *haga* = a hedge—lies on the S. side of the sandy ridge on which Ampt-hill stands. In 1563 it passed from the family of Bray to that of Newdigate; and in 1605 Anne of Denmark was entertained here by Sir Robert Newdigate, while the King was with Sir Edmund Conquest at Houghton (see *ante*). Haynes

[*Hertfordshire*.]

passed through other hands before Sir Humphrey Winch sold it in 1667 to Sir George Carteret, the well-known defender of Jersey against the Parliament. His grandson and successor was created Baron Carteret of Hawnes. The wife of this first Lord Carteret (co-heiress of John Granville, Earl of Bath) was, in 1714, created Countess Granville. These titles became extinct in 1776, on the death of Richard, 2nd Earl Granville. The heir of Hawnes, and other Granville estates, was the second son of Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, who took the name of Carteret, and in 1784 was created Baron Carteret of Hawnes, with remainder, in failure of issue, to his nephews in succession. The title again became extinct, and Hawnes was inherited by the Rev. Lord John Thynne (d. 1881), 2nd surviving son of Thomas, 2nd Marquis of Bath, and nephew of the last Lord Carteret; it is now the property of Francis John Thynne, Esq. The descent thus traced will explain many of the portraits in which the house is rich.

The **House**, spacious and well arranged, has been much modernized, and has now little architectural character that demands attention. But it contains much to interest the artist and the historian. In the *Vestibule* are busts of the 2nd Duke of Marlborough (supposed by *Roubiliac*); of the Duke of Wellington, by *Callaghan*; and of Lord J. Thynne, by *Armstead*. Here are also some cases of rare china. The more important *pictures* are:—*Dining-Room*—Sir John Granville, 1st Earl of Bath (d. 1701), son of Sir Beville—the only person entrusted by Monk, his cousin, with the negotiations for the King's return,—created Earl of Bath after the Restoration. John Carteret, Earl Granville, when Lord Carteret (b. 1691; d. 1763), Ambass.

Extraord. to Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. After his mission to Sweden and Denmark, the King of Denmark, at his farewell audience, unbuckled his own sword and presented it to Lord Carteret, with the graceful compliment—"Puisque M. l'Ambassadeur a retabli la paix entre nous et la couronne de Suède, nous n'avons plus besoin de l'épée." This sword has unfortunately been lost. Sir George Carteret, by *Lely*, a singularly fine and interesting portrait (b. 1599; d. 1679). He was Governor and High Bailiff of Jersey, which he defended against the Parliament until compelled to surrender it, Dec. 27, 1651. Then he retired to France, and, after various adventures, became, on the Restoration, Vice-Chamberlain to Charles II., Treasurer of the Navy, and M.P. for Portsmouth. The king designed to make him a peer, but he died before the patent was issued. His grandson and successor, however, received the title. The vigorous, resolute face, with the long dark hair, is not less noticeable than the artist's admirable treatment. Elizabeth, Lady Carteret, wife of Sir George, *Lely*. Frances, Lady Worsley, *Kneller*. Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, murdered in Pall Mall, 1682. Thomas Thynne, 1st Viscount Weymouth, *Lely*; a very fine picture. It was this Lord Weymouth who was the intimate friend of Ken, and gave him an asylum at Longleat, where his library is preserved. George, 1st Lord Carteret, grandson of Sir George Carteret. He was married, 1674, at the age of 11, to Lady Grace Granville (aged 8), youngest daughter of John, Earl of Bath. The parents, very staunch royalists, were desirous of seeing their families united during their lifetime. His letters, written from Eton to his young wife, are preserved. They are good and curious. Rev. Lord John Thynne, Canon of Westminster, *Buckner*. He wears the ancient cope of the

Deans of Westminster, in which he officiated as Dean in the place of Dean Ireland, at the coronation of Queen Victoria, June 28, 1838.

Library—George Granville, grandson of Sir Beville, created Lord Lansdowne of Bideford, 1711. This is Pope's "Granville the polite," a scholar and poet, whose character has been favourably drawn by Dr. Johnson. Duke of Holstein, given to Lord Carteret during his Swedish Embassy, when he reconciled the differences between the Swedish court and this duke. Margaret, Countess of Lennox and Angus, mother of Darnley, a curious picture. She wears a black dress, with deep white collar. Edward Montagu, 1st Earl of Sandwich, perished in the 'Royal James,' in Solebay fight, 1672. His daughter married Sir Philip Carteret, only son of Sir George. Sir Philip went down in the same ship. *Drawing-Room*—Frances, Lady Worsley, *Dahl*. Daniel, 6th Earl of Winchilsea, Grace, Countess Granville, married to George, 1st Lord Carteret (see *ante*). She was coheir to the estates of her father, the Earl of Bath, in Cornwall, and was created Countess Granville in 1714. Charles Granville, 2nd Earl of Bath, *Kneller*. He was the eldest son of the 1st Earl, whom he survived only 13 days, being killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol whilst examining it, before setting out for Stow, in Cornwall, to attend his father's funeral. He served in the army of the Emperor in Hungary against the Turks, in 1686, and was in command at the defeat of the Ottoman army before Vienna. Hence his Hungarian dress. Lady Georgiana Spencer, *Vanderbank*. She is in white satin, admirably painted. She was daughter of John Carteret, Earl Granville, and married the Hon. John Spencer, grandson of the famous Duchess Sarah of Marlborough. Hon. J. Spencer, *Vanderbank*.

Staircase—Here are some very interesting Granville portraits. Sir Richard G. (d. 1591)—the Granville of Kingsley's 'Westward Ho,' a somewhat stern-looking head, rich armour, trunk hose, dated A. Domi. 1571, æt. suæ 29. Sir Bernard G., his great grandson (d. 1636). Sir Beville G. (son of Sir Bernard), the famous royalist, killed at Lansdowne fight, 1643; in armour and trunk hose, and in the rt. ear is an ear-ring of 3 links. Grace, Lady Granville, wife of Sir Beville (d. 1647), daughter of Sir George Smith of Exeter, and sister of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Monk of Potheridge, and mother of the Duke of Albemarle. The dress is curious, dark, with elaborate collar, cuffs, and knots of ribbon; inscribed "æt. s. 38, A.D. 1636." According to a west country tradition, Sir Beville appeared to this lady at the corner of a wood, and announced his death at Lansdowne; "so," it is added, "when the real news came, she had nearly finished making her mourning." Three sons of Sir Beville—John, Earl of Bath, Bernard, and Denis, made Dean of Durham by Charles II.; Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of Essex (b. 1540; d. 1576). Robert, Earl of Essex, the favourite of Elizabeth; a remarkable picture. He is in black, with a ruff, and rich sword-belt. Dark hair combed back from the forehead. The portrait is not dated, but represents him as quite a youth. Charlotte, Countess of Derby, after Vandyck. A portrait called the Old Countess of Desmond, but which is really that of Rembrandt's mother. (It was engraved for Pennant's 'Scotland' under the false title.) 2nd Duke of Marlborough (full length). Wm. King, Archbp. of Dublin (d. 1729), and a large family picture of Lord Carteret, his mother, Grace, Countess Granville, his wife, son, and 4 daughters, *Dahl*.

An interesting ring, belonging to F. J. Thynne, Esq., was formerly

at Haynes. It is stated to be the ring sent by Essex to Queen Elizabeth which the Countess of Nottingham did not deliver. It is of gold, with chased sides, the inside variegated in blue enamel. In front, within a rim of gold, is set a sardonyx of very fine quality, on which a profile of the queen is delicately cut in relief. The ring is said to have been given by Elizabeth herself to Essex; and it is a curious fact that it has been altered from the size of a woman's small finger to that of a man, a piece of gold of inferior quality having been interpolated. Whatever may be the truth of the tradition, this ring has passed in unbroken succession from Lady Frances Devereux, daughter of Essex, to the present owner.

The **Park**, of 800 acres, abounds in fine trees, among which are about 50 cork oaks, of great size.

In the pleasure-grounds adjoining the house there are some very fine trees, two of which call for special notice—an *ilex*, with a diam. of 67 ft. 11 in., and a girth of trunk of 13 ft. 4 in., at 2 ft. from the ground; and a *holly* with the following dimensions:—height, 48 ft.; circumference, 150 ft.; girth, 3 ft. from ground, 4 ft. 11 in.

A pleasant walk through the park leads to the **Ch.** of St. Mary, which, with the exception of the tower, was entirely restored by Lord John Thynne in 1850. It is a small early Dec. building, with a new N. aisle, and a mortuary chapel connected with it at the E. end. The restoration was executed by *Woodyear*; the E. window is by *O'Connor*. There is a brass of Anthony Newdegate (1568). In the S. aisle is the vault of the Carterets, raised and enclosed by iron scroll work, gilt and coloured. Over the vault is a very good modern brass by *Waller*, for the last Lord Carteret and his wife. Against the wall is a bust of

another Lord Carteret. This vault is entirely closed, and the beautiful mortuary chapel built by Lord J. Thynne is now the burial-place attached to Haynes. This was designed by the late *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, and well deserves a visit. On the S. side, under a very rich arch, is the effigy of Lady John Thynne, sculptured by *Armstead*. The figure is unusually graceful. The floor is laid with various coloured marbles and tiles; the small windows are filled with stained glass by *Clayton and Bell*, of great excellence, and the general decorations were also executed by them. The chapel also contains a memorial for Captain Thynne of the Rifle Brigade, who fell at Lucknow.

An old vicar of Haynes was Thomas Brightman (d. 1607), author of a treatise on the Revelation which was regarded as prophetic by a certain body of his followers, temp. Eliz.

The *lich-gate* opening to the Ch.-yd. was designed by the late *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, and in the village of **Haynes**, nearly opposite the entrance to the park, is a mediæval *pump*, also of Scott's designing. It is of good solid oak, and the simple "Gothicizing" in no way interferes with its utility.

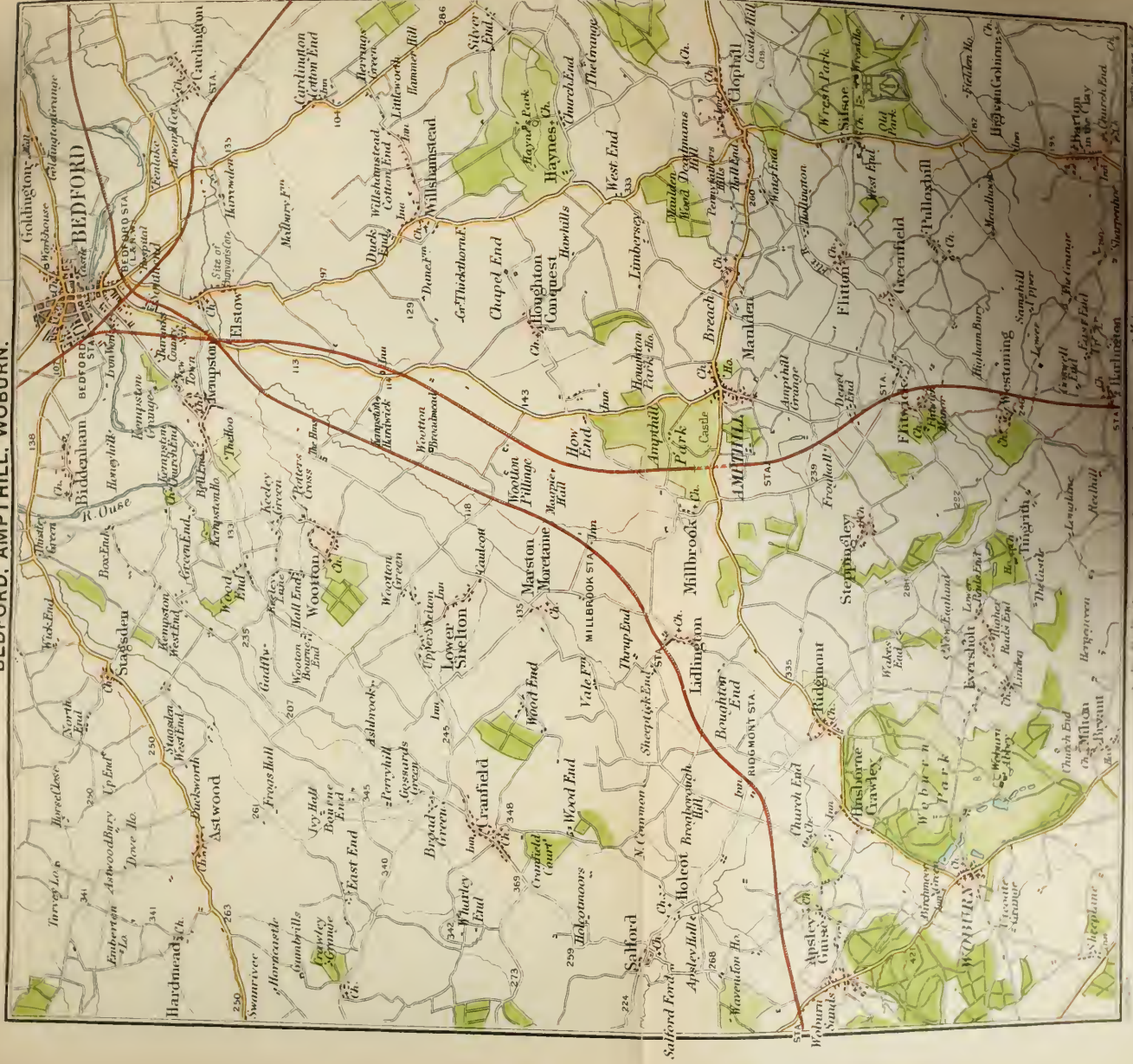
To the N. of Haynes Park is **Wilshamstead**. The Ch. of All Saints is of mixed styles, E. E., Dec., and Perp. In the N. aisle is a brass of a priest in vestments, Wm. Carbrok (c. 1450), with a Latin inscription.

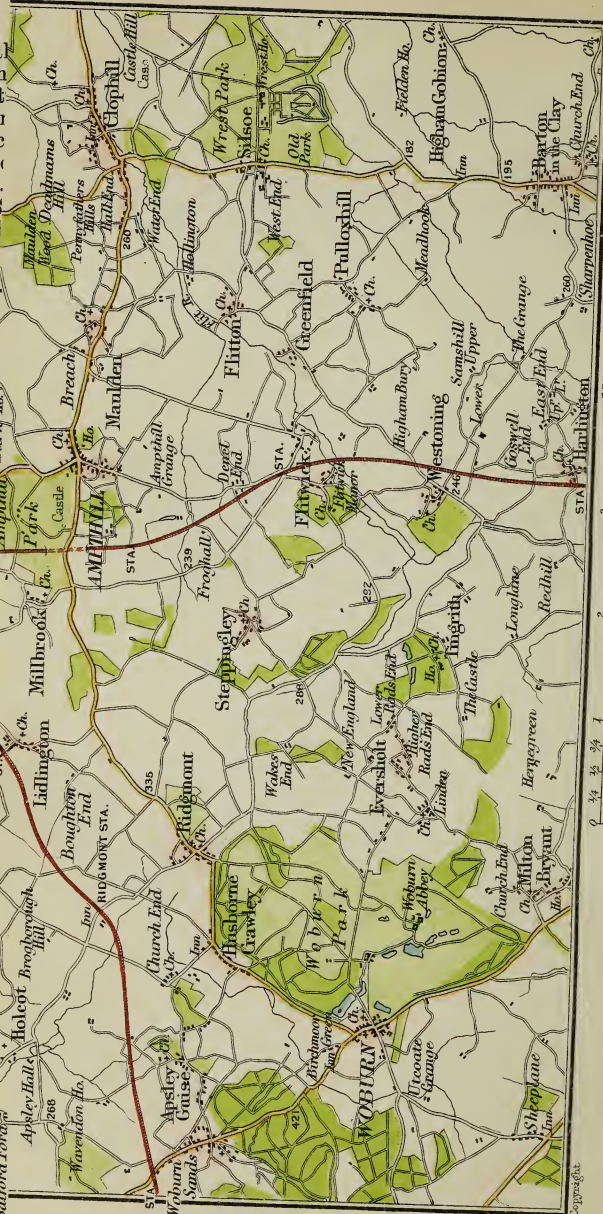
2 m. S. from Haynes through a country of low hills and coppices, leads to **Clophill**, where the old Perp. Ch. of St. Mary, standing solitary on its hill top, now serves only as the chapel of the cemetery about it. It is only noticeable

for the very large Perp. windows N. and S. of the nave. The chancel has been pulled down. From the Ch.-yd. there is a wide view. The modern Ch. in the village below has nothing to recommend it. Cainhoe, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E., is an old fortification (see Rte. 6). The Monastery of *Beaulieu* was situated in the parish.

The Ch. of St. Mary at **Maulden** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.) is more interesting. It was entirely rebuilt (*B. Ferrey*, archit.), with the exception of the W. tower, in 1858-9. The style is late Dec., and the sculptured capitals deserve notice. The walls are partly covered with texts and patterns in a peculiar incised work of vermilion and cobalt, patented by Mr. Ferrey. The E. window, designed from a window in the old chancel, which fell to pieces on being removed, is filled with stained glass, by *Clayton and Bell*. There are two brasses to Richard Faldo (1576) and Anna Faldo (1594). In the Ch.-yd. is a *mausoleum*, erected in 1656 by the Earl of Elgin, in memory of his second wife, Diana, daughter of Lord Burghley, and widow of John, Earl of Oxford. (The Earls of Elgin then possessed Houghton Park, see *ante*.) "I hear," wrote Fuller ('Worthies'), "such high commendations of a chapel and monument erected at Maulden by the Earl of Elgin . . . that I am impatient till I have beheld it, to satisfy myself whether it answereth that character of curiosity which credible persons have given thereof." Its curiosity is certainly great, although the "monument" within is irreverently named in the district "the Lady in the Punch-bowl." On a vast sarcophagus, formed by alternate layers of blue and white marble, is what may fairly be called a "bowl," from which rises the lady in her shroud, looking upward, with the right hand uplifted. A long inscription below records her virtues. In

BEDFORD, AMPTHILL, WOBURN.





London, John Murray, Albemarle Street

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 2 3 4 Miles

Copyright

J. Bartholomew, Edin.

one corner of the mausoleum is a small bust of the Earl who raised the whole structure, and died 1665; the eyes are turned lugubriously toward the figure of the lady; and in another, a bust of Edward Bruce, "Armiger"—her grandson.

The return to the Stat. at Ampt-hill from Maulden is about 2 m.

There is nothing which calls for special notice between Ampt-hill stat. and Bedford. The house of Ampt-hill is seen from the Rly., rt. The ruins of Houghton are also visible on the hill, rt.; and soon after the Ch. of Houghton Conquest. Near the village of Elstow (the Ch., see *post*, Exc. from Bedford, is seen rt.) the Rly. crosses the L. & N.-W. line. The Bedfordshire County School appears, rt., and the train soon reaches

19½ m. **♂ BEDFORD** (Stat. on the W. side of the town. The L. & N.-W. Rly. Stat. is at the S. end).

The town lies for the most part on the left bank of the Ouse, but with a large portion (chiefly old) extending from the bridges across the river to the L. & N.-W. Rly. Stat. It is broad-streeted, clean and pleasant, with a High Street of very good shops. The prosperity of Bedford is due to the important charities established in and for the town by Sir William Harper (d. 1574) and his wife Alice (see *post*).

Some of the chief places of interest in and around Bedford are those connected with its "celebrity," John Bunyan. The Chs are of little importance, and the Castle, except its mound, has disappeared. The visitor should, however, see the *Shire Hall*; *St. Paul's Church*; the *Bunyan Meeting House*, where are relics and records of the inspired tinker; the *Library*; and at least the exterior of the *School buildings*. He should

also make a point of walking to *Elstow* (1½ m.), the birthplace of Bunyan, where the Ch. of the ancient Priory is very interesting and curious. (For this and other excursions to be made from Bedford, see *post*.) There are few old houses or relics in the streets of Bedford, although the town is one of great antiquity, and, at least in its earlier days, has had an important history.

The discovery of a British burial-place on the west side of the town (on the Clapham Road; Romano-British pottery and a bronze sword were found there—the graves generally contained a layer of charcoal ashes at the bottom; then an urn surrounded by partly burnt bones of oxen, horses, and deer; over all stones and boulders were heaped—all showing traces of fire) indicates that the site—a very favourable one, near a ford of the Ouse—had been occupied at an early period. The place seems to be first named in the Saxon Chronicles, *ann.* 571, where it is said that "Cuthwulf fought with the Bretwalas (Britons) at Bedcanforda (Bedicanforda in some MSS.) and won four towns; Lygcanbyrig (Lenborough?), Aglesbyrig (Aylesbury), Benesington (Bensington), and Egonesham (Ensham)." This was in the due course of West Saxon conquest. "The march upon Bedford cut through the line of communication which united Verulam and London with the rest of Britain, and must have made the battle which followed it inevitable."—*Dr. Guest*. Bedford would not have been aimed at if it had not been an important British stronghold; and the mound of the castle may well have been a British work. What was its Celtic name is altogether unknown. The passage above records it, like the other towns, under the name imposed on it by its English conquerors,—a name which has not been satisfactorily explained; though the last

syllable of course points to the road or ford across the river. This ford lay between the town and the great Saxon cemetery at Kempston, the remains found in which (see *post*), including many skeletons of women and children, show that it was used for a long continuous period. The site of Bedford was appropriated, perhaps at once, after their conquest, by the English. An old tradition asserted that Offa of Mercia, founder of St. Albans Abbey, died at Offley, in Herts (circ. 794), and was brought to Bedford for interment in a chapel which stood between the old grammar school and the river. A great flood swept away both chapel and tomb. The latter, it is said, was sometimes seen by bathers in the Ouse. "As it were some phantastical thing, it appeareth often to them that seeke it not, but to them that seeke it (saith Rowse) it is invisible."—*Stowe*. (The authority for the whole story is the doubtful 'Vita Offæ secundi,' assigned to Matthew Paris. It seems, at any rate, to have been believed at St. Albans.) In the next century came the Danish irruptions. After the peace of Wedmore, Bedford was on the Danish side of the Watling Street. It had become a Danish town when, in 915, Edward the Elder advanced "with his force" to Buckingham, and "almost all the chief men belonging to Bedford," with many of those of Northampton (also Danish), "sought him for their lord." But they were not long submissive. In 919 Edward "went with an army," to Bedford, and "took the burgh; and most all the townsmen (burgware) who abode there before, turned to him. And he sate there four weeks. And ere he went thence he ordered the burgh on the south of the river to be built (aetimbran)" Saxon Chron. *ad ann*. It was the usual policy of Edward and of his sister Æthelflæd to secure their conquests by building strongholds or "burghs," and sometimes two, one on either

side of a river, as at Buckingham, Stamford, and elsewhere. — This fortification, of which not a trace remains, was the germ of that part of the town which lies S. of the bridge, and was formerly called Mikesgate. Together with the older stronghold on the opposite bank, it did good service against the Danish host in 921, when they came up from Tempsford and attacked Bedford, but were put to flight "and a good part slain." (See *Tempsford*, Rte. 11.) In 1010, they again harried along the Ouse "till they came to Bedford, and ever burned as they went." At this time they held the whole line of the river; and it is possible that some earthworks on the l. bank, running from a place called Cox's stone-pits to the shallows or ford, may have been then constructed by the Danes as an additional defence of Bedford. At the time of the Domesday survey, the town, then held as one of the royal fiefs, is recorded as taxed both for soldiers and shipping, "as half a hundred," but this does not necessarily imply a prosperous condition. The barony of Bedford was given by Rufus to Payn de Beauchamp, who is the reputed founder of the Norman *Castle*. It occupied the site of the older British and Saxon stronghold; but, instead of palisades and earthworks, a wall of massive masonry encompassed the summit of the mound, and the ditches and earthen ramparts below were no doubt widened and strengthened. This Norman fortress was besieged by Stephen and his army in 1137, and, being too strong for assault, was only obtained by surrender. It was then held by Milo de Beauchamp, a strong partisan of Matilda. In 1216, William de Beauchamp, lord of Bedford, took part with the Barons against King John. They were advancing to besiege his castle; but he received them as friends. The castle had perhaps never been restored to its former strength after

the siege by Stephen; since, when Fulke de Bréauté appeared before it, and summoned it on behalf of King John, it was surrendered after only a few days' delay. Fulke received from the king a grant of the confiscated barony, and at once set to work to rebuild and fortify the castle, pulling down for this purpose the Collegiate Church of St. Paul, in the town. (The Abbess of the neighbouring house of Elstow, took, says Matthew Paris, the sword from the image of St. Paul in her church, and would not restore it until the saint had avenged himself on the despoiler.) From this stronghold he ravaged all the country below the Chilterns, defying all law and authority. He carried off to his dungeons the monks of Warden (see Rte. 6); and when, in 1224, the Justices Itinerant sitting at Dunstable pronounced thirty verdicts against him, and imposed a fine of 100*l.* for each offence, Fulke took a summary revenge. By the assistance of his brother, he seized the judges who had thus decided. Two escaped; but the third, Henry de Braibrook, was carried a prisoner to Bedford Castle.

At this time the young king Henry III. was at Northampton, where a great council had been assembled to deliberate on a war with France. On hearing of the seizure of the King's Justiciary, a subsidy was at once granted for the reduction of Bedford Castle. The King himself left Northampton, June 18. On the 22nd he was at Bedford, and remained here till July 19. The Castle, however, was not taken until August 14, 1224. A host of men had been assembled before it. The Sheriffs of London and of all the adjoining counties received orders for the supply of various materials for the making and working of the military engines, every variety of which then known was employed in the siege. The

Castle was taken by four assaults. In the first, the *barbican* was taken; in the second the *outer bailey*; in the third the *inner bailey*; and in the fourth the great *keep* or *tower*. (These divisions will be again referred to, in the examination of the existing traces of the Castle.) Fulke de Bréauté was not himself present in the castle during the siege. His brother William was among those taken in it, all of whom were hanged. The Judge, Henry de Braibrook, was duly released. Five days after the capture, a royal mandate was issued ordering the complete demolition of the castle. The tower was to be pulled down, and the outer bailey to be destroyed. The fosses were to be filled up. The walls of the inner bailey were to be lowered; and within them William de Beauchamp was allowed "to build houses," if he chose. The stones from the castle were assigned to the Priors of Newenham and Caldwell; to William de Beauchamp for his "houses;" and to the restoration of the Church of St. Paul. This order was obeyed; and the complete destruction accounts for the present condition of the site. The "ruins" afterwards spoken of must have been those of de Beauchamp's houses.

This is the most important event in the history of Bedford. Little is recorded of the place until the time of the civil war, when there was some occupying and counter-occupying of the town (which was neutral) by Royalists and Puritans; Sir Lewis Dyve, an active Royalist, living at Bromham, and Sir Samuel Luke, the Puritan general, at Cople, both within a short distance of Bedford. After the battle of Worcester, the Corporation sent an address of congratulation to Cromwell, which bears Bunyan's signature; and of course they also congratulated Chas. II. on his restoration. John Bunyan was born at Elstow in 1628, and died

during a visit to London in 1688. His life was passed in Bedford and the neighbourhood. (See *post*, the *Bunyan Chapel*.) The Grammar School had been endowed by Sir William Harper in 1566 (see *post*). The Corporation had before received, under King Edward VI., a licence to build a school, and to receive lands for its endowment; but nothing had been done. Sir William's charter provides that the "resydue or superfluytye" remaining after the school was fully provided for, should be distributed in alms to the poor of the town. Hence the gigantic system of apparent charity which greatly affected Bedford until the scheme of the Endowed School Commission in 1873.

Bedford has had a municipal corporation from very early times, and by prescription. The inhabitants, in fact, were members of one of those ancient merchant guilds which grew into "communes." Their privileges were confirmed by Henry II., circ. 1154. In more recent times the feastings and hospitality of the Corporation became almost proverbial. When Hardecastle, in Goldsmith's comedy, brings the bill of fare to Marlow, the latter exclaims—"What's here? For the first course; for the second course; for the dessert? The devil, sir! Do you think we have brought down the whole Joiners' Company, or the Corporation of Bedford, to eat such a supper?"

The **Castle** site is approached through the Castle Brewery, where leave can be obtained to visit it. The principal work is an artificial mound, rising from the gravelly plain across which the Ouse winds its way. The mound is circular, about 15 ft. high, and 150 ft. in diam. across the summit, which is level, and has long served as a

bowling-green. The slopes are planted with trees. On the N. and N.E. are some traces of a ditch at the foot of the mound. In Leland's time the castle hill remained; and he mentions the "great round hill" as a burrow for foxes. The great strength of the place must have been derived from the Ouse, here deep and broad, and from banks of earth and ditches filled from, and communicating with, the river. Mounds like this are common in Bedfordshire. Those of Cainhoe (see Rte. 6); Eaton Socon (where are ditches communicating with the river; it was, like Bedford, a castle of the Beauchamps, see Rte. 11); Risinghoe (the present Rte., *post*); Tottenhamhoe (Rte. 8); Toddington (the present Rte., *ante*); and Yelden (Rte. 10) may be mentioned and compared. Their date is uncertain; but it is more than probable that, as in the case of many important castles in Norfolk (Castle Rising, Castle Acre), and in Northamptonshire (as Fotheringhay), they belong to British or Saxon strongholds, the sites of which were occupied by incoming Normans. The absence of all masonry and of external dykes at Bedford is accounted for by the royal order after the siege. No trace of a ditch remains between the mound and the river; and the mound itself is so much lower than usual that much of it must have been used for filling up the ditch. The *outer bailey* may have abutted on the river; and included the inner wall and mound. The *inner bailey* surrounded the mound on the outside of its ditch. The *old tower*, last taken, was a dungeon or shell crowning the mound, probably the first or "oldest" Norman work. The principal store-houses and dwelling-houses were, as usual, in the outer bailey; where, according to the Dunstable chronicler, the assailants "gained horses with harnesses, and crossbows, and oxen, and swine, and live pigs, and

many other things not to be numbered."

There is a pleasant view over the river from the mound. The Swan itself (a favourite sign in Bedfordshire, generally keeping to the river bank) is a hostelry of ancient date; and some of its internal fittings are said to have been brought from the ruined house in Houghton Park (see the present Rte., *ante*). A broad esplanade, paved and planted, affording an agreeable walk, has been formed between the Swan gardens and the Ouse. A light bridge connects this with the meadows on the S. side.

Of the Churches, St. Paul's is the most important, and is conspicuous by its lofty modern spire. It stands in an open square which is encumbered on the N.E. side by an old Corn Exchange, now a covered market, and other buildings. A new and larger Corn Exchange, of no architectural character, has been built further to the N. The Centenary statue, by A. Gilbert, R.A., of Howard, the philanthropist, is conspicuous in the square.

There was a Ch. on the site of St. Paul's before the Conquest, and a monastery was attached to it. It was probably the Ch. to which, in 971, the "body of Oskytel, Archbp. of York, who died at Thame, was brought by his kinsman Thurkytel, because he was at that time abbot there" (at Bedford — the name Thurkytel indicates the long-continued Danish influence here)—*A.S. Chron.* ad ann. After the conquest, Roesia, wife of Payne de Beauchamp, established Augustinian canons here; and they were removed by her son to the Priory at Newenham (see *post*). (It is worth remarking that Philip de Broc, a canon of St. Paul's before the removal to Newenham, was the apparent occasion of the first conflict between Henry II. and Archbp. Thomas of Canterbury.

The canon had in some way become a homicide, and his trial brought into sharp struggle the conflicting jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical and Lay Courts. De Broc was at last deprived, and banished for four years. The disputed questions of jurisdiction grew into the great fight between king and archbp.) A Norman Ch. was standing on this site when the castle fell into the hands of Fulke de Bréauté, who pulled it down. It was no doubt rebuilt after the siege; but only scanty portions of the present Ch. can be of so early a date. The main arcade is early Dec.; but in the Perp. period the arcade itself was raised, and Perp. arches constructed. The side walls were also raised, and a double row of windows inserted,—a sort of pseudo-clerestory. The capitals and bases of the arcade are good and graceful. At the W. end of both nave and aisle is a large Perp. window. Over the S. porch (the portal within which is E. E.) is a chamber in which the town records were kept. The central tower and transepts are modern from the ground (*Palgrave* of Bedford, archit.). The old tower had long been in an unsafe condition; and the present work was completed in 1868. The chancel walls seem to be Dec. (there is perhaps an earlier fragment at the S.E. angle). In it is a mural monument to Andrew Dennys (d. 1663), with a bust. In the S. chancel aisle is the tomb of Sir William Harper and of his second wife, Margaret, with brasses, and an inscription. Sir William Harper was born in Bedford toward the end of the 15th centy.; settled in London as a tailor; became a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company; and acquired a considerable fortune. He was Sheriff of London in 1556, and Lord Mayor in 1561—the memorable year in which the spire and roof of Old St. Paul's were burnt (June 4). On

this occasion the Mayor, in concert with the Bishop of London and others, was very active, and received high praise for his conduct. He built the "school-house" in Bedford and endowed it, during his lifetime (before 1566), and died in 1573, aged 77. The lands and houses in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, assigned by him (and by his first wife Alice) to the school in Bedford, have of course enormously increased in value; and Acts have been passed at different periods for extending the objects of the charity. (For the results, see the *Schools, post.*) Against the N. wall of the aisle is a tablet with bas-reliefs in medallion of Harper and his wife Alice, erected by the Mayor and Corporation in 1768, with a long inscription recording the benefactions of their fellow-townsmen.

Under the E. window of this aisle is placed the Perp. stone pulpit, removed from the nave. From it John Wesley preached (March 10, 1758) before "Sir Edward Clive, Kt., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas," a famous sermon known as 'the Great Assize.' The modern pulpit in the nave is good—the base and shafts of serpentine and Cornish marble; the upper part of carved oak. In the S. aisle of the nave are two very good windows by *Clayton and Bell*, representing scenes from the Life of Our Lord. The modern tower and spire (the latter too short in proportion) are of Dec. character, and come well in all distant views of the town.

St. Peter's Ch., at the N. end of the High Street, is without interest internally, but the tower (at the junction of nave and chancel) has much very early work,—rough masonry with a sort of herringbone, which may possibly date from before the Conquest. There are traces of small windows, now walled up. The upper part of the tower is modern.

On the S. side of the nave is a Norm. portal with enriched shafts (they have diagonal bands, such as occur at St. Peter's, Northampton.) The position of St. Peter's, surrounded by trees, is picturesque. In the Ch.-yd. is the tomb of Nicholas Aspinall (d. 1727), a former rector, and the assistant and amanuensis of Edmund Castell, in the preparation of his 'Lexicon Heptaglotton.'

Here, where several main roads converge on High St., at the corner of the picturesque green on the S. side of the church, has been placed a statue of John Bunyan by the late *Sir E. Boehm, Bart. R.A.*; given to the town in 1876 by Hastings, 9th Duke of Bedford.

Of the other churches little need be said. The lower part of the tower of **St. Mary's Ch.** (on the S. side of the river) is Norm. A stone coffin, within the altar rails, was brought from St. Leonard's Hospital—a small early foundation, which stood near the site of the L. & N.-W. Rly. Stat. The destroyed Ch. of St. Peter Dunstable, stood on the opposite side of the road to St. Mary's, with which parish it was consolidated. **St. John's Ch.**, farther down the street, was the chapel of a Hospital founded circ. 1189 (the date is uncertain), for a master and two brethren, who were to pray for the souls of the founder, Robert de Paris, and some members of the St. John family. The long, narrow, and aisleless nave indicates the ancient appropriation of the chapel. The tower, good Dec., was restored 1872. The **Ch. of Holy Trinity** in Bromham Road, with its false front, is an unhappy example of the modern Gothic. **St. Cuthbert's Ch.** (on the site of a very ancient building), repeatedly enlarged, is modern in Norm. style.

Bedford is distinguished by the number and importance of its *Dissenting Chapels*. The large Mora-

vian establishment in St. Peter's Street was one of the first in this country; and in *Mill Street*, opening rt. from the upper part of the High Street, are three large chapels—Baptist, Independent, and "Union"—the last of which should be visited. It is called the "Old Meeting" or Bunyan's chapel, and occupies the site of the first Congregational meeting in Bedford,—that in which John Bunyan preached. Members of the "Dissenting Church" assembled at first at each other's houses in the town. In 1672 they bought "Ruffhead's Barn," on the site of the present chapel, and met there. This (or the chapel built on the ground) was pulled down before 1707, when a new building was erected, which, in turn, was replaced in 1849 by the chapel which now exists. This is a large building (*Wing & Jackson*, of Bedford, archts.) with excellent school-rooms attached, capable of holding 500 children. Against the wall of the chapel is a tablet recording Bunyan's connection with it, and the fact of his long detention in Bedford Gaol. In the vestry is preserved his *chair*—the most palpable memorial of him to be seen here. It is a plain and somewhat rude chair of wood, which was long used by the ministers of the chapel—one of whom shortened it in order to adapt it to his own height. There is little doubt but that it really belonged to Bunyan. Bunyan's pulpit, in the old chapel, was bought, it is said, by Howard the philanthropist. Against the wall of the yard, rt. in entering the chapel, is a tomb-slab for Francis Jennings (d. 1765). He is said to have been the last descendant of the magistrate (Justice Wingate—whose property passed, in the female line, to the Jennings family) who committed Bunyan to gaol, and although not a member of the chapel, desired to be buried in the cemetery

attached to it—his conscience having revolted against the deed of his ancestor. Beyond the chapel is an ivy-covered house, which was bought by Howard the philanthropist in order that he might use it as a resting-place when he came in on Sundays from Cardington. The Bunyan minister avowing Baptist views, Howard and many others seceded in 1772, founding in the same street what is still known as the "New Meeting" or Howard Chapel (Independent or Congregational). At the house of the minister in Dame Alice Street are preserved a small cabinet of inlaid wood, once the property of Bunyan; his *will*, written entirely by his own hand, on a folio sheet of paper; his walking stick; and a book containing very curious minutes of the Congregational 'Church,' almost from its commencement. Some of the notes are in Bunyan's writing.

Of prime interest, both artistic and historic, are the bronze doors with panels by *Thrupp* illustrating the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' This was the gift of the Duke of Bedford in 1876, a large portico of white stone being provided by the congregation.

John Bunyan is so completely the great "celebrity" of Bedford that a short notice of him and of his connection with the place are here indispensable. He was born at *Elstow* (see *post*, Exc. 1) in 1628—the son of a tinker; joined the Parliamentary troops as a youth in 1645; was present at the siege of Leicester in that year,—a day or two after Naseby fight; left the army in two years; married; somewhat abandoned his rude courses; and at last was converted in what he regarded as a miraculous manner, when playing at tip-cat on Elstow Green. (For anecdotes and traces of him at Elstow, see *post*, Exc. 1.) For some time he wandered about the country as a tinker; and in 1653 (æt. 25) he joined a church of

the Puritans (a "Congregational" or "Baptist" Society) which had been founded at Bedford in 1650, by a Major Gifford,—who, it has always been held, was the original of "Evangelist" in the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Bunyan was baptized in the Ouse, but the exact spot is altogether unknown. In 1656 he was "called to the ministry;" and from that time preached constantly in Bedford and in the surrounding villages. In 1660, five months after the restoration of Charles II., he was arrested as a nonconformist and vagabond preacher, at Samsell, near Harlington (the present Route, *ante*), and being committed by Mr. Justice Wingate and Mr. Foster of Bedford, was carried to gaol. Whether he was placed at once in the county gaol at Bedford, or in a prison on the bridge belonging to the borough, is not quite certain. He continued a nominal prisoner from 1660 to 1672 or 3; and if he was at all in the "dungeon" on the bridge, it can only have been for a very short time. The dungeon itself was destroyed by a great storm in 1672 (see *post*, the *Bridge*). The old county gaol stood at the corner of Silver Street (i. in ascending the High Street). Only a fragment of wall remains here. Two nail-studded doors of the prison may be seen outside a brewery on the N. side of Lurke Lane to the rt. on ascending High Street. One has a square cut in it, through which the gaoler might inspect his prisoner. It is probably this county gaol that is referred to in the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' as the "Den"—"As I walked through the wilderness of this world, I lighted on a certain place where was a den, and laid me down in that place to sleep; and as I slept I dreamed a dream."

But wherever Bunyan was nominally confined, it is certain that he was allowed a great amount of liberty. For some time "he followed

his wonted course of preaching," and he officiated constantly at the services of the Congregationalists in Mill Street. On one occasion the gaoler allowed him to go to London; and complaint was made that he took advantage of that liberty, by declaiming against the authorities in some sermons preached there. His detention may have been occasionally rendered more strict; but there seems little ground for the pictures of distress and hardship which have been drawn by imaginative artists. During his imprisonment he spent much of his time in reading, and the 'Holy War' and the 'Pilgrim's Progress' were written whilst Bunyan was a nominal prisoner. It may be remarked that the liberty allowed to Bunyan was by no means exceptional. A very similar case is recorded in the journal of John Gratton, Quaker—who (1683) was confined in Derby gaol, but, like Bunyan, was in effect a free man, so long as he returned to the gaol at night.

In what manner or for what reasons Bunyan was finally released in 1672 (or early in 1673) is unknown. Thomas Barlow, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, is said to have aided his release. In August, 1672, "Ruffhead's Barn" was bought by subscription; and Bunyan, until his death, continued to preach in the chapel which was built on the site. He died, August 31, 1688, æt. 60, in London, at the house of a Mr. Strudwick on Snow Hill, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. Not a few of the Baptist congregations in Bedfordshire trace their origin to Bunyan's 'Itinerancies.'

The **Bridge**, across the Ouse, on which stood the gaol which tradition (however falsely) has long connected with Bunyan, was of great antiquity. It had two gatehouses in the centre, and there was a great chain across it, locked every night at 10. To

one of these gatehouses the "dungeon" was attached in which, as it is asserted, Bunyan was imprisoned, and where, as is supposed to follow, the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was written. But there is no evidence that he was ever in prison on the bridge. He was committed by a county magistrate, who would have jurisdiction over the county gaol only; and it is fair to suppose that he was removed to that, even if we suppose a temporary detention on the bridge. Moreover, it is certain from Charles Doe's book, 'The Struggler,' that at one time there were 60 Baptists imprisoned with Bunyan; and the dungeon on the bridge was not nearly large enough to have contained them. The great storm of August, 1672, described as an "horrible and unheard of tempest," by which the "Church called St. Peter was much damaged," and which did much mischief in the town, swept away the gatehouse and dungeon, and they were never rebuilt. Whatever the truth may be, however, it is certain that an old Bedford tradition has attached itself to the bridge. Mr. Bull, of Newport Pagnell, the friend of Cowper, never, it is said, passed across it, without a silent prayer that he might profit by the lessons which Bunyan had taught there. This ancient bridge was replaced in 1811-13 by that which now exists,—a handsome structure of four arches, 306 ft. long, 30 ft. wide (*John Wing of Bedford, archit.*).

Strongly sensitive as Bunyan was to all the external influences of nature, it is hardly possible to fix on any places or scenes in the neighbourhood which may have suggested the descriptions in the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' A great country fair annually held at Elstow, which assembled from all quarters, horse and cattle dealers and exhibitors of the usual marvels, may have supplied some touches for 'Vanity Fair.' A marsh on the road between Newport

Pagnell and Bedford has been held to be the original 'Slough of Despond,' and the views from the high ground about Milbrook or Ampthill (*ante*, and Rte. 5) extending far over the great plain of the Ouse, may have suggested the prospect from the 'Delectable Mountains.' It has been thought that the famous Dialogue between a sinner and a spider,

"O spider, I have heard thee, and do wonder
A spider thus should lighten and should
thunder,"

was the result of Bunyan's intimate acquaintance with a prison cell, where spiders' webs, as elsewhere, were not unknown. But his cell, as has been seen, was not always severely closed.

One other Bunyan relic should be mentioned here. In the General Library is a copy of Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments,' 3 vols. folio, 1641, with the autograph of John Bunyan, and several verses written on the margins at different periods of his life. The book was bought in 1780 by Mr. Wontner, in the Minorities. It was sold at Evans's in Pall Mall, and bought by Mr. Upcott for a friend. Then it passed into the hands of James Bohn, from whom it was bought by Mr. White of Bedford, and from him, in 1841, it was bought, by a public subscription, for the Library.

The *Bedford General Library*, with a Grecian portico, established in 1830, in Harper Street, contains 10,000 volumes, and a few objects of interest found in the county, including some Roman glass and pottery from Sandy.

The educational establishments, known as the **Harper Schools**, for which Bedford is noted, comprise the Grammar School for Boys, the High School for Girls, and the Modern and Elementary Schools for Boys and Girls. All these, and in addition a long row of almshouses, have

sprung from the funds supplied by the gift of Sir William Harper in 1566. His grant of lands and houses in Bedford, and of 13 acres and 1 rood of meadow land "lying in divers parcels in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn," has of course enormously increased in value. The total income of the Trust is now over 15,000*l.* Of this $\frac{1}{11}$ th goes to the Boys' Grammar and Girls' High Schools, $\frac{1}{11}$ ths to the Modern Schools, $\frac{2}{11}$ ths to the Elementary Schools, and $\frac{1}{11}$ th to the tenants of 46 almshouses. The latter form the N. side of the street, between the gaol and St. Peter's Green, named after Harper's first wife, "Dame Alice Street." The arrangements and government of this charity have been more than once altered by Act of Parliament; and the scheme under which it is at present worked was passed in August, 1873.

The *Grammar School*, for about 200 years, was carried on in the original building in St. Paul's Square. In 1767 another edifice was erected on the same site. Here the school remained till 1891, when it was removed to the handsome buildings in the playfields on the N. of the town. The new schools, capable of accommodating 1000 boys, were erected at a cost of 25,000*l.* (*E. C. Robins*, archit.). The Head Master is Mr. J. S. Phillpotts. Boys are prepared for the Universities, for Woolwich and Sandhurst, for the Indian Civil Service, and for the various professions and callings of modern life. There are 2 exhibitions awarded every year, of the annual value of 70*l.* and 60*l.* respectively. They are tenable for 4 years, and not only at the Universities, but are available for assisting boys to qualify themselves for various professions.

The *High School*, for 600 girls, is in the Broomham Road. The building was erected in 1882 at a cost of 18,000*l.* (*Basil Champneys*, archit.).

The *Modern Schools*, in Harper Street, for 600 boys, were not contemplated in the original foundation, but were established by the Trustees under an Act of Parliament in 1827.

The *Modern School for Girls* is in St. Paul's Square (*B. Champneys*, archit.).

The *Elementary Schools*, in Harper Street and Amphill Road, for boys, girls, and infants, supply the place of Board schools.

The *Shire Hall* and *Assize Courts*, a red-brick and terra-cotta building, was erected in 1881 (*Waterhouse*, archit.).

Of the few relics of ancient Bedford two only call for notice,—the quondam hostelry of the Old George in High Street, and the remains of the Grey Friars house in Priory Street. The *Old George* lies on the l. in ascending the High Street. Passing down the yard a Perp. archway will be seen crossing it. Above this archway, and along the sides, is a range of windows—now for the most part ruined or blocked—which seem to have lighted a long general dormitory. Over the archway, on the interior, is a niche, which once contained a figure of St. George. The hostel is probably the most ancient in the town. In Priory Street the remains of the *Grey Friars*, now partly converted into a farmhouse, are considerable. The Franciscans were established here about the year 1300 by Mabel Pateshull, Lady of Bletsoe,—who provided them with a site for their Friary. The Ch. is said to have been large and fine; and in it, according to Leland (who can only report the tradition of the place), was buried "One Quene Elenor—with hir image on plaine plate of brasse encrownid." This royal personage cannot be identified; and the tradition probably arose from a mistake about the coronet. No part of the Ch. remains. What seems to

have contained the refectory (or a guest hall?) is now used for farm purposes. This is a building in two stories. Above is a range of square-headed windows, probably marking the refectory itself; below are blocked doors, with two large and two smaller windows. At one end is a higher gable with one large window — perhaps lighting the Prior's "Solar." In the wall of the adjoining dwelling-house are seen some arches of the cloister, and the dormitory may have been here. The whole is apparently of early Dec. character. (A print of about 1730 shows Perp. windows filling the cloister arches. There is a range of windows above; and a building connects the house with what is now the barn. This building, and a part of the house, were taken down between 1730 and 1789, when the whole was brought to its present condition.)

The public *Park*, of 60 acres, is at the N. of the town. The handsome entrance-gates were presented by the 9th Duke of Bedford.

The principal *modern* sight at Bedford is the *Britannia Iron Works* of Messrs. Howard, adjoining the Midland Rly. The buildings (*Palgrave*, archit.) form a very handsome square, with an entrance arch towards the Kempston road. Many hundred men are employed here in the making every kind of agricultural machines and implements.

There were two religious houses in the immediate neighbourhood of Bedford. *Newenham Priory* was founded by Simon de Beauchamp about 1165, for Augustinian canons. These had already been established in Bedford by his mother Roesia, in connection with the Church of St. Paul; and they were removed to the new site, about a mile down the river. Of this Priory the sole remains are a portion of the mill attached to it, and parts of a strong

wall, which seems to have surrounded the whole extensive domain. There is a brick archway, of later date, in the centre of a cross wall, which apparently formed the precinct of the Priory. The L. & N.-W. Rly. passes through the main enclosure. In Buck's view (1730) much of the building is shown as perfect, including the cloisters with open arches. The house had little history. William de Beauchamp, who troubled Warden (see the present *rte.*, *ante*), also afflicted the canons of Newenham, "assaulting their persons," and compelling the Prior to seek installation from him instead of from the Bishop of Lincoln. The house was of no great value at the dissolution. The Ledger Book of the Priory is in the Brit. Mus., Harl. MSS. 3656. *Caldwell Priory* (at the end of Caldwell Street, beyond the Britannia Works) was founded about 1200 by Simon Barescot, Alderman of Bedford. Its first occupants were Brethren of the Holy Sepulchre; but that order soon fell into decay, and the brethren were replaced by Augustinian canons. The house was but a poor one, and there are no remains whatever.

On the N. side of the town a low hilly ridge raises itself for some distance; and on it has been formed the *Bedford Cemetery*. This is a considerable space of ground, well laid out, with a double chapel, and a good architectural entrance. It is worth seeking for the sake of the fine view across Bedford to the heights of Ampthill, and beyond again, to the Woburn range. From the top of the hill above the cemetery a still wider view is gained, extending over great part of Bedfordshire into Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire on one side, and into Buckinghamshire on the other. A slight elevation in this usually level country affords a very extensive prospect; and the wide scene is

frequently marked by effects of light and of cloud-shadow hardly to be observed in a more confined and more picturesque district.



Excursions. — There are some places of interest within easy walks of Bedford. Elstow is the most important. But Clapham, Bromham and Biddenham, Goldington and Kempston, are all worth a visit.

(1) **Elstow**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town (cross the bridge, and take the turning rt. directly after crossing the rly. bridge at the L. & N.-W. Rly. Stat.), has a remarkable Church, formerly attached to the Abbey; and is famous as the birth-place of *John Bunyan*.

Elstow (Elnestow in Domesday) is a corruption of Helenstow; and the place was so named either from a Ch. dedicated to St. Helena, which may have existed here before the Conquest, or from the foundation of the Countess Judith (for Benedictine nuns) established during the lifetime of the Conqueror, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Helena. Judith was the niece of the Conqueror, and widow of the luckless Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, Northampton, and Huntingdon,—many of whose estates she inherited, and whose death she had no small share in procuring (see Freeman's *Norm. Conq.*, iv. p. 590). Her gifts to her foundation here are duly recorded in Domesday. Of the fortunes of this house there is little record. The *sæva indignatio* of one of its abbesses has already (Bedford Castle, *ante*) been mentioned; and there is a tradition that Catherine of Arragon, on her way from Ampthill to Kimbolton, rested here for at least one night. The abbey may have well entertained many distinguished visitors. It was wealthy, the yearly value at the

dissolution being 325*l*. In 1553 the site was granted to Sir Humphrey Ratcliffe, a younger brother of the Earl of Sussex, who lived in the "Abbey House" and died here in 1566. In the reign of Charles I. the site became the property of the Hillersdens, who constructed a new house; and, in 1792, the whole was bought by Mr. Whitbread. The actual remains of the abbey consist of the Ch. (or a portion of it), and of a small building on the S. side, now used as a vestry. There are also the front and walls of the house built by the Hillersdens out of part of the domestic buildings, and now forming some pretty ivy-clad ruins on the S. side of the Ch.

The **Church** of St. Mary and St. Helen (restored 1880, T. J. Jackson, of Bedford, archit.) stands very picturesquely at the side of a large village green, and some fine old trees are grouped about it. (The keys can be obtained at the first cottage past the Swan Inn, on the rt.) What now remains consists of the nave and part of the chancel, with two aisles carried out to the same length. The chancel extended 53 ft. farther eastward, and ended in an apse, beyond which was the Lady chapel. According to Wigram (*Chronicles of Elstow*) it had a central tower. The three eastern piers and arches of the existing Ch. are Norm., of early character, and may well be parts of the original building. The two western piers and arches are very rich E. E., as is the W. front. It is not clear whether this was an addition to the Norm. Ch., or whether it was a reconstruction of this western portion; though the thickness of the piers makes the latter more probable. The Ch. is entered by a portal (rebuilt) in the N. aisle.—Norm. with zigzag moulding. Above (not in the tympanum, but enclosed in a distinct semicircular arch) are three sculp-

tured figures—the Saviour with the rt. hand raised in benediction. “On the rt. of the central figure is that of St. Peter, holding the symbolical keys; on the l. that of another apostle, probably St. John” (Wigram). The sculpture is rude, and may possibly be of earlier date than the portal below. The Norm. work within is very plain; the piers broad and square; the arches in two orders with plain soffits. Above each arch is a plain round-headed clerestory light. The western, or E. E. piers, are octagonal, with richly foliated capitals. The arch-mouldings are of lily ornament. The knots of foliage at the intersections of the arches should be noticed. The roof is Perp., and rests on curious corbels of Perp. date, inserted with little care for the clerestory arcade. The eastern end of the chancel is now formed by a wall which seems to have been built up after the dissolution, when the Ch. became entirely parochial. Various fragments are inserted in it; and the windows may have belonged to the eastern end then destroyed. These windows are three in number, and are placed high in the wall, two in the lower tier and one above. They are Perp. Between the lower windows is inserted a bracket of Dec. character, bearing a shield with emblems of the Passion. On the N. side, below the windows, is a bracket of very fine Dec. leafage, supported by a head and bust which project from the wall. There is a plainer bracket N. Immediately over (what should be) the altar is a mural monument with kneeling figures of Sir Humphrey Ratcliffe and wife. Here is also a stone coffin of the 12th centy., with the remains of a good cross on it.

At the end of the N. aisle is a Perp. window, and there is a small Perp. door (blocked), which opened on this side to a vestry. In the S. aisle are the remains of a Dec. win-

dow, and there is a Dec. piscina in the wall. The other windows—all now modern insertions—are placed high, and indicate that the cloister, as usual, ran on this side; modern stained glass memorials to John Bunyan have been inserted in the windows of N. and S. aisles.

On the floor of the Ch. in the south aisle are two *brasses* of much interest. One of these is the brass of Elizabeth Hervey, one of the last abbesses of the convent. She died in 1524, and had three successors, the last of whom, Eliz. Boyville, surrendered the Abbey, Aug. 26, 1540. The brass of Elizabeth Hervey displays the finest existing effigy of a Benedictine abbess. She wears a cowl, and large loose gown, over which is the mantle. On the head is a cap and veil, the latter falling to the shoulders. The chin and front of the neck are concealed by the plaited wimple, recalling the description of Chaucer's Prioress—“Ful semely hire wimple ypinched was.” Within the right arm rests the pastoral staff. The only memorials which can be compared with this are—the brass of Agnes Jordan, Abbess of Syon (d. 1530), in Denham Ch., Bucks, and the sculptured recumbent effigy of an abbess (the single one in England) in Polesworth Ch., Warwickshire, the Ch. of a Benedictine nunnery. This effigy is of the 13th centy., and the dress resembles that of the Elstow Abbess, with a more ancient form of wimple. It is remarkable that in the inscription round this brass, the day, the month, and the year of the abbess's death are left blank, as if the monument had been made during her lifetime, and had never been completed. The second brass is that of a lady, and is supposed to represent Margery, widow of Sir William Argeintein, who died in 1427, and ordered that her body should be buried in this Ch.

A door in the S. aisle opens to

the space once occupied by the cloister, and now by the remains of what was known as Elstow Place, a large house constructed out of the conventual buildings by the Hillersdens, apparently in the reign of Charles I. The front was handsome, and there are traces of a broad avenue which led down to it. At the back of this house, and ranging with the W. front of the Ch., is a square vaulted room, of early Dec. character, the vault springing from a shaft of Purbeck marble in the centre. This is said to have been the chapter-house; but it is so low that it seems rather the substructure of some building rising above it. There is a tablet to the Hillersdens and an old helmet, temp. War of the Roses. The W. front of the Ch. is E. E., and of curious and good design. On either side of the portal is a very massive buttress, that on the N. side being larger than the other, and having the remains of an arcade below, whilst the second stage had slender shafts at the angles. The arcade may have belonged to the interior of a porch. There is a second portal, once opening to the N. aisle, but now closed. The whole of this front has been much tampered with at different times; and the wall, from about 5 feet above the main portal, diminishes in thickness, and has clearly been rebuilt.

In a line with this W. front, but entirely detached from the Ch., is the campanile or *bell tower*. This is very massive. The lower part of it is as old as any part of the Ch. It was subsequently added to, and raised in height in the late Perp. period, probably about the end of the 15th cent. In it are 5 bells, the dates on which range from 1604 to 1655. But this tower is chiefly noticeable from the prominence with which it figures in the confession of John Bunyan. His favourite amusements as a young man were bell-ringing

and dancing. Of the former, after he was married and settled at Elstow, he began to think "such practice but vain," and therefore forced himself to leave it. "Yet my mind hankered; wherefore I would go to the steeple-house and look on, though I durst not ring. But quickly after I began to think—How if one of the bells should fall? Then I chose to stand under a main beam that lay overthwart the steeple from side to side, thinking there I might stand sure. But then I thought again—Should the bell fall with a swing it must first hit the wall, and, rebounding, might kill me for all the beam . . . This made me stand in the steeple door . . . But then it came into my head—How if the steeple itself should fall? . . . And so I was forced to flee for fear the steeple should fall upon my head." Tradition asserts that the *fourth* bell was that which Bunyan used to ring.

On the village *Green* is the stump of a market cross, and an old market or "moot" house, which long served as the village school. It is old enough to have been seen by Bunyan, and the fair held here once a year, during the feast of the "Invention of the Holy Cross" (a memorial of the patroness, St. Helena), served, most probably, as the original of the Pilgrim's 'Vanity Fair.' The right of the fair had been granted to the abbess by Henry II. It was on this green that Bunyan received what he regarded as his conversion. When he returned to Elstow, after serving with the Parliamentary troops (see the sketch of his life, *ante*), he used to attend the Ch., then, it must be remembered, in the hands of the Puritans, and rejoicing in the Directory—not in the Prayer Book. He had, he tells us, "a great devotion to all things belonging to it—the high place" (pulpit?), "priest, clerk, vestments, and what else." On one occasion the minister preached

a sermon against amusements on Sunday—those which had been encouraged by the Book of Sports. This “left a great burthen” on the spirit of Bunyan, who nevertheless joined in a game of cat on the green the same day. But “just as I was about to strike the cat a second time, a voice did suddenly dart from heaven into my soul, which said—‘Wilt thou leave thy sins and go to heaven, or have thy sins, and go to hell?’” He was “put into an exceeding maze,” and leaving his cat on the ground he looked up to heaven, and “was as if I had with the eyes of my understanding seen the Lord Jesus looking down upon me, threatening me with some grievous punishment for these and other ungodly practices.” This so-called vision is said to have occurred near the cross of which the stump remains on the green. It was followed, but not directly, by Bunyan’s “conversion.” He says, soon after this period—“One day as I was between Elstow and Bedford the temptation was hot upon me to try if I had faith by doing some miracle—which miracle was this—I must say to the puddles that were in the horse-pads, ‘be dry,’ and to the dry places, ‘be you puddles;’” but he refrained. It was his wish at his “comforting time” to speak of God’s love “even to the very crows that sat on the ploughed lands before me.” It must be remembered that the whole country round about was then unenclosed.

In the village street of Elstow is a long row of cottages with overhanging chambers and a central gateway, which probably served as a hostelry for strangers who might not be lodged in the convent. On the rt. side of the street (entering from Bedford) is a low cottage with two small gables, standing alone. This is, no doubt, the house occupied by Bunyan after his marriage, and chips from the main beam have been fre-

quently carried off as relics. But the cottage has undergone much reparation, and little of the original building can remain.

The pedestrian returning to Bedford may cross by a field-path to the high road, close to which stands the *Bedfordshire County School*, a large and imposing Tudor building (*Peck*, archit.). The school is intended to provide a sound education for 300 boys on very moderate terms and was opened in 1869. At one end of the main building, which is 300 ft. in length, is a chapel, at the other end the head master’s house. Over the main entrance is a tower 90 feet high. The school-rooms, kitchens, dormitories, and lavatories, are all spacious and well arranged.

(2) The **Ch.** of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at **Clapham**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bedford, is noticeable for its very massive tower, which is one of the most perfect and best known specimens of early Saxon work in the kingdom; the uppermost stage is commonly called Norm., but it is more probably late Saxon, as there were no traces of Norm. work in the ruinous Ch., which was taken down in 1861. It seems almost certain that the original Saxon Ch. attached to the tower was superseded by an E. E. edifice, the arcade of which is incorporated in the present building. The tower has an external door, 20 ft. from the ground, and no window opening for a considerable height, and was evidently intended for defence and protection. It overlooked a ford across the Ouse, to which a very ancient road led, coming from the N. of the county. The chancel and aisles were rebuilt, and the rest restored by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. There is a fine monument (believed to be by *Grinling Gibbons*) to Thomas Taylor (d. 1686), whose daughter and sole heiress Catherine,

in 1709, married William, 2nd Baron Ashburnham; both died in the following year without issue, and the manor thus passed to that family, and so continued until 1812. The Taylors lived in the manor-house which adjoined the Ch., but has now disappeared. This house was occupied at one time by Sir Philip Warwick, the Royalist; and in it Hammond, the Chaplain of King Charles, passed some weeks in a kind of honourable confinement. He attended the king at Holdenby, and followed him to Hampton Court and the Isle of Wight, where he remained until Christmas, 1647, when he was removed with others of the royal attendants. Hammond retired to Oxford, where the Commissioners soon put him under restraint. He was at last withdrawn to a "more acceptable confinement at Clapham, where he remained during the trial of the king, and after some time was allowed to retire to Sir John Pakington's house in Worcestershire. At Oxford and at Clapham he worked on his 'Annotations to the New Testament.'"

Clapham Park (Captain Brown-ing) contains a modern mansion, erected in 1872 by the late Mr. James Howard, M.P.

(3) The churches and villages of Biddenham and Bromham may be the object of another and longer walk. The villages are very pretty and well cared for, and the walk will afford a favourable example of the Ouse valley.

Biddenham lies about 1 m. W. The village with its trees and broad spaces of green turf between the scattered houses is very pretty; and the Ch. of St. James has some interest. The main arcade is Perp. The plain chancel arch and S. door are Norm., and the tower is Dec. There is a curious hagioscope, with a double opening, on the N. side

of the chancel arch; and in the chancel is the mural monument, with kneeling figures of William Boteler (d. 1601), and of Ursula his wife (d. 1621). The 'Epitaphium, sive memoraculum memoratissimum' of the former, concludes—

"Thus walkt he here, uprightly this dayes ended;

His soule oulde Jacobs ladder is ascended."

Of Dame Ursula it is said—

"Her lampe soe wisely oyled for comon good
Is to be wished for all of womāhood."

The Botelers were lords of the manor from the time of Edw. II. Sir William Boteler (grocer) was Lord Mayor of London in 1515. William Boteler, of the monument, founded the N. aisle of the Ch. Notice also a tablet for the children of the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, who died between 1813 and 1818. It bears some lines which have often been quoted—

"Beneath this stone three infants' ashes lie,
Say, are they lost or saved?

If death's by sin, they sinnd, because
they're here;

If heaven's by works, in heaven they can't
appear.

Reason; ah, how depraved!

Revere the Bible's sacred page,—the knot's
untied.

They died—for Adam sinned; they live—
for Jesus died."

The lines seem to be by their father, who was Vicar of Biddenham for 40 years, and died in 1850. He wrote a well-known memoir of Legh Richmond, rector of Turvey, and edited Cowper's works, with a life. The Ch. possesses a curiously embroidered altar-cloth, having the date 1549 on it, and the name 'Rolofoos' wrought in two corners.

In 1857, in exploring a deep shaft here, which has been regarded as that of an old well, there were found some Roman sculpture and pottery, an entire human skeleton, besides fragments of bones and burnt stones, boars' tusks, and bones of the horse and ox. The diameter of the shaft is 2 ft. 9 in. It was built up

with stones, and showed throughout the action of fire. Other Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood, but scattered very irregularly over the county.

The river Ouse, which here makes one of its deep windings, is crossed between Biddenham and Bromham by a bridge (the longest over the Ouse) of 26 arches, 22 of which span a long meadow, often inundated in winter. On the Bromham side of the bridge there was a chantry, endowed with lands in the neighbouring parishes, and charged, apparently, with the repair of the bridge. Remains of it are visible in the mill-house. The 'Dunstable Chronicle' records that, during a great "debacle," a woman was carried down the river on a piece of floating ice, from Biddenham bridge to Bedford.

The Ch. of **Bromham** stands on the N. side of *Bromham Park* (Hon. Elianore Mary Rice Trevor). During the civil war, the manor belonged to Sir Lewis Dyve, a very active Royalist; and was bought from the Dyves in 1707 by Sir Thomas Trevor, created in 1711 Baron Trevor of Bromham. His descendant became Lord Dynevor in 1780. The park (through which there is a footpath) is pleasant, well wooded, and distinguished for an unusual variety of trees. The Ch. (dedicated to St. Owen), has a Dec. arcade and N. aisle, with a modern chancel, rebuilt by Miss Rice Trevor (*Butterfield*, Archit.) in 1868-9, and a mortuary chapel opening from it. The tower is good Perp., with a high staircase turret. Over the N. door is a consecration cross. In the N. aisle is the tomb with effigy, temp. James I. of a Lewis Dyve; and below, the monument of John, Lord Trevor (d. 1764). On the floor of the chancel is a remarkable *brass*. This originally commemorated Thomas Wideville, 1435, and his two wives,

but a descendant, Sir John Dyve (d. 1535), inserted a strip of brass appropriating the figures to his mother and wife. There is a fine canopy, and a mutilated inscription in Latin verse. This brass seems to have been removed from the convent of St. James, Northampton, where Thomas Wideville was probably buried. At the dissolution it was either delivered up to, or purchased by the Wildes, then representatives of the Widevilles. In the modern mortuary chapel has been placed the monument of the first Lord Trevor (d. 1730). He was a distinguished lawyer, who had been Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and at the time of his death was Lord Privy Seal and President of the Council. Here is also a pretty bas-relief, an ascending figure, commemorating Eva Gwenlian Trevor (d. 1842).

The Ch. is much covered with ivy, and is picturesquely placed in a very well kept Ch.-yd., rich in fine evergreens.

The *Hall* of Bromham Park stands close to the river, surrounded by noble trees much tufted with mistletoe. The Ouse here is artificially widened. A garden has been formed for some distance along its bank; and the long, low house, with its red roofs, reflected amid overhanging foliage, in the still, quiet water, affords a very pleasing scene. Portions of the hall are of some antiquity. It contains some Trevor portraits, the earliest of which seems to be Sir Richard, knighted in the field by Queen Elizabeth.

With permission, the river may be crossed here; and a long avenue leads upward to the Bedford Road.

2 m. S.W. on the road to Newport Pagnell is **Stagsden**. The Ch. of St. Leonard is a late Dec. building. There are the remains of a rood-loft and a curious carved font.

(4) The village of **Goldington**, 2 m. N. E. of Bedford, is situated on the N. bank of the Ouse, with Ch. of St. Mary standing on high ground. There is a good old Tudor House (Goldington Hall), facing the village green. The walk may be prolonged 1 m. to a place called **Risinghoe** or **Castle Mills**, on the river Ouse, where is a lofty circular mound, supposed by Leland to have been attached to a castle of Walter l'Espec, the founder of Warden. But this is only supposition. No foundations or remains of walls have been found here; and it seems more probable that the mound is of much earlier date, British, or perhaps Danish, raised as a look-out place while the "host" of the Northmen lay at Tempsford. Somewhat further on the road from Goldington to St. Neot's (opposite the 4th milestone) on the property of Mr. Polhill Turner (Howbury Hall) is an 'earthwork, which is a parallelogram, the earth having been thrown up from the outside, where the embankment is 24 ft. high, whilst within it is not more than 12 ft. Whatever its age, it was no doubt defensive. It may well have been one of the chain of works extending from Eaton Socon by Tempsford and Risinghoe to Bedford, by which the river, then the great highway, was protected and overlooked throughout the days of the great Danish storm, and which, whoever first raised them, were turned to account at different times by both invaders and invaded.

(5) **Kempston** is about 3 m. from Bedford. It is a large parish, including a new population round the Barracks of the 16th Regiment. They, opened in 1877, occupy a site of 27 acres. The road thither, after crossing the Rly. to Hitchin, passes on the l. the General Infirmary, and rt. Messrs. Howard's Britannia Works, and the enclou-

tures of *Kempston Grange*. The road continues across a level elevation, from which gravel, forming a portion of the great northern drift, has long been dug. In this gravel worked flints and implements of palæolithic type are found. In 1863, in removing the top of the hill for gravel, an extensive cemetery was brought to light here—at first, it would seem, British, and afterwards used by the Teutonic settlers at Bedford. No distinctly Christian relics have been found; but the interments must have been continued for a considerable period, probably from about the time of the conquest of Bedford by Cuthwulf in 571 (see *ante*), till the inhabitants of the district, about 650, became converts to Christianity. The graves were very numerous, and include those of persons of both sexes and of all ages. Some were much deeper than others; and in some, pieces of rough, unhewn limestone had been piled over the bodies. They had been generally interred entire, but cremation was used contemporaneously; and in one instance a grave was found where the entire body, at full length, had been burned in a pit, about 4 ft. deep, 7 ft. long, and 4 ft. wide, the ashes and the remains of the wood having afterwards been covered over with earth. Many urns, containing minute fragments of bone, were also found. Some of these were, doubtless, Saxon; but others, of ruder character, seemed to have belonged to the earlier race, and were found shattered, as if by more recent disturbance of the ground. Among the relics found here were bronze pins and tweezers, round boxes of bronze, which perhaps served the purpose of a lady's *châtelaine*; armlets, bracelets, and fibulæ of bronze; beads of silver, amethystine quartz, amber, crystal, and coloured glass, some of them very curious; spear and javelin heads of iron, and

an iron knife in almost every grave; a drinking bucket of wood, hooped with bronze; and, rarest and most noticeable of all, a drinking-cup of pale green glass, almost perfect, diminishing from the mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide to the base, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in width. The height is $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. This glass resembles a smaller one found at Ozengall in Kent, and figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, III. pl. 3. The few coins found here were worn as ornaments, and were of Carausius and Constantine. It may be added, that every skull found contained numerous shells of *Achitina acicula*, a small mollusc, never found alive on the surface of the ground, but living upon animal matter beneath it. (The discoveries in this cemetery have been described and figured by the Rev. S. E. Fitch, M.D., in the Report of the Beds. Archæol. Soc. for 1864.) During the years 1889 and 1890, many urns and other pottery of the Romano-British type, together with human skeletons, &c., were discovered in a field N. of the so-called Anglo-Saxon Cemetery. An account of them is given by Mr. T. Gwyn Elger, F.R.A.S., in the Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries, Vol. XIII., no. iii., second series.

The Ch. of All Saints stands close

to the river, at some little distance from the village. It is Norm. (chancel and tower arches), with a Dec. nave arcade and Perp. windows. Above the chancel arch is a great space of blank wall, the lower part of which is Norm.; the upper (above the line) was necessarily added when the Dec. nave and clerestory were built. The uneven span of the arches on the S. side is said to be due to a rebuilding (on the old plan) after a great flood in 1823, which much injured the Ch. Two panels of an old rood screen have been glazed and hung up at the W. end of the Ch. Near to the Ch. is a remarkable orchard of walnut-trees, so planted that they form straight lines from whatever direction they are looked at. The planter (more than 70 years since) was a Sir William Long, whose monument is in the chancel, and who, beginning the world as a labourer's boy, ended as a Knight, and Mayor of Bedford.

The trains on the different Rlys. will be found very convenient for those who wish to make longer excursions from Bedford. There is hardly a place of interest in the county (described in the present and following Routes) which may not be made the object of a day's expedition.

ROUTE 6.

HITCHIN TO BEDFORD.

(WREST PARK.)

MIDLAND RAILWAY, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m.

For description of Hitchin, see Rte. 2. Shortly after crossing the border of Bedfordshire the small Ch. of **Holwell** is passed, l. about 1 m. from the Rly. It is Perp. restored building, with remains of some 12th cent. work—a string course and

stoup—and contains a small brass for Robert Wodehouse, priest, 1515, with a chalice and paten, and two “wodehowses,” or wild men of the woods as supporters.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Henlow** (Stat.). The vil-

lage is nearly 2 m. N.E. of the Stat., and is more easily reached from Arlesey Stat. on the Great Northern Rly. (See Rte. 11.)

The Perp. Ch. of St. Mary, with a very massive western tower, is picturesquely situated. *Henlow Grange* (George J. Gribble, Esq.) stands in a well-wooded park.

Left of Henlow Stat. lie the Chs. of Meppershall and Shillington; both interesting and worth attention. (They may be described here, but Meppershall is perhaps more easily reached from Shefford Stat. (*post*), from which it is about the same distance as from Henlow, viz., $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. Shillington is about 3 m. from Henlow Stat. and 4 m. from Shefford Stat. The Ch. of All Saints at **Upper Stondon**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Henlow Stat., is passed on the way to Meppershall. It was rebuilt in 1857, and is Perp. in character. Meppershall, 1 m., stands on high ground; and from an observatory erected on the Ch. tower by the Ordnance Surveyors in 1850 about 45 churches were visible. Parts of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Hertfordshire lie spread out like a map. In a field W. of the Ch. are some curious earthworks, known as *the Hills*. There are two ditches with a lofty mound in the centre—and the whole more resembles a mote-hill or Thing-mound than a place of defence. (It has been suggested, but without much probability, that it marks the site of the old manor house.) The Ch. of St. Mary is cruciform, with a central tower, the greater part of which is Norm., but the upper story containing the bells is Perp. The nave was rebuilt and the N. and S. aisles added in 1877. The chancel is E. E., with Perp. alterations. The walls of the transepts are early Norm. with Perp. alterations. In each transept is a Perp. recess for an altar. Nailed to the walls in the S. transept are portions of two small *brasses*

—John Meptyshale, 1440, and John Boteler, 1441, and his wife.

The manor was held by a family taking their name from it from (probably) the Conquest until 1453. It then passed by marriage to the Botelers. Part of the parish lies in an isolated portion of Herts; and on a beam in the dining parlour of the old rectory (pulled down in 1792) was the inscription

"If you wish to go into Hertfordshire,
Hitch a little nearer the fire."

The beam marked the boundary. The old rectory was surrounded by a moat, about half of which still remains. In this parish, about 1 m. from the Ch., is a desecrated chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, with a good Norm. doorway.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. are the villages of **Upper** and **Lower Gravenhurst**. The Ch. of St. Mary, at the former, is a small Perp. edifice with a Norm. chancel arch, and a good carved timber work in the roof. The Ch. of St. Mary, at the latter, is Dec., with a massive Perp. tower at the W. end. A Dec. rood screen separates the nave from the chancel, in which are sedilia and a piscina. There are *brasses* to Sir Robert de Bilhemore, with inscription in French, recording that he rebuilt the Ch., and to B. Pigott (1606) and his 3 wives.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Meppershall is **Shillington**, where is a very fine Church—one of the best in the county. Like Meppershall, it stands on high ground, and is a good landmark. It is an early Dec. building, erected about 1290, but the E. window has been restored in Perp. period. Both the nave and chancel have a clearestory, and the roof throughout is unbroken. But there is a chancel arch, and a similar arch over each of the aisles, which are continued to the E. end. Under the chancel is

a crypt, with a groined vault resting on a central pillar. It is earlier than the existing Ch., being of the transition from Norm. to E. E. There is a fine oak screen extending across the whole breadth of the Ch. aisles as well as the chancel; and there are two *brasses*; for Matthew de Ascheton, rector of Shillington and canon of York and Lincoln (d. 1400), he wears a cope; and Thomas Portington, rector, and Treasurer of York (d. 1485), also in a cope. The chancel is terminated externally by two square battlemented turrets, giving a certain military character. (There are similar turrets at the E. end of Wymington.) The tower, which fell in 1701, was rebuilt in 1750. The rectory and rectorial manor belonged from a very early period to Ramsey Abbey, and passed from it to Trinity College, Cambridge. The parish extends some distance S. to the hills on the border of Herts; and there are fine views from the Beacon, near Pegsdon, an outlying hamlet. 2 m. S.E. of Shillington is the little Dec. Ch. of St. Margaret at **Higham Gobion**, of no great interest in itself, but noteworthy as the rectory of *Stephen Edmund Castell*, the learned compiler of the 'Lexicon Heptaglotton,' the companion to Walton's Polyglot Bible. The Lexicon was by far the more laborious and costly work. The Bible was completed in 4 years, and cost in publishing 8400*l.*; the Lexicon was 17 years in preparing, and cost 12,000*l.* Castell died here in 1684, and was buried in the chancel of his Ch., where, in his lifetime, he had erected a plain monument, which still remains. An interesting sketch of his life and labours will be found in the Papers of the 'Bedfordshire Archæol. Soc.' for 1859. When the Ch. was restored the tomb of Ralph de Gobion was discovered. He was the first abbot of St. Albans. A portion of the tomb, which was found fractured, has been built into

the wall of the tower. Rich coprolite beds are worked here.

6 m. **Shefford** (Stat.), a small market town, lying in the valley of a feeder of the Ivel river. The district is chiefly agricultural; but much straw-plait is made in and about the town, and a "straw-plait market" is held in the streets on Fridays. The Ch. of St. Michael, a plain stone edifice with a western tower, is a chapel of ease to Camp-ton Ch. There is a Home for Roman Catholic orphan boys, and the Ch. of St. Francis, erected in 1884 at the sole cost of the late Mrs. Lynce-Stephens, is a fine building in Perp. style. A canal passes from Shefford to the Ivel, near Langford, and barges are thus able to ascend the Ouse and the Ivel as far as this town. No Roman road passed nearer to Shefford than Biggleswade; but many Roman relics (now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge) have been found in a field close to the town; and at *Stanfordbury*, about 1 m. N., there is a square encampment, in which some very fine Roman glass has been discovered.

In the neighbourhood, and most easily reached from this Stat., are Clifton Church, and Chicksands Priory, and Wrest Park. (From Wrest the excursion may be continued by Flitton Ch. to Ampthill Stat. on the Midland Rly., Rte. 5.) The Chs. of Meppershall and Shillington, described *ante*, may also be visited from Shefford.

The Ch. of All Saints at **Clifton**, 1½ m. rt., will repay a visit. It is of Dec. and Perp. character, and was restored and enlarged (N. aisle added) in 1862 (architect, *Haycock*, of Shrewsbury). The chancel, of unusual width, is Dec., with a very fine E. window of 4 lights, with 4 rows of quatrefoils in the heads. The chancel arch seems to have been strengthened

after the building of the Perp. nave arcade, which thrust it out of place. On either side is an arched recess. In the chancel is a low side window, S. The work of the sedilia is modern. The nave arcade, on the S. side, is Perp.; but the aisle wall is Dec. and has some good windows. The tower arch, at the W. end, is open, and the window in the tower is filled with very good modern glass (the Last Judgment) by *Hardman*. A tablet beneath it records the restoration and enlargement of the Ch. at the cost of Henry Miles, Esq., of Downfield, Herefordshire, and of his son, the rector of Clifton. Another tablet records the placing, in 1869, of 11 bells with chimes, by the widow and sons of Henry Miles, Esq. There is a good octagonal font; and a modern pulpit of inlaid marble, with an alabaster eagle supporting the book-slab. The modern arcade between the nave and new N. aisle is of early Dec. character. At the E. end is an organ-chamber and vestry; and here is placed the fine altartomb, in English alabaster, with 2 effigies, of Sir Michael Fisher (d. 1549), and his wife. The knight is bareheaded, and his hair falls on either side in long curls. On the sides of the tomb are angels bearing shields of arms, under canopies. The tomb is now fixed against the wall, and one side has been cut off, and fastened above it. The manor was long in the hands of the Fishers. The lofty tower is Perp. In the village is a large parish school, also built by Henry Miles, Esq., in 1860.

Proceeding from Shefford Station on the l. at 1 m. is the village of **Campton**. The Ch. of All Saints is Dec. and Perp. with some old woodwork, but is of little interest. There are some monuments for the Osborns of Chicksands. In the ch.-yd. is buried Robert Bloomfield, author of 'The Farmer's Boy'—who lived for some years, and died (August 19, 1823) at

Shefford. He was born at Honington in Suffolk, December 3, 1766. His tombstone bears only these dates, and the line, "Let his wild native wood-notes tell the rest." The *Manor House*, near the Ch. belonged in the 17th centy. to the family of Ventris; and on a panel in the drawing-room (which has a good carved chimneypiece, retaining the marks of shot) is the following inscription:—"In the year 1645 Sir Charles Ventris, knight banneret, created by King Charles for his bravery in the civil wars, was (in the night time), by Oliver's party, shot at, as he was walking in this room, but happily missed him." The house is Elizabethan, with some picturesque portions.

Turning N., 1½ m. further is

Chicksands Priory (Sir Algernon Osborn, Bart.)—the name seems to include the old word *Chic* or *Chiche*,—still used in Norfolk to signify a piece of land separated or cut off. It is the A.-S. *cicel*. Chic was the ancient name of the land on which St. Osyth's Priory in Essex was founded. It is a place of considerable interest. There are some important remains of the Priory; and the portraits of the Osborns (who have been here since the middle of the 16th centy.) well deserve attention. There are some other pictures to be noticed.

Chicksands Priory was founded, for monks and nuns of the Gilbertine order, then but newly established, by Paganus (Payne) de Beauchamp and his wife Roesia (whose first husband had been Geoffry de Mandeville, Earl of Essex), about 1150. The Order, which was the only monastic Order having its origin in this country, to which it was entirely confined, was established by Gilbert, son of Joscelin of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, and he was apparently still living when Chicksands was founded. Its peculiarity consisted in the bringing together under the

same roof, of monks and nuns; thus returning to a system common in the first-age of English Christianity. (The foundation of St. Hilda at Whitby for example was of this character.) Gilbert adopted the Augustinian rule for his monks, and that of the Cistercians for his nuns. Although assembled in the same monastery, they were carefully separated; and the Ch., common to both, had a screen so arranged that the Canons, as the brethren were called, could not see the sisters. It was not a learned Order. Books were almost forbidden; and their Chs. and services were (like those of the Cistercians) plain, with few lights, and without music. Gilbert himself founded 13 houses, of which 10 were in his native county (see *Handbook to Lincolnshire*, Sempringham). After his death the total number in England became 25. The Prior of Sempringham was the head of the Order. The very ancient Ch. of Sempringham remains, and parts of other Gilbertine chs. are in existence; but of the domestic buildings of the Order the sole relics are at Chicksands.

Geoffry de Mandeville, first husband of Roesia (founders of Chicksands) was the founder of Walden Abbey, on the site of the existing house of Audley End (Essex). On the death of his son at Chester, his mother Roesia, eagerly desiring to procure his burial at Chicksands, and thus to obtain the patronage of the Mandevilles for her new foundation, sent a troop of armed men to intercept the body on its way from Chester to Walden. But the knights who were conveying it were forewarned; and Chicksands only obtained the furniture of the dead man's chapel. The Priory seems to have had little history worth recording. In 1257, during a great scarcity of corn, 52 monks and 15 converts were sent from it to

other houses of the Order, for their better support. The last Prior, John Plomer, surrendered in 1539; and of the last Prioress, Margaret Graynger, there exists a mezzotint from a picture on panel, formerly at Chicksands. At the time of the dissolution the house contained only 6 monks and 18 nuns, but previously had held a far greater number. The yearly value was 230*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

In the year of the dissolution (1539), the Priory and its surrounding lands were granted to a family named Snow; from whom they were bought, in 1576, by Peter Osborn, ancestor of the present owner. He was a zealous reformer, Lord Burghley's Treasurer, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, "Privy Purse" to Edw. VI., and in the reign of Eliz. on the High Commission for ecclesiastical affairs. His grandson, Sir Peter Osborn, Kt., was an active royalist, and had to compound for his estate in a very large sum. His name is famous in the defence of Castle Cornet, in Guernsey, the only royal fort which never surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, nor acknowledged the Protector. Sir John Osborn, next in succession, was created a baronet by Charles II. His son, another Sir John, according to a family MS., "lived in Chicksands Priory for a length of days, in the old-fashioned form; only ale was produced at his table, except upon particular days, when claret was ordered in." The succession has since been continuous. Among the cadets of the family should be mentioned Francis Osborn, younger son of Sir Peter the Royalist, author of 'Advice to a Son,' and Essays on Jas. I. and Chas. I.; Henry Osborn, killed at Naseby; and another Henry who died in 1771, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain.

Chicksands stands on ground sloping gently toward a tributary of the Ivel, artificially widened in its course through the large and well-

wooded park, from some points of which the views are extensive. The situation must anciently have been quiet and secluded, and was certainly at some distance from any main road. The Priory itself lies low, not far from the stream, on which is a cascade, marking the site of the Prior's Mill. The house consists of a quadrangle, with a long range of stabling extending from it on the northern side. The ancient portions are the south, east, and west sides of the quadrangle; but the whole of the exterior was entirely remodelled, partly by *Ware*, in the middle of the last centy., and partly by *Wyatt*, at the beginning of the present. The changes then made were not perhaps very happy; but it is fortunate that so much of the ancient walls and interior was allowed to remain. The lower story of the quadrangle was occupied throughout by a vaulted substructure, or cloister, of two bays in width, with a central range of piers. Only a portion of this now remains,—along a part of the southern, and the whole of the western sides. The lower library, the chapel, the laundry, and other offices, occupy this division. The piers and the vaulting were removed from the remainder of the quadrangle, either by *Ware* or by *Wyatt*. The outer walls of eastern, western, and southern sides are original, and of enormous thickness. The northern wall has been much altered. The steep roofs, of chestnut, have fortunately been preserved; although it was more than once suggested to the owner that the "vast load of timber" they contained might be sold for the service of the country, and would pay for (what was then considered) a more appropriate roofing, "with battlements." On the E. side the old roof is elaborately executed. The inner arrangements of the stories between these roofs and the vaulted cloister have been

altogether changed. No part of the cloister, and no part of the walls, can be as old as the foundation of the Priory. What now remains dates, apparently, from the first half of the 13th centy.; and there is some difference in architectural character, and therefore in time, between the cloister in the library and chapel, and that in the offices. On the northern side an arched doorway remains, leading out of the quadrangle.

As has been said, the canons and nuns were carefully separated in all Gilbertine houses; and it is improbable that they occupied the same quadrangle. There is a tradition that a smaller quadrangle existed on the N. side; and (since the nuns were far more numerous here than the canons) it is possible that the existing remains are those of the nuns' quadrangle. It is impossible, however, to appropriate any portion of it as dormitory, refectory, or otherwise, although the greater enrichment of the roof on the eastern side seems to indicate that it was designed for some special apartment. Of the common Ch., there are no traces. The cemetery certainly extended eastward of the quadrangle; and coffins (one said to be of glass), human remains, fragments of pottery and of glass, have been found here in great numbers.

The entrance-hall, with its modern vaulting, is *Wyatt's* work. The pictures are arranged in galleries running above the cloister, and in a fine suite of apartments above the eastern and southern sides. The most important are—*Billiard-room*: Flower-piece, *Verelst* (very good). *Meleager* and *Atalanta* (good copy from *Rubens* in the Dresden Gallery). *Library*—The Departure of *Laban*, *Goltzius*, with the inscription, "Laban os[cul]atus filios et filias suas benedixit illis et reversus est." The four Evangelists, *Bloemart*. 1st *Drawing-room*—Finding of *Moses*,

Paul Veronese. A full-length of Edward VI., *Holbein*; and probably original. Cromwell, by *Lely*; and a portrait of *Lely* by himself. These four pictures deserve special attention. 2nd *Drawing-room.* Margaret, Viscountess Torrington (fine). Sir Kenelm Digby, with an astrolabe on a table at his side, a very fine portrait by *Dobson*. Earl of Halifax, *Stone*; and Lord Halifax (the statesman) dictating to two secretaries, *Zoffany*. Landscape in the Abruzzi, *Zucarelli*. Adoration of the Shepherds (on copper), *Giacomo Bassano*. In this room is a small projecting oriel, on the side of which is an inscription which professes to be ancient, but is certainly a modern device. It bears the remarkable date 1119, some time before the Priory was founded. In the principal *gallery* are, Sir William Temple, the diplomatist, and his wife, Dorothy Osborn, both by *Lely*. Lord and Lady Torrington, *Kneller*. John Osborn, long Chargé d'affaires at Naples and Dresden, *Zoffany*; and some others. In the *W. Gallery* are, Dorothy, daughter of Lord Chancellor Rich, grandmother to Sir Peter Osborn, *Mark Gheeraedts*; Peter Osborn, the first owner of Chicksands (d. 1592), *Sir A. More*; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Osborn, *Sir A. More*; Richard Osborn, father of Peter; Elizabeth Neville, wife of Sir John Danvers, daughter and coheir of John Neville, Lord Latimer, *Mark Gheeraedts*—a curious picture; she wears a white dress, embroidered with black flowers, and a large white lace veil, spotted with black. Sir John Osborn, a son of Peter Osborn, married her daughter. Harry Osborn, killed at Naseby, *Merebank*. Sir Peter Osborn, 22 years governor of Guernsey and Jersey, and the hero of Cornet Castle (see ante), *Janssens*. (A very valuable and interesting collection of letters relating to the defence of Castle Cornet, is preserved here).

Francis, son of Sir Peter, author of the 'Advice to a Son,' *Vanderhelst*; Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, *Dahl*. In the *Dining-room*, below, are—Sir Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, President of Munster, Governor of Guernsey, and K.G. (d. 1643), full-length, *Vandyck*; George Byng, Lord Torrington, Admiral of the Fleet (d. 1733); Lady Mary Osborn, *Hudson*; George Montagu, Earl of Halifax (the statesman), in robes of the Garter; General Sir George Osborn, *Romney*.

Among other relics preserved here is a remarkable coffin-lid with the inscription, "Hic jacet Frater Th[om]as de Cotgrave, Abbas de Pippewel', cui a[n]i[m]e p[ro]picietur Deus. Amen." In the centre is the figure of the abbot, who wears the chasuble and maniple. In the rt. hand is a book; and held within the arm is the pastoral staff—quite plain. Angels stretch their hands toward the collar of the chasuble, supporting what seems a triple flame—perhaps intended to represent the soul. Pipewell, in Northants, was a Cistercian house, whose abbot may have died here.

From Chicksands it is 3 m., through a pleasant country, to the village of Silsoe and the park of Wrest. On the road, about half-way, rt., are passed a lofty mound and trenches, partly overgrown with trees, which mark the site of **Cainhoe Castle**, the head of the barony of the De Albinis. Nigel de Albini at the time of the Domesday survey had 12 manors in Bedfordshire. Cainhoe, with the barony, passed by a female heir to the St. Amands,—great landowners here in the 13th and 14th cents. The castle must have been strong; but there are no remains of masonry, and the mound (like that at Bedford and others in the county) may well be of far more ancient date than the Norman period.

The village of **Silsoe**, well built and well cared for, with a modern Ch. (rebuilt in 1830), lies close outside **WREST PARK** (Earl Cowper, K.G.)—one of the most striking places in Bedfordshire. At the beginning of the 14th centy. the ancient family of Grey of Ruthin is found settled at Wrest. In 1465 Edmund, Lord Grey of Ruthin, was created Earl of Kent; which title continued with his descendants until, in 1706, Henry de Grey, Earl of Kent, was created Marquis, and in 1710, Duke of Kent. He died without surviving male issue in 1740, when the dukedom became extinct. The marquise, before his death, had been entailed on his eldest granddaughter, Jemima, wife of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and daughter of John, Lord Glenorchy, by Lady Amabel Grey, the duke's eldest daughter. On the death of the marchioness, in 1797, without male issue, that title also become extinct. The barony of Lucas, which in 1663 was extended to the heirs male and female of Anthony, Earl of Kent, by Mary, sole heiress of John, Lord Lucas, descended to the eldest daughter of the marchioness, and passed to the late owner of Wrest,—the Countess Cowper, who in her own right was Baroness Lucas. This notice will explain many of the family pictures now at Wrest. The old house—a more dignified one than the present—was set in the midst of stiff and stately gardens, of which some portions remain. Pennant describes it as standing “in a low and wet park, crossed with formal rows of trees” (now one of the most imposing ornaments of the place). The pleasure-grounds, he adds, “have since their first formation been *corrected* by Brown” (the famous “Capability”). “His hand appears particularly in a noble serpentine river” (still remaining). The house had been enlarged and altered at various times, and was removed altogether

by the late Earl de Grey (father of Lady Cowper); who built (but not on the same site) the present mansion (*Clephane*, archit.), which, with its “pincushion” roofs and gilt balconies, has much the character of a French chateau of the latter years of Louis XIV. The pleasure-grounds of Capability Brown were altered by the same earl in 1836,—by whom the gardens also were designed.

Of the *pictures* in the house the most important are a fine *Vandyck*, and some portraits by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. But the following are of interest.—*Billiard Room*. Two pictures of Newmarket, temp. George II., *Tillemans*,—these were painted for the Duke of Kent. The Horse Guards, temp. Charles II. Arch of Westminster Bridge, *Scott*. Banyan Tree, *Daniel*. Half-holiday Muster, and Country Cousins, *Collins*.—In a small adjoining room is a full-length of John, Lord Crewe, created Lord Crewe of Stene in 1661. He is in baron's robes, with a small coif on his long grey hair.—The *Drawing Room* is panelled with very good tapestry, representing flowers and birds.—*Ante-library*. Lady Jane Grey,—a picture deserving notice: it is a bust, to the waist. Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, *Hoare*.—*Library*. Amabel, 2nd Countess of Henry, Earl of Kent, who died 1651. She is known as the “good Countess,” *Lely*. Philip, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke, *Gainsborough*.—*Dining Room*. Thomas Philip, Lord Grantham,—afterwards Earl de Grey; Frederick John, afterwards Earl of Ripon, and Philip Robinson,—grandsons of the Marchioness Grey and the Earl of Hardwicke, *Sir Joshua*. Lady Amabel de Grey and Lady Mary Jemima, afterwards Lady Grantham, *Sir Joshua*. These are very fine pictures. Sir Charles Lucas, shot at Colchester, *Dobson*. Sir Charles wears buff coat and breastplate; on the table in front are his headpiece and a pistol. The

head is fine, with long brown hair. Lord de Grey, *Say*. At one end of the room hangs *Vandyck's* Adoration of the Shepherds; bought at Amsterdam by Sir Joseph Yorke, during his embassy at the Hague, for his brother Lord Hardwicke. The frame, elaborately carved in oak, was a present from Louis XV. to some public body in Paris. This picture is by far the most important in the house. On the *Staircase*, which is decorated in white and gold, hang many full-length portraits. Among them are Henry and Jemima, Duke and Duchess of Kent, *Kneller*. Queen Caroline, *Amiconi*. Anne, Princess Royal, and Princess of Orange, *Amiconi*. Lord Somers, *Dubois*; and Queen Anne, *Kneller*.

The double avenues of elms and Spanish chestnut which form the approaches to the house and cross the park to the different lodges, are of very great beauty. The trees are for the most part of considerable age,—lofty and well grown. The very extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds are indebted for their present admirable order and arrangement to the late Lord de Grey (d. 1859), the builder, and in great part the designer, of the mansion. Near the house is a fine avenue of lime-trees. Some hedges of clipped yew, and the “serpentine” water, are relics of Capability Brown’s improvements; and in the grounds are “cenotaphs,” temples, and other erections, raised by the Duke of Kent, who lived in great state at Wrest, and made various alterations in both house and grounds. (The ‘dog’s cemetery’ is worth notice). From the front of the present mansion the view extends beyond a wide piece of water (in the centre of which is a temple designed by Sir William Chambers), to a broad ascending sweep of park, bordered by wood on either side. The views from the higher ground are extensive and picturesque.

From Wrest the tourist may make his way by Flitton to the Ampthill Stat. on the Midland Rly. (Rte. 5), and so proceed to Bedford. He should ask for a path across the fields from Flitton to Ampthill, which will much shorten his way.

Flitton is 2 m. from Wrest. The Ch. of St. John the Baptist itself is late Perp., and of little interest; but attached to it is the mausoleum of the Greys of Wrest, containing some very remarkable monuments. These are arranged in a kind of N. aisle, and in an eastern transept, which extends behind and beyond the E. end of the Ch. The window at this E. end is filled with plate glass, and through it is seen a portion of a modern monument. The monuments themselves are of little value as works of art, but they are curious. In the N. aisle the first monument is that of Lady Hart, wife of Sir Eustace Hart, and mother of Amabel, Countess of Kent. The reclining figure is in white marble. Lady Hart died in 1671, aged 83. “She lived one of the best patterns of life. Dy’d one of the choicest spoils of death. And will doubtless rise one of the most glorious pieces of the resurrection. God was pleased by giving her a longer term of years than ord’nary to bestow upon her a kind of Immortallity here; and indeed ’tis pitty so much goodness should ever dye.” Next appears “that most excellent person, illustrious and incomparable for her pietie, charitie, virtue, bountie, honour, and all goodness, the Lady Eliz. Talbot, Countess-Dowager of Kent” (d. 1651). Then “that most noble, virtuous, and worthy peere, Henry Grey, Earl of Kent,—ever loyal to his prince . . . the founder of this chapel.” He died in 1614; and the effigies of himself and his countess are represented in their robes. This was the fierce old Puritan earl who was present at the beheading of

Mary Queen of Scots,—who bade her “leave the trumperies” of her Latin prayers and crucifix, and who alone, when the executioner held up the head, found words to say, “Such be the end of all the Queen’s and the Gospel’s enemies.”—To him succeed Henry, Earl of Kent, and his Countess Amabella,—white marble effigies with robes and coronets. This monument was raised by the countess, who inscribed it, “Here lies the Hon. Amabella Countess of Kent, entombed by her dear Lord Henry Earl of Kent, to signify her resolution to dye with him to the rest of the world.” She survived her own monument 45 years, dying in 1689; and her “pretious memory” was then perpetuated in a further inscription by the Duke of Kent. Her regular devotion in her chapel, “whereto she obliged all her domesticks, both morning and evening, to attend her,” is duly recorded; and “she restored the fortune of this illustrious family which she found under an eclipse, to near the height of its antient splendour. This she effected by her wise conduct and large acquisitions,—and by the advantageous disposal in marriage of her only son, Anthony, Earl of Kent.” This obedient son married the heiress of Lord Lucas. On the floor here is the *brass* of Henry Grey, 1545. In the transept or “cross chapel,” are—Anthony de Grey, Earl of Harold, son of the Duke of Kent; in a “Roman habit,” resting on a tomb. He died young in 1723, after swallowing an ear of corn—the beard of which injured his throat. There are other monuments for a daughter and son of the Duke of Kent, who died before their father—the son, Lord Henry, appearing in a nightgown and a wig. At the E. end is the Duke of Kent himself, resting on a sarcophagus, with memorials of his two wives, and long inscriptions. In the portion E. of the chancel are the

modern monuments of Lord de Grey (d. 1859); a reclining effigy by *Noble*; and of Frances, Countess de Grey (d. 1848), an elaborate composition.

In the chancel is the *brass*, with figure, of Thos. Hill, “receiver generall to three worthy Earles of Kent.” He died 1628, aged 101. And on the S. floor of the nave is a *brass* to Eleanor Lady Conquest (d. 1454).

In the porch hangs a list of the Vicars of Flitton, from Henry de Hatecle, presented some time before 1261 down to the present vicar. Of these, Dominus John Gale was “presented by King Henry VIII., Supreme Head upon earth of the Church of England,” in 1541.

Leaving the Shefford Station the Rly. continues through the Southill estate. 1. in front of the wood is seen an obelisk, erected by the Rly. directors, with an inscription recording the advantages procured and granted to them by the late W. H. Whitbread, Esq. The family of Whitbread has done much to advance the locomotive interests of Bedfordshire. The admirable roads throughout this part of the country are greatly due to their patronage of, and care for, the old stage-coaches; and the rly. followed in the present Route could not have been carried out without their consent and assistance.

At 8½ m. Southill (Stat.) is reached. From here the pedestrian may conveniently visit the park of Southill (the house is not usually shown), the village and Ch. of Old Warden, and the few remains of Warden Abbey, returning again to Southill Stat. The round will be about 4 m. (Haynes Park is 3 m. from this Stat., see Rte. 5.)

Southill Park (Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P.) is entered at once, rt. of the Stat. It is about 4½ m. in cir-

cumference, and the woods in and around it are finely massed. A wood called the "Keeper's," not far from the stat., is especially noticeable for its fine trees. Southill lies in a belt of richly wooded country, formed by the parks and demesnes of Ampt-hill, Haynes, Southill, Warden and Ickwell Bury—through the whole of which (with permission) a ride may be continued almost without break.

The **House** (archit. *Holland*) was altered about the year 1795, for Samuel Whitbread (friend and relative of Howard the philanthropist), who bought the estate from Lord Torrington. Sir George Byng, created in 1721 Baron Byng of Southill and Viscount Torrington, was the first of his family who settled here. His son, the well-known and unfortunate Admiral Byng, was born and is buried here. The house is of great size, and of some architectural pretension. It contains some *pictures* of interest, a few of which are well-known by engravings. In the *Entrance-hall* are—a group of fighting tigers, by *Northcote*; and a very pleasing cottage scene, by *Gainsborough*. *Dining-room*—Edmund Kean as Brutus, *Northcote*; his two daughters, full-length, in a fine landscape, *Gainsborough* (very good); S. Whitbread, Esq., the purchaser of Southill, *Sir J. Reynolds* (this picture is on copper); the first Earl Grey (father of Lady Eliz. Whitbread), *Opie*. *Library*—Over the bookcases are arranged half-length portraits of the principal clerks in Mr. Whitbread's famous brewery. Two of these are by *Gainsborough*, and two by *Romney*. The series include some remarkable and very intelligent heads. Here are also busts of S. Whitbread (d. 1796); of his son, S. Whitbread—given to Lady Elizabeth by subscribers to the rebuilding of Drury Lane—(d. 1815); and of the late [Hertfordshire.]

W. H. Whitbread, Esq., by *Weekes* (given by the county and town of Bedford, in 1864). A clock and barometer, once belonging to Marie Antoinette, are placed in this room. *Ante Drawing-room*—The Cut Finger, *Wilkie*. *Drawing-room*—Milton dictating to his Daughters, very fine copy from Romney, by *Sir W. Beechey*; Murder of the Princes in the Tower, *Northcote*; The Good Shepherd, copy from Murillo, by *Gainsborough*; Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, a fine full-length by *Hoppner*. In one of the *corridors* is a remarkable bust of the Duke of Wellington; and a "Mother and Child," by *Weekes*. In another is a clock formerly belonging to Howard the philanthropist; and in a gallery above is a curious picture of Elizabeth Darnley, natural daughter of Jas. II. She was married to Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesea, who treated her cruelly. They were divorced, and her second husband was the Duke of Buckingham. She appears in mourning, with a ducal coronet on a table at her side. Above is the inscription;—

"Puisque le Conte d'Anglesea est mort
Sans le remors
J'avoue que mon deuil
N'est que dehors."

In the corner appears her name—"Duchess of Buckingham." The picture was brought here from the house of Fenlake Barns, at Cardington.

The front of the house opens to a wide view across the park; and in the distance is a lake of about 60 acres, with fine trees (some poplars are especially noteworthy) around it. On one side is a temple, in which picnics are sometimes allowed. There are some large cedars in the grounds, and the evergreen shrubberies adjoining the house are well managed and various. Walks are cut through them, one of which leads to the Ch. of All Saints of Southill, which, apparently of the

early Dec. period, with a Perp. tower, has been unhappily modernized and bedizened. An inscription in front of the gallery records that the alterations and repairs, begun in 1814, and completed in 1816, were made "at the expense of the parishioners, and under the auspices of S. Whitbread, Esq." Against the wall of the S. aisle is a tablet for Edward Dilly, "late citizen and bookseller of London, who was born in this parish, July 25, 1732, and died 11th May, 1779. Better is the day of one's death than the day of one's life—*Job*. The grave the subterranean road to bliss.—*Young*." Dilly had bought a house in this his native parish, and was famous for his hospitality. He was visited here more than once by Johnson and Boswell; and it was on one of these occasions (in 1781) that Johnson dictated, from memory, to the latter the celebrated letter to Lord Chesterfield, written after the publication of the Dictionary—the letter, remarks Boswell, "of which so much has been said," but which had not before been known at length.

The most noticeable object here, however, is the mausoleum, or "Colunbarium," of the Byngs, at the east end of the Ch. The coffins are placed in square "pigeon-holes" prepared in the wall, with inscriptions in front. Among them that of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, and his fate is thus recorded:—"To the perpetual disgrace of publick justice, the Honble. John Byng, Admiral of the Blue, March 14, 1757, fell a martyr to political persecution, at a time when bravery and loyalty were insufficient securities for the life and honour of a naval officer." Can this inscription have been composed by Johnson, who was certainly active in defending the Admiral whilst he lay in confinement? "Though Byng," writes Lord Stanhope (*Hist. Eng.* iv. 102), "was a man perfectly honest

and sufficiently brave, one may acknowledge, without disrespect to the name of an unfortunate officer, that he wanted capacity." His retreat cost us Minorca. There was great popular resentment, which the Duke of Newcastle, then Prime Minister, certainly did not endeavour to divert from Byng.

Broom Hall is the seat of E. J. Foster, Esq.

By a road along the side of the lake the visitor may find his way to the village of **Old Warden**, 2 m. from Southill. The village lies very pleasantly among low wooded hills; and above it is *Warden House*, long the residence of the Lords Ongley, but bought (1872) by J. Shuttleworth, Esq., of Lincoln, who pulled down the old house, and erected the present stone mansion on the site. The quaint houses, with carved barge-boards, and red painted doors and windows—some covered with ivy and honeysuckle, and all picturesque—were, for the most part, devised and arranged by Lord Ongley, in whose time Old Warden was one of the sights of Bedfordshire—the inhabitants, by the aid of red cloaks and tall hats, being made to harmonize with their dwellings.

The Perp. Ch. of St. Leonard, which stands high on the hillside, has been fitted with oak carvings and various enrichments, brought from all parts of the Continent. The effect produced is that of a Wardour-street shop, although many of the details are good and deserve notice. Over the altar is a copy of Guercino's "*Ecce Homo*." On the altar rail are bronze angels, holding paten, chalice, cross, and book. At the sides are panels, carved with subjects from Scripture history. The tower arch is filled with the organ, in front of which is a kind of tribune, where is placed a Virgin and Child, in a circular frame of oak. The roof of the nave was constructed from oaks grown on the estate. At the west end is a full-

length statue of Sir Samuel Ongley, a London merchant, who settled here about 1690. He appears "in the high Roman fashion;" and the inscription records that he was "free from pride and ostentation, and always easy of access." Among the fragments of stained glass, brought here by Lord Ongley, is one of much interest, which seems always to have belonged to the Ch. This is on the N. side, and is the kneeling figure of an abbot of Warden, in the white Cistercian habit, and with the pastoral staff. There is a costly monument in the Ch.-yd. to the late Mr. Joseph Shuttleworth.

A field-path leads from the Ch. to the remains of **Warden Abbey**, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (by the road it is 2 m.). These are but scanty, yet the site is far from being without interest. It is a broad level, with low rising grounds in the distance S. and N. No stream or river runs near—an unusual circumstance for a Cistercian house. It must have been at first, as the early name of the abbey indicates—*De Sartis*, *i.e.* *De Es-sartis*, or *Assartis*—a clearing in the midst of woods; becoming at last, as the monastic labour was applied to it, a great tract of grazing and arable land, still bordered by a fringe of greenwood. (It is probable that the name "Warden" is identical with "Walden," and indicates the same thing, a "den"—pasturage or clearing—in the woods. The termination *Wardine* is common in Herefordshire and Shropshire—Wrockwardine, Pedwardine, Leintwardine, &c.).

Warden Abbey was founded for Cistercian monks, in 1135, by Walter l'Espece, the great baron, who led the English at the battle of the Standard (1138), and who was also the founder of Rievaulx (Cistercian, circ. 1131), and of Kirkham (Augustinian canons, 1121), both in Yorkshire. Warden was the last of his foundations; the monks, who

peopled it, were sent from Rievaulx. Walter l'Espece became a monk in his own abbey of Rievaulx, and died there in 1153.

The lords of Bedford Castle, who possessed woods and manors in the neighbourhood of Warden, were no good friends to the Abbey. In 1217, during the temporary holding of the Castle by Fulke de Bréauté (see Bedford, *ante*), that ferocious leader, on account of a dispute about a wood, carried off 30 monks, and imprisoned them in Bedford Castle. But as in the case of his attack on St. Albans, he was compelled, not only to submit, and to resign all claim to the wood, but to receive a severe "discipline" from the monks in the Chapter-house at Warden (*Chron. Dunstap.*).

In 1252 the monks obtained a grant of free warren, thinking that it would be some protection from the assaults and trespasses of William de Beauchamp, then the lord of Bedford. His followers used to pull down their hedges, ride over their corn-lands, and assault the lay brethren; but, says Matthew Paris, he took the "free warren" in ill part, and, stimulated by his wife, who loved to distress the religious, he did them as much harm after the grant as before. The Abbey flourished notwithstanding. Its clear yearly value at the time of suppression was 389*l.* 16*s.* 6*¼d.*, marking it as the richest foundation in the county. The last Abbot, in a letter, giving the reasons why he resigned his office (Cott. MSS.), says that there were then 10 monks only in the Abbey, but 4 of whom understood their rule. They were ignorant; and the Abbot "caused books of grammar to be bought for each of them, and assigned his brother to instruct them;" but they would not learn; and when Dom. Thos. London was appointed to read the Divinity lecture, he "did rede the boke of Caius Aurelius, which boke he all

carnal, and of a brutal understanding, and entreateth of many things clean against the determination of the Church of England." He was removed, but the monks would hear no other lecturer. The house, in its last days, had clearly lost all discipline. The arms of the Abbey were 3 pears or, in a field az. These represented the famous Abbot's, or Warden pear; a large baking pear, still known by that name, and grown, no doubt, in the "great and little orchard or vineyard," the latter name being retained in two closes adjoining the ruins. (There is a fragment of a register of Warden in Harl. MSS., 4765.)

The site and lands of Warden passed through many hands after the Dissolution. In 1669, Sir Ralph Bovey had a seat here. The ground is covered in all directions with foundation mounds; but the only remaining portion of the Abbey is a brick building, which may perhaps have formed part of the Abbot's lodgings. This dates, apparently, from late in the 15th centy., and is noticeable for the enriched chimney which crowns a stepped gable. It was attached to a much larger building, extending from it at right angles. This (engravings exist of it) had large oriels, and two square projecting turrets, in one of which was the entrance. The Ch. lay between this house and the Rly. A comparatively modern farm-house occupies part of the Abbey site.

The road, close to the Abbey, skirts Southill Park, and leads direct (2 m.) to Southill Stat.

Leaving that station, and passing through a tunnel of some length, a rarity in Bedfordshire,

At 12½ m. is Cardington (Stat.); the village lies about ½ m. to the rt. The Ch. of St. Mary has a good nave arcade, a central E. E. tower with 8 bells, and a Perp. chancel. The

windows are Perp. The whole building has been much modernized, and contains sundry monuments of the Whitbreads. The E. window (*Clayton and Bell*) is a memorial of W. H. Whitbread, Esq. (d. 1867). The subjects are—the Crucifixion; and below (carried through all the compartments), the story of the Good Samaritan. The chancel is divided N. and S. from the aisles by a stone screen, with rich cornice and cresting. The tombs without the screens are those (N.) of Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Comptroller of the Household to Cardinal Wolsey in 1540, and two wives; and (S.) Sir Gerard Harvy (d. 1638), knighted by Essex for his bravery at the siege of Cadiz. He was the first man who entered the town.

In the N. aisle is a pleasing monument by *H. Weekes*, 1849, for S. Whitbread, Esq. (d. 1815), and his wife Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the first Earl Grey. Beyond is a small tablet, recording Henrietta, wife of John Howard (d. 1765); and below is the inscription—"John Howard, died at Cherson, in Russian Tartary, Jan. 21, 1790; aged 64. Christ is my Hope. John Howard, only son and heir, died 1799." (See *post.*) In St. Paul's Cathedral is his statue by Bacon. There is a plain monument for him at Cherson, and to commemorate the centenary of his death a bronze statue by Alfred Gilbert, R.A., at a cost of 2000*l.*, raised by public subscription, has been erected in the marketplace at Bedford.

In the "manorial pew" of the Whitbreads is a large monument by *Bacon*, for the first Samuel Whitbread, "born in this parish 1720, died at Bedwell Park, Herts, 1796." He was the friend and relative of Howard. The monument, fine in its way, represents him dying on a couch; a female figure behind him points upwards; another rests at his feet. On the wall

amongst other tablets is one with a beautifully-sculptured wreath of flowers for an infant son of S. and Lady Elizabeth Whitbread.

The Ch.-yd. is well surrounded with trees, and both it and the village are much indebted for their picturesque and pleasant appearance to the Whitbreads, by whom the manor was bought in the last centy. The fine avenue of trees by which the village is approached were planted by them. There is an open green towards Bedford, in the centre of which is a cross, first erected in 1796, and restored in 1837, under the direction of *Chantrey*.

On the S.-W. side of the Ch.-yd. is the house of *John Howard*, the philanthropist, still in the condition in which it was left by him; although additions have been made behind and at the sides. It is small, and the walls are covered with treillage. Howard was born, probably, at Clapton, London, in 1726. At his mother's death he was placed at nurse with the wife of a Cardington farmer. He inherited his father's property, and, after his second marriage in 1758, came to live here, spending much time in altering and improving the cottage and grounds. His wife died in 1765. In 1773 Howard served as High Sheriff of Bedfordshire. As sheriff he visited the county prison: and in his 'Book on Prisons,' he says that the distress of the prisoners was then first brought to his notice, since he saw some who had been pronounced not guilty "dragged back to gaol and locked up again till they should pay sundry fines to the gaoler;" and when himself a prisoner in France, he had personal experience of the inhuman character of prison life. Toward the end of the year 1773 he began his tour of inspection, which he gradually carried all over England, and thence over the Continent. He occasionally retired to Cardington in the intervals of his travels, and

always directed that his people there should be well cared for. He set out from this house on his last tour; and was buried where he died, at Cherson. It was, it need hardly be said, entirely owing to his exertions, that the frightful condition of prisons and prisoners in this country and elsewhere was brought to public notice, and that changes were happily introduced. Howard never ate meat, and never drank wine or spirits. His property was left to his son, who had, however, for some years been insane, and who died in an asylum; then to Howard Channing, son of his maternal uncle; and then to the 2nd son of his 2nd cousin, S. Whitbread. This proved to be S. C. Whitbread (b. 1796, d. 1879). The heirs to both the Suffolk and the Beds branches of the family are named Howard Whitbread.

1½ m. beyond Cardington is **Cople**, a village, with a good Perp. Ch., dedicated to All Saints. The arches separating the aisles from the chancel spring from corbels of angels bearing shields; those S. are the arms of Grey and Launcelyn; those N. have the device of Sir Walter Luke—a hat with the word "ley" ("law"—"loy"), indicating a privilege granted to him by Henry VIII. to wear his hat in the royal presence. The oak roofs should be noticed; and the Perp. S. porch, with a five-light window on either side. The tower is Perp. and fine. In the chancel are 2 *brasses*, for John Launcelyn and wife (1435); and for "Nichol Rolond and Pernel sa femme" (c. 1410); a merchant, with a long gown, collar, and hood. Under the E. window of the N. aisle is the altar-tomb, with small *brasses*, of Nicholas Luke (Baron of the Exchequer), and wife (d. 1573); and below it that of Sir Walter Luke, Justice of the Common Pleas

(d. 1544), and his wife, Anne "Nouryshe" (nurse) to King Henry VIII., and daughter and heiress of John Launcelyn. Under the E. window of the S. aisle is the altartomb of Thomas Gray (d. 1520). Across the chancel arch is a fine old screen, and there is a good modern E. window.

The Lukes were long settled in this parish at *Woodend* (about 1 m. from the Ch.). Their old house there has, however, entirely disappeared, and a modern farm occupies the site. Sir Samuel Luke of Woodend was, it seems most probable, the original of Butler's 'Hudibras.' Both he and his father, Sir Oliver, were in the service of the Parliament; and it is certain that Butler lived for some time at Woodend, acting as clerk to Sir Samuel Luke, whom in his poem of 'Dunstable Downs,' he expressly calls "Sir Hudibrass."

The walk may be continued from Cople to Willington (1 m.), a scattered village lying on the rt. bank of the Ouse. Here the Ch. and some remains of an old manor-house near it deserve notice. Willington was part of the barony of Bedford, and descended by an heiress to the Mowbrays, Earls and Dukes of Norfolk, who had a manor-house here, and occasionally, as Leland says, "lay in it for a starte." He adds that "Mr. Gostwick being borne at Willington, bouthe this lordship of the Duke of Norfolk, now living, and hath made a sumptuous new building of brike and tymbre *a fundamentis* in it, with a conduct of water derived in leade pipes." This Mr. Gostwick was the son of Sir John, Master of the Horse to Henry VIII. His descendant was created a baronet in 1612. During a great part of the reigns of William III. and Anne the county of Bedford was represented in Parliament by Sir William Gostwick. But frequent election contests ruined the family. The manor was sold in 1731

to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and afterwards passed into the hands of the Duke of Bedford. The Gostwicks are now extinct.

The Ch. of St. Lawrence is late Perp. and fine, with a good nave arcade, and a fine chancel, divided by two lofty arches, carried on light piers from the Gostwick chapel at the E. end of the N. aisle. In the chancel remark the brackets terminating the inner mouldings of the E. window. N. is a human face with two dragonettes proceeding from the mouth, which closes on their tails. S. is a double-bodied monster. There is a large piscina on the S. side. The window tracery is unusual. The monuments in the Gostwick chapel are:—An inscription for Robert Gostwick (d. 1315)—the Gostwicks were settled here as early as 1209. Sir John Gostwick (Master of the Horse), an altar-tomb with an enormous marble slab, erected by his son in 1541. He was probably the rebuilder of much of the Ch. The inscription over his tomb runs, "Armiger ille Johēs Gostwick hoc opus fieri fecit. Si ergo quid valeant pia vota largire Pater ut eterna fruatur posteritate." Sir Wm. Gostwick, the first baronet (d. 1615) and wife; marble effigies, on a sarcophagus, under a wooden canopy. He is in armour, bareheaded. Sir Edward Gostwick (d. 1630) and wife; mural, kneeling at a lectern. One or two Gostwick achievements hang on the walls. There are some old seat-ends. Part of the rood stairs remains.

Between the Ch. and the river stood the manor-house bought by the Gostwicks from the Duke of Norfolk, now marked by an old moat. The "sumptuous" new house they built was on a different site, and has altogether disappeared. In it Henry VIII. once held a court, when received here, on a progress, by his Master of the Horse. The remaining outbuildings of the

manor-house are apparently of the 15th century, and are now used as a barn and dovecote. Near, but quite distinct, is a very curious *pigeon-house* of the same date, oblong in plan, with remarkable corbelling. The gables are stepped; and in the roof are openings for the birds to pass in and out. Altogether the building has a very Flemish character, and well indicates the ancient importance of the dovecote, for supply and as a mark of manorial right.

(From Willington it is possible to cross the Ouse (near Castle Mills), and so to proceed to Bedford by the

Goldington road. The pedestrian should ask his way, since it is not easy to find the place at which the river is passed. For the mound at Castle Mills, see Rte. 5. Excursion from Bedford.)

Soon after leaving the Cardington Stat. the old Ch. of Elstow (see Rte. 5) is seen among its trees, l. Then appears, also l., the large buildings of the Bedfordshire County School; and

At 15½ m. Bedford (Stat.), is reached (see Rte. 5), the whole distance from Shefford being through the Whitbread estate.

ROUTE 7.

BEDFORD TO BLETCHLEY. [WOBBURN ABBEY.]

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RLY., 16 m.

Leaving Bedford from the L. & N.-W. Rly. Stat., the main line of the Midland Rly. is crossed near Elstow (the Ch. lies to the l.); and the Bedfordshire County School is seen on the rt. Near here on the rt. is the old Bedford Race Course.

The line follows nearly the course of a stream which, descending from the Millbrook hills, falls into the Ouse near Willington. On the rt. is seen the Ch. of St. Mary at Wootton, interesting and worth a visit. It ranges from E. E. to Perp. The chancel (before its rebuilding) was Dec., with 2 low-side windows; the chancel arch and tower arches E. E.—the main arcade good late E. E.; the tower itself E. E.—the aisle windows Perp. insertions. The N. Porch (restored) is Dec., of wood, with open screen work at the sides, and a good barge-board. The

whole Ch. has been restored, and the chancel entirely rebuilt. The chancel screen is ancient; the rest of the woodwork entirely new, as is the font, of Bath oolite. In the chancel are replaced some monuments of the Monoux family, who were lords of the manor from the early part of the 17th centy. until recently. Among them is the monument to Lieutenant Monoux, who was killed in the fight with the Duke of Monmouth's army in 1685; he was buried at Chard, in Somersetshire, and his remains afterwards removed hither. There is a sanctus bell in a bell-cot at the E. end of the nave.

Wootton House (Col. the Hon. R. V. Dillon) is pleasantly situated in a park near the Ch. It is the property of Sir P. Monoux Payne, Bart.

6 m. Millbrook (Stat.). The vil-

lage of Marston Morteyne lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the rt.; and the town of **Ampthill** nearly 3 m. to the l. (Rte. 5).

From the Stat. the pedestrian may make pleasant excursions (a) to **Millbrook**, walking thence to the station at **Lidlington** or **Ridgmont** (the latter will make a round of about 6 m.); (b) by **Marston Morteyne** to **Cranfield**, and thence by **Salford** and **Holcot** to the **Ridgmont** station—altogether nearly 12 m.

(a) Turning l. from the station, the Ch. of **Millbrook** is seen $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, on the high ground beyond the level. It is one of the prettiest villages in the county, being very picturesquely placed among the folds of the sandy ridge (upper greensand, here, as in **Sussex**, skirting the chalk) that sweeps round the level plain of the **Ouse**, passing from **Millbrook** to **Blunham** and **Sandy**. On the W. it curves from near **Cranfield** to **Millbrook**; from **Millbrook** a second ridge runs S., to join the chalk hills near **Dunstable**. On the summit of this ridge, with a steep shady path leading up to it, is the Ch. of **St. Michael**, a small **Perp.** building, of some architectural interest, the pillars denoting the date of the original building as of the 12th cent. The situation of the Ch. is most striking, the view from the Ch.-yd. being of great beauty. The whole wide plain of the **Ouse** is commanded, with the wooded heights of **Ampthill** on the rt. The foreground is broken and varied, and many fine trees shade the Ch.-yd. itself, and are scattered over the surrounding pastures. The stranger, who passes from the low level to this hilly ridge, feels as if he were arriving in a new country; and the beauty of the scene may well have suggested **Bunyan's** view from the **Delectable Mountains**. From the top of the Ch. tower half the churches in **Bedfordshire** may

be counted. In the chancel are buried **Lord** and **Lady Holland** of **Ampthill**,—under whose régime the hospitalities of **Holland House** attained so great distinction throughout the earlier part of the centy. Busts of **Lord** and **Lady H.** by *Westmacott*—fine in themselves, suitable for a gallery of sculpture, but inappropriate for a Ch.—are raised on pedestals on the S. side of the chancel. Inscriptions record **Henry Richard Vassall**, **Lord Holland**, nephew of **C. J. Fox**, b. 1773, d. 1840—"in the assertion of public freedom ardent and intrepid a lover of peace, a hater of oppression an accomplished scholar, a brilliant ornament of society."—and **Elizabeth**, **Lady Holland**, b. 1771, d. 1845, "the attached and affectionate wife of **Lord H.**, whose loss she deplored with grief which never ended but with her life." Within the altar rails is the bust (also by *Westmacott*) of a daughter who died young,—“a child innocent, playful, and affectionate, but intelligent and considerate beyond her age.” Below it is a bas-relief representing the **Saviour** blessing little children. On the wall is a tablet to the memory of **Richard Vassall**, of **Jamaica**, d. 1795, and his wife, afterwards **Lady Affleck** (d. 1835), father and mother of **Lady Holland**. A smaller tablet records **John Allen**, author of an *Essay on the Royal Prerogative*, and other important works on **Constitutional History**. He was master of **Dulwich Hospital**, but lived in the household of **Lord Holland** for many years,—was born at **Colinton**, near **Edinburgh**, in 1770, and died at **Lady Holland's** in 1843,—“buried at his own request in this churchyard near those he most loved.” His tomb is close under the S. side of the chancel. There is also a tablet to **Dr. George Lawson**, a rector (d. 1682), who was employed by **Robert**, **Earl of Aylesbury** in several confidential negotiations

relative to the restoration of Charles II. The arms in the painted glass in a clerestory window are those of Sir John Cornwall, one of the English leaders at the battle of Agincourt. He was created Lord Fanhope in 1432, and Baron of Millbrook in 1443. In the Ch. was in Fisher's time a brass with a priest in Eucharistic vestments, and the inscription—

"Robert Were preest und' this ston' ly'th,
That IHU M'cy and lady help cryeth,
Prayeth for my soule for charyte now
As ye wolde other dede for yow."

From Millbrook there is a pleasant walk through fir plantations and across open fields (the stranger should ask his way at the village) leading into the high road to the village of Ridgmont (3½ m.) (see *post*).

(b) 1¼ m. l. of Millbrook station is the Ch. of **Marston Morteyne**, which the archæologist should see. The road to it passes the *Jumps Inn*, so called, says the story, because on the spot where it stands three youths were once trying their jumping powers on a Sunday when a mysterious stranger joined them, offered to teach them how to leap, and in proof of his powers made three marvellous jumps, the limits of which are still shown. The frightened youths tried to escape, but the stranger seized them, and all disappeared in a light blue flame.

Marston Morteyne is so called from the family of Morteyne or de Morteyne, who held it from an early period under the barony of Cainhoe. Its later lords have been Reynes, Dicons, and Snagges. The Ch. of St. Mary was restored (1872) under the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The very massive bell-tower is detached, and stands at some distance N.E. The Ch. itself is Perp., with an E. E. structure of two rooms, one above the other, on the N. side of the chancel. The nave

arcade is light Perp. and good. There is a lofty Perp. clerestory. The roof is original, with angels at the bases of the principal springers. The rood turret projects on the N. side of the chancel arch, and in it are two wide niches for figures. Above the chancel arch are considerable remains of a wall painting, the Resurrection. There is also the lower part of the rood screen, with figures of prophets and apostles. In the N. aisle wall is a tomb niche(?) with much ancient colouring: the wall powdered with roses and leaves. At the side is a bracket for a light. There is another bracket on the S. side of the E. window in this aisle, and in the window some fragments of old glass. The S. aisle projects one bay beyond the nave, and opened into the chancel by a 4-centred arch. This is now closed by an Elizabethan tomb with effigies for members of the Snaggs family. The chancel roof is modern (1872), and very good. Remark the curious double hagioscope opening from the S. aisle. The lower room on the N. side of the chancel is vaulted. One lancet window (E. of which is a small piscina) opens to the chancel. In the opposite wall is an arched ambry. A door in the S.W. angle opens to a staircase leading to the upper room, in which there are a piscina and a fireplace, and thence to the roof. These rooms may have been used as a sacristy. The stair turret rises above the roof, both battlemented. The rood turret, W. of it, terminates in a very picturesque conical capping. The N. porch, with pinnacles and a cross in the centre, has been entirely restored, and the work is nearly all new.

The detached bell-tower is of unusual size and massiveness. In the S. wall, below, is a large, plain, open arch; and it seems probable that much of the lower part is of E. E. or early Dec. date, while the rest is Perp. No records whatever exist

relating to it or to the ch.; and it is difficult to conjecture for what purposes so very strong and defensible a structure was raised here.

A short distance S. of the Ch. is a picturesque timbered and gabled house, surrounded by a moat.

The walk from Marston to **Cranfield** (2 m.) leads gradually upward to the crest of the ridge which here forms the boundary of the county. **Cranfield Court** (J. F. H. Harter, Esq., J.P.), a large modern Elizabethan house, is seen high on the hill, and the ch. and village are at no great distance. The Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul was restored by the late Rev. G. G. Harter. The nave-arcade and chancel-arch are E. E., the chancel itself Perp. There is a large hagioscope on the S. side of the chancel-arch. The nave-roof is Perp. and has figures of the angelic hierarchy, as at Marston. The stained glass in the chancel is by *Heaton* and *Butler*. There is a curious monument for Thomas Grubbe, a "pious and painfull preacher, and pastor of the word of God (d. 1652"), with an inscription:—

"The God of Peace lent us this man of Peace

Who preached the Peace of God till his decease."

As at Marston, there is a vestry on the N. side of the chancel, with a room above it, lighted by two plain oblong windows. The N. doorway of the nave is Trans.-Norm.; and the lower part of the tower is apparently of the same date. The upper portion may be late Dec., and is carried on arches thrown across for increased strength, and producing an unusual and picturesque effect. On the N. side of the church are some very good new schools, with a public reading room (*Hine*, of Nottingham, archit.).

The ridge on which Cranfield stands commands a very wide view

over parts of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire; and a very pleasant field path, overlooking all this country, may be followed from the village to (1½ m.) **Salford**. Here the small Early Dec. Ch. of St. Mary is very interesting. It consists of nave with S. aisle, chancel, a N. porch and a bell cote, both of wood. The four piers of the nave-arcade are of early Dec. character, and have unusual capitals, with a deeply-hollowed moulding. The windows are all early Dec. In the S. aisle is a remarkable tomb with effigy, temp. Hen. III., the open arch of the tomb-recess crossing the window below which it is placed. The tomb is probably that of a member of a family which took its name from the place. There are, near the font, two curiously low altar-tombs, with shields bearing the same device as that on the effigy—a plain chevron. The de Salfords were followed by the Drakelowes, who held the manor in the reign of Edward III. Here is also a *brass* for John Pedder and family, 1505.

The little Ch. of **Hulcote**, or *Holecot* (¾ m.), now unused save for burials, was entirely rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth by Richard Charnock, whose monument remains in it. It is only noticeable for the avenue of old lime trees which leads from the road to a manor house, beyond the Ch., now pulled down. It belonged to the Charnocks or Chernockes. A further walk of 1½ m. will bring the tourist to the station at Ridgmont (*post*).

7½ m. **Lidlington** (Stat.), where is a new Ch. in E. E. style, given by the Duke of Bedford. It was opened in 1886. In the old Ch., now used as a mortuary chapel, is a *brass* to William Goldington and family, 1489.

Between Lidlington and the next station is seen, on the hill rt., *Brog-*

borough Round House, now occupied as a farm. It is part of the house attached to an ancient manor, and was fortified in the days of the Civil War, when it underwent an attack from certain troops of the Parliament. Brogborough Park, after the death of the King, was sold to Colonel Okey, one of the regicides.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Ridgmont** (Stat.). The village, 1 m. S.E., like Millbrook, stands high; and the name refers to the greensand ridge which here intersects the country. The views are wide and fine. Ridgmont was formerly known as Ridgemont Grey, from a branch of the Greys of Wrest, who settled here; one of whom was created, in 1450, Lord Grey of Ridgemont or "Rugemont." He was attainted as a Lancastrian at the accession of Edward IV., and died without issue.

The modern **Ch.** of All Saints, completed in 1855 from the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., deserves attention. The style is early Dec., and the edifice consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel with organ chamber S., and a W. tower and spire. The sculptured capitals are good. The Dec. font, removed from the old Ch., has been coloured and gilt; and there is a handsome modern pulpit of stone with marble shafts. The tower and broach spire are, however, the best and most striking portions of the building; the latter is varied by courses of brown sandstone alternating at every 10 feet with grey oolite. The Ch. was built at the cost of the Duke of Bedford; the glass of the E. and W. windows was given by Lady Charles Bentinck. The old Ch. (poor Dec.) stands higher up the hill, and is now only used as a cemetery chapel.

1 m. S.W. of Ridgmont Stat. is the Ch. of **Husborne Crawley** (seen from the rly.), Dec. (S. aisle

and S. piers of nave) and Perp. (chancel and N. side of nave). There is a fine Perp. tower; and in the church an Elizabethan monument, with effigies of members of the Thompson family, who then held the manor.

The border of the county is crossed into Buckinghamshire before reaching

$12\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Woburn Sands** (Stat.), from which it is 2 m. to the town of Woburn and the park gates of Woburn Abbey.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of the station, and seen from the line, is the **Ch.** of St. Botolph of **Aspley Guise**, a Dec. edifice and of some interest. The clerestory windows are circles with quatrefoils. The building has been restored throughout, greatly at the cost of the late rector, the Rev. John Vaux Moore. All the windows are filled with stained glass, by *Baillie* and *O'Connor*. There is an altar tomb with effigy of one of the Guise family, temp. Edw. I.; and two *brasses*—a priest in cassock kneeling, and St. John the Baptist standing, on either side of a cross—circ. 1410; and a Guise, circ. 1490. The inscriptions of both and the cross of the former are lost. The manor became the property of the Guises (ancestors of the Gloucestershire family) in the second half of the 13th cent.; and John Guise, in 1540, exchanged it with Henry VIII. for lands in that county. The village stands high on the sand hills, and commands very wide views. It is surrounded by large woods and fir plantations, in which the lily of the valley grows abundantly. Evergreens flourish here in a remarkable degree; and there are some holly hedges 30 ft. high, and said to be 150 years old. It is one of the prettiest villages in the county. The woods are very picturesque. In them is a so-called petrifying spring, formerly

of much note. Camden asserts that a ladder, buried near it, was dug up after a certain time changed entirely to stone.

Aspley House (Major C.V. Downes) is said to have been built by Sir C. Wren. The rooms are mostly panelled. Other seats are *Avenue House* (Mrs. Unwin) and *Avenue Lodge* (C. Grimshaw, Esq.).

The village of Woburn Sands—(so named from the sandy soil—the greensands which form the northern border of the chalk)—closely adjoins the station. It is growing rapidly, and becoming noted as an inland health resort. The sandy soil and the beautiful pine woods, with which the village is partially surrounded, are especially valuable to persons suffering with chest complaints. During the summer the lodging houses are filled with visitors attracted both by the beauty and healthiness of the situation. The pine woods, which are the property of the Duke of Bedford, are very extensive and intersected by numberless public paths. The undulating ground and the variety of the foliage give an ever-varying charm to the woodland scenery. Fuller's earth is found in abundance, and two companies are engaged in mining for it. The *Ch.* (archit. *Clutton*), dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, was consecrated in 1868. It was built by the 8th Duke of Bedford at a cost of about 8000*l.* It was enlarged in 1889 from plans by Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A. The addition includes a new and enlarged chancel, transepts, and vestries, and the total cost was about 3500*l.* The *Ch.* has since been enriched by two stained glass windows, also by gifts of a handsome pulpit and lectern, the latter is adorned with a carved figure of an angel.

A pleasant drive through woods and plantations leads to the town of Woburn, beyond which the rising

ground of the park extends picturesquely.

§ **Woburn** is a market town with a considerable air of ancient prosperity, but having small life or movement at present. There are many good old red brick houses of the Georgian era; and the town-hall in the market-place—a modern building (E. Blore, archit.) of Perp. character—bears witness to former prosperity, since it replaced in 1830 one which was of still more imposing appearance. The town is well cared for; but owing to the railways the bustle of old days has disappeared. The name may be due to the winding “burn” or streamlet (*woh*, A.-S. = bent, crooked), now known as the Crawley brook, which rises in the park, close to the town, and winds away northward, or more probably from the word *Hoo* = house. *Hoo-burn* = the house by the brook. The old way of pronouncing Woburn still in use is *Hoo-burn*.

Woburn, at the time of the foundation of the Abbey, was a manor of the *Ch.* of Birchmoor, which stood about 1 m. N.E. of the town, but has now disappeared altogether. (At what time it was destroyed is unknown.) There was a small village here, when Hugh de Bolebec founded the Abbey in 1154. The town grew up as the abbey increased in importance. There was a chapel in the town, attached to Birchmoor, but given to the monks in 1242. This, after the dissolution, served as the Parish *Ch.*, until in 1868. It has been much modernized; and, except the tower, was entirely taken down. The upper portion of the tower, of which the lower story is Perp., had been rebuilt in 1830 by Blore. The capping, an imitation of that of the famous tower of Boston, has been added by Clutton, who also designed the cemetery chapel now attached to the tower, and built out of the materials of the

old parish Ch. in 1868. In this chapel, preserved from the former building, is the matrix of a *brass* for John Morton (d. 1394), son of Morton of Pottesgrave, "Lord of Lovelsbury," a manor in that parish. The new Ch. of St. Mary (Clutton, archit.) was built between the years 1865–1868, at a cost of 30,000*l.*, by the 8th Duke of Bedford. Its character is continental Gothic. The lofty tower and spire (200 ft. to the top of the cross), which were conspicuous objects from many parts of Woburn Park, and in all distant views of the town, having been found on examination to be insecure, the latter was pulled down in 1890, and the former slightly increased in height by the battlements and turret then added. The interior is striking. The main piers and arches are lofty and fine; and the chancel is raised high above a crypt, which was intended to serve as a vault for the house of Russell, but their place of burial has been since enlarged at Cheney's in Buckinghamshire. There is as yet no interior decoration; and the white Cowham stone requires colour.

The principal entrance to the Park of **WOBURN ABBEY** is on the London side of the town, distant from it about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. It consists of a long elliptical sweep of stone wall; four Ionic columns occupy the centre raised on bases, above which is a panel containing the arms and crest, below are three arches with gilded iron gates; on the reverse is the following inscription: "*Hunc aditum januamque villæ Woburniensi præpondendum curavit Ioannes Bedfordiæ Dux Anno m^occccx.*" Hence a road winds through a wooded part of the park, and crossing a bridge, under which is a fall of water, arrives at the W. front of the Abbey.

The most convenient entrance from Woburn, however, is at the bottom of Park Street, to the l. of the main road by the Town Hall.

The stone piers of this entrance were brought from Bedford House, London. The road winds through a plantation, and on an embankment between two fine pieces of water. After passing a second gateway, on the rt. is the **Home Farm**, with large establishments of all sorts, bailiffs' and woodrangers' houses; and close adjoining was a range of workshops—smiths', carpenters', and others—in which not only all the repairs necessary for Woburn and the immediately surrounding property were carried on, but agricultural implements were made, and all such works were constantly in progress as belong to a large machine factory. This, since the advance of railways and the easier means of procuring such matters from great centres, proved more costly than profitable. "*C'était,*" as a French visitor described it, "*la fantaisie d'un riche;*" and it was abolished by the 9th Duke.

The **Park** is one of the largest in England, 12 m. in circuit, and containing 2400 acres, and the well-kept walks and drives in all directions are at all times open to the public. There are about 500 head of deer, both of the red and fallow kinds, but principally the latter. Among the finest trees are some very grand beeches on the bank of a piece of water called "the Basin," in front of the Abbey. Here too is the "Abbot's Oak," the tree on which the last abbot of Woburn (see *post*) was hanged in 1538. It is a low pollard-like tree, with nothing very noticeable about it. Fastened against it are some verses by Wiffen, the historian of the house of Bedford, who rejoices that the "old memorial of the mitred monk has lived to flourish in a brighter day." A very beautiful wood, known as "the Evergreens," adjoins a lake called "old Drakelow," not far from the town of Woburn. It is chiefly of fir, but has some large

cedars, and some of the finest rhododendrons in England, all planted since 1750. The *Thornery*, in the park, was erected, and the garden round it laid out, in 1808.

A footpath of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. across the park leads from the farm to the Abbey.

The **Abbey** was founded in 1145 by Hugh de Bolebec, for Cistercian monks, at that time the great "reforming" order of Europe. A colony was sent here from Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire, established by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, in 1132. In 1256 the Abbey is said to have suffered from the King's bailiffs, and from 1332 there is a blank of 100 years in the Abbey's history, as the records have long been lost. In 1525, when the first visitation of the monasteries took place, and all those whose annual income was less than 200*l.* were suppressed, that of Woburn amounted to 391*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* The house had little history; and it is only toward the end that we find a shadow of interest in the fate and "declarations" of the last abbot, Robert Hobbs, who, worried by his monks, harassed by the royal commissioners, and not clear in his own conscience as to the right course in that troubled time (since he wished often that he "had died with Fisher and More"), made a submission and declaration to the king and the council, with, it would seem, but little good result. The abbot's ruin was resolved on in spite of all; and knowing this, he joined in despair and indignation the rising in 1537, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, was taken in arms, with his prior and the "priest" of Puddington, and was hanged on an oak (*ante*) near the west front of his abbey. (Froude says he was "hurried to London." The Woburn tradition has always borne that he suffered there, but there is no direct evidence either way.) In 1547 the site and great part of

the lands of the Abbey were granted to John Lord Russell, among other monastic property which that fortunate courtier acquired during the reign of Henry VIII. He then fixed his residence at Woburn, which has ever since been the principal seat of the head of the Russells. This first earl, by his marriage with the heiress of the Cheneyes, had acquired the estate of that name in Buckinghamshire. It still remains in the family. (An elaborate history of the house of Russell, by Wiffen, translator of Tasso and Garcilasso de la Vega, was published in 2 vols., in 1833. Wiffen was librarian at Woburn.)

The *first Earl* of Bedford, a member of an old Dorsetshire family, was the founder of the great fortunes of his house. He had been with the King Henry VIII. at the siege of Therouenne, and with the Earl of Surrey in 1522 at the taking of Morlaix. He was knighted by that nobleman, and in the following year appointed Marshal of Marshalsea. In 1523-4 he was despatched on various embassies to the Pope, the Emperor Charles V., Francis I., and the Duke of Lorraine; and was present at the battle of Pavia. In 1532 he was with Henry at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold;" became Comptroller of the Household and Privy Councillor in 1537; Kt. of the Garter in 1539; and in 1540 he was created Lord Russell of Cheneyes. In the same year he became Lord Admiral of England and Ireland, and Warden of the Stannaries. In 1545 he was Captain-General of the vanguard at the attack of Boulogne, and in 1549 was despatched against the men of the western counties who were in arms "for the old religion," and were besieging Exeter. In 1550 he was created Earl of Bedford. He died in 1555, and was buried in a chapel adjoining the Ch. at Cheneyes, or Chenies, built by his wife, which has since been the constant burial-

place of the Russells (see *Hand-book for Buckinghamshire*). Of the monastic spoils which supplied the principal means of supporting the great position thus attained, the most important were—Tavistock Abbey, then the richest in Devonshire, with a large number of manors, also Dunkeswell Monastery; the Priory of Castle-Hymel in Northamptonshire; Thorney in Cambridgeshire; Woburn Abbey and the Preceptory of Welchburn in Bedfordshire; and Covent Garden and Long Acre in London, which had belonged to the Abbey of Westminster. The *second Earl*, son of the former, was present at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557, and was active in public affairs. He was made a Privy Councillor on the accession of Queen Elizabeth; appointed a Commissioner to treat for the proposed marriage of Queen Mary and Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He died in 1585; and was the godfather of Sir Francis Drake (who received his Christian name from him). None of his four sons succeeded him; but a grandson, and afterwards another grandson, cousin of the former. The first grandson, Edward, the *third Earl*, married the famous Lucy, daughter of John, Lord Harrington, and died childless in 1627. His cousin the *fourth Earl*, was the great drainer of the fens, where the portion which he improved has since been known as the "Bedford Level." He was, says Clarendon, "the greatest person of interest in all the popular party, being of the best estate, and best understanding, of the whole number; and therefore, most like to govern the rest." He was called the "Great Earl." Had he lived he might have done something toward "composing the differences of the times;" but he died in 1641, "much afflicted with the passion and fury which he perceived his party inclined to." (It was this Earl who built Covent Garden church, with Inigo Jones for

his architect. This Ch. was burnt, but was rebuilt as it now appears, as nearly as possible after the original design.) The *fifth Earl*, afterwards the *first Duke*, married the Lady Anne Carr, daughter of the notorious Earl and Countess of Somerset. He was at first active on the side of the Parliament; but unable to follow the extreme party, he, with the Earl of Holland, joined the king at Oxford, and charged on the king's side in the first battle of Newbury. The Parliament, after sequestrating his estate, and removing the sequestration in the course of a year, allowed him to live in peace; and it was at Woburn that in 1647 the proposals of the army were submitted to the king. He was active in the restoration of Charles II., was sworn of William III.'s Privy Council, and in 1694 was created Duke of Bedford. He died in 1700; his second son (the eldest died unmarried) was the famous William Lord Russell, beheaded in 1683; and in the patent of the dukedom it is recorded that "to solace his excellent father for so great a loss, to celebrate the memory of so noble a son, and to excite his worthy grandson, the heir of such mighty hopes, more cheerfully to emulate and follow the example of his illustrious father. . . . this high dignity is entailed on the Earl and his posterity." Wriothesley, the *2nd Duke*, son of the patriot Lord Russell, died in 1711; and his son, the *3rd Duke*, in 1732. The *4th Duke* John, brother of the last, was the well-known minister of George III., whose name for twenty years was connected with all the public events of Europe. He died in 1771. His eldest son, Francis, Marquis of Tavistock, was killed by a fall in hunting (see *Houghton Park*, Rte. 5) in 1767. He married, in 1764, Lady Elizabeth Keppel, daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, and two of their sons succeeded, Francis, as 5th Duke,

and John, 6th Duke. The 5th Duke was a great patron of agriculture, and gave himself up completely to public good. He died in 1802. The 6th Duke was father of the eminent statesman, Lord John Russell, who was twice Prime Minister, and created Earl Russell in 1861. The Duke was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1806. He rebuilt Covent Garden in 1829 at a cost of 20,000*l*. He died in 1839, and was succeeded by *Francis*, 7th Duke, who was succeeded by his son, *William*, 8th Duke, in 1861. The title next came into the possession of his cousin, *Francis*, 9th Duke, in 1872. George, the 10th Duke, succeeded his father in January 1891, but died suddenly in March 1893. The present is the 11th Duke and the 15th Earl of Bedford.

Of other members of this great house, there should be here mentioned (besides William, Lord Russell), *Admiral Russell*, grandson of the 4th Earl of Bedford, the hero of the battle of Cape la Hogue (May 21, 1692), created Earl of Orford in 1697, and Lord Odo Russell, afterwards Lord Amptill, brother of the 9th Duke of Bedford, was for many years the Ambassador at the Court of Berlin.

The House stands toward the centre of the park, on the foundations of the Cistercian abbey. The ground is not high, but the park is pleasantly varied, and is bounded by low, wooded hills—such a situation as the Cistercians loved and sought for. Of the monastic buildings the most perfect remaining traces are in the basement of the existing house; but there are none of importance. The cloisters continued to serve as stables until 1790, when they were removed by the 5th Duke. The conventual church, or the remains of it, was destroyed in 1744. The present house is a quadrangular building, enclosing a hollow square. It is for the most part the work of Henry Flitcroft,

an architect much employed in the first half of the 18th cent., builder of the churches of St. Giles in the Fields, and of St. Olave, Southwark. Flitcroft's work was begun here in 1744, in the time of John, 4th Duke. The west or principal front was greatly remodelled by the 5th Duke. This is effective from its extent,—reaching, with the wings, to 230 ft. The east front is plain and lower from the inequality of the ground, and has a projecting portico. On the roof is a handsome cupola, with a clock having two dials, and connected with it are nine other dials in different parts of the mansion. The Abbey is not, however, architecturally striking (the character is the semi-classical of Flitcroft's time); its chief interest lies in the noble collections it contains. A corridor surrounds three sides of the inner court, and the principal rooms open from it. Visitors are admitted by the east entrance (for regulations, see Index), and are shown into the Museum Room, on the rt. In glass-cases in this room are some antique bronzes, a collection of figures chiefly illustrative of the costumes of Spain and Portugal, and miscellaneous objects.

It is impossible to give here any thing like a full description of the pictures at Woburn. A list of the family portraits alone fills a large volume, for these commence with the first Earl of Bedford in Henry VIII.'s reign and extend to the present time. The importance of the portraits is shown by the number engraved for the great work of Lodge. A complete catalogue of the pictures has been compiled by Mr. George Scharf, C.B.; and the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, assisted by Lady Ela Russell, has written a Biographical Catalogue of the Portraits (2 vols.). Both these works have been printed for private circulation only. The following is a brief list of the principal pictures:—

In the *East Corridor*. Miss Sarah

Siddons, by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, "one of his finest works," *Waagen*. Elizabeth, Duchess of Bedford, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; two portraits of the 9th Duke of Bedford, one by *G. Richmond, R.A.*, and the other by *H. T. Wells, R.A.*

In the *South Corridor*. John Russell, 1st Earl of Bedford, by *Holbein*; Francis Russell, 2nd Earl, by *Zuccherro*; Edward Russell, 3rd Earl, two portraits, by *Marc Gheeraedts*. He has his arm in a sling, having been thrown from his horse while hunting in the park; Lucy Harrington, wife of the 3rd Earl, in fancy dress; Catherine, wife of the 4th Earl, by *Cornelius Janson van Ceulen*; William Russell, 1st Duke, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; Francis Russell, Marquis of Tavistock, killed whilst hunting, also his wife, both by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; Lord William Russell, beheaded 21st July, 1683, by *Sir Peter Lely*; Wriothesley Russell, the 2nd Duke and his wife, at the ages of 15 and 13 respectively, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. It is dated 1695, the year of their marriage. The flowers, which they hold in their hands, are by *Verelst*; the Duchess of Devonshire and Duchess of Rutland, daughters of Lord William Russell, when children, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; John Russell, 4th Duke, by *Gainsborough*, a very fine painting; Francis Russell, 5th Duke, by *J. Hoppner, R.A.* He died from the effects of being struck by a tennis ball.

The first room leading out of the South Corridor is the *Wood Library*. Above the bookshelves are many interesting portraits, principally of artists, painted by themselves; Jan Both, by himself; Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself; Samuel Rogers the poet, by *Sir George Hayter*, "a very good likeness," *Waagen*. Rogers wears a high-crowned hat,—one of the few examples of that unpicturesque invention which painting will hand on to posterity. It was of [Hertfordshire.]

this picture that Sidney Smith remarked: "Rogers should be painted with his hat as it is used in church"; Titian, Paul Veronese, and Tintoretto, attributed to *Titian*; Guercino, by himself; Sir George Hayter, by himself; Paul Veronese, by his son, *Carlo Cagliari*, an admirable portrait; Cuyp, by himself; Sir Antonio More, by himself; Canova, by *Sir George Hayter*; Oliver Goldsmith, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; David Garrick, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

Next is *The Library*, 77 ft. long, and divided into three compartments by screens with fluted columns. There are about 10,000 volumes, some of rarity, including some important works on the fine arts. Here the portraits are continued. Lanfranco, by himself; Mytens and his wife, by *Van Dyck*; Philip Le Roy, by *Van Dyck*; Frans Hals, by himself; it has been etched by Unger; Miereveldt, by himself; Rembrandt, by himself, an extremely fine work; Teniers, the younger, by himself; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself; Hogarth, by himself. On the back of the picture is the following: "This portrait of Mr. Hogarth was made me a present of by him in friendly return for a tobacco box I gave him, Chiswick, 29th Dec., 1761, Sm. Graves." Jan Steen, by himself; Murillo, by himself, "a fine and genuine Murillo," *Scharf*. Tintoretto, by himself. In the *Ante Library* there is a portfolio of Drawings, by *Girtin*.

At the S.W. corner is the *Venetian Drawing Room*. It contains 21 views of Venice, by *Canaletto*, two of them are of large size. The whole effect of this room is charming. The blue Sèvres vases should be noticed. The next room facing the W. front is the *Breakfast Room*. Sir William Russell, afterwards Earl and 1st Duke of Bedford, with his brother-in-law, Digby, Earl of Bristol. This is a copy from the famous

Vandyck at Althorp; Lady Caroline Russell, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough, by *Gainsborough*; Lady Caroline Adair, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; Duchess of Grafton, by *Gainsborough*; Ladies Anne and Diana Russell, daughters of the 1st Duke, by *Sir Peter Lely*; John Russell, 4th Duke, by *Gainsborough*; Marchioness of Tavistock, mother of the 5th and 6th Dukes, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. She survived her husband, killed whilst hunting (see *ante*), little more than a year. Louis XV., by *Vanloo*, full length. It was presented with the Sèvres porcelain to John, 4th Duke of Bedford, by the King, after he had concluded the Peace of Fontainebleau in 1763.

Dining-room. Here are nine full-length portraits by *Vandyck*—perhaps the finest pictures in the house, and certainly among the most interesting. They are,—Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford (d. 1641),—the drainer of the Bedford Level; in black, white collar, æt. 48 (picture dated 1636). Waagen considered this to be the finest Vandyck at Woburn (engraved in Lodge). Anne, Countess of Bedford, wife of the 5th Earl and 1st Duke. She was the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Somerset (see *ante*);—in white, blue sash and breast knot. Lady Herbert, wife of Sir Edward Herbert, in white satin. Albertus Miræus (Aubert Lemire), almoner and librarian to Cardinal Archduke Albert of Austria. He died at Antwerp in 1640:—seated, in black; from the Calannes collection—a very fine portrait, engraved by Pontius, Henrietta, Queen of Charles I.—also from the Calannes collection. Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral at the beginning of the Civil War. Like the 4th Earl of Bedford, he was moderate, and therefore not greatly liked by the popular party, to which he belonged. He died

1668. Duchess of Ormond; in black velvet and white satin; from the Orleans collection. A portrait of a Cavalier, formerly in the Orleans collection. There is also a copy of King Charles I., by *Vandyck*, at Windsor Castle.

The *Saloon*, a fine lofty apartment, and the entrance from the W. front. Dædalus and Icarus, by *Vandyck*; Joseph interpreting the baker's dream, by *Rembrandt*; Abel slain, by *Rubens*; Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene, by *Annibale Carracci*; Adrian Pulido Pareja, Admiral of the Fleet of New Spain, by *Velasquez*; Lady Elizabeth Keppel, Marchioness of Tavistock, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. She is represented in the dress which she wore as a bridesmaid at the marriage of Queen Charlotte. To the N. of the Saloon is the suite of apartments occupied by the Queen and Prince Albert on the occasion of their visit. The first is the *Queen's Drawing Room*. *Salvator Mundi*, by *Vandyck*; The Avenging Angel, copied by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, from Raphael; a Jewish Rabbi, by *Rembrandt*. This room also contains twenty-eight enamelled miniatures, by *Bone*, a series of the Russell family from the 1st Earl. There are copies from the oil pictures in other apartments.

The *Queen's Dressing-Room*. Deer in Coldbath Fields, Woburn Abbey, by *Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.*; Crown offered to Lady Jane Grey, by *C. R. Leslie, R.A.*; View on the Coast of Normandy, by *R. P. Bonington*.

The *Queen's Bedroom*. The Trial of Lord William Russell at the Old Bailey, 13th July, 1683, by *Sir George Hayter*; The Hunting of Chevy Chase, by *Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.*; The Death of Regent Murray, by *Sir W. Allan, R.A.*; View near Hastings, by *W. Collins, R.A.*

On the N. side of the house is *Prince Albert's Dressing-Room*. Here are some fine family portraits, by

Sir Joshua Reynolds; Francis Russell, Marquess of Tavistock; Admiral Viscount Keppel; John, 4th Duke of Bedford, his wife and daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough.

Prince Albert's Sitting-Room. A View on the Scheldt, by *Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A.* A group of 2nd Earl of Upper Ossory, with his brother and sister, when children.

The *Picture Gallery* (111 ft. long) runs parallel with the W. front, and is like the Library divided into three compartments by screens. It contains one of the longest and (as Pennant described it) "the most instructive" series of historical portraits in England. In the *first Compartment* the principal are—George Monk, 1st Duke of Albemarle, by *Sir Peter Lely*; Queen Mary II., by *Wissing*; King William III., by *Wissing*; Lady Russell, the wife of Lord William Russell, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; Earl of Danby, by *Miereveldt*; John, 1st Earl of Bedford, by *Holbein*. The original drawing for this portrait is in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, painter unknown.—*Second Compartment.* Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, by *Priwitzer*; his four daughters—Lady Brooke, Countess of Bristol, Countess of Carlisle, and Countess of Bradford; Thomas, 4th Earl of Southampton, by *Sir Peter Lely*; Robert, 2nd Earl of Essex, dressed entirely in white, painter unknown.—*Third Compartment.* Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury, by *Gheeraedts*; Thomas Cecil, 1st Earl of Exeter, by *Gheeraedts*; Sir Philip Sidney, probably by *Zuccherò*; Queen Elizabeth, by *Gheeraedts*. She visited Woburn Abbey in 1572, when the Earl of Bedford wrote to Lord Burghley, trusting that her Majesty would not stay more than two nights. Edward VI., after *Holbein*; Queen Jane Seymour, by *Holbein*. The original drawing is in the Royal Collection at Windsor. Queen Mary, by *Sir*

Antonio More, "very true and careful," *Waagen*. Queen Mary and Philip, by *Lucas de Heere*. In this compartment is an ebony walking-stick inlaid with mother-of-pearl, left at Woburn by King Charles I. in July, 1647, whilst stopping here on his way to Newmarket. The King visited Woburn on two previous occasions in 1644, and the following year.—The *North Corridor*. John van Den Wouwer, by *Vandyck*. "Venerable countenance, calm and dignified," *Scharf*. René Descartes, by *Philippe de Champaigne*; Countess of Southampton, by *Sir Peter Lely*, after *Vandyck*. The original is at Althorp. Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; 1st Earl of Portland, by *D. Mytens*, "carefully executed in warm and powerful colouring," *Waagen*. Earl Ludlow, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, "very finely painted," *Scharf*. 2nd Earl of Manchester, by *Sir Peter Lely*; King Charles I., probably by *Kneller*, in imitation of *Vandyck*; Elizabeth Howland, Duchess of Bedford, as a widow, with her four children, by *Charles Jervas*. "An extremely favourable specimen of the abilities of the painter," *Scharf*. Penelope Wriothesley, Lady Spencer, by *P. Van Somer*, a masterly painting; Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, by *Sir Antonio More*; 1st Earl of Albemarle and his Countess, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.—The *Blue Staircase*. Viscount Torrington and his son, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. This was the father of the unfortunate Admiral Byng; The Duke of Wellington, attended by Lord George William Russell, by *Sir George Hayter*. A large equestrian picture, life size; 2nd Duke of Bedford as a boy, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

There are some very fine specimens of Sèvres and Dresden porcelain, the former presented to the 4th Duke of Bedford by Louis XV., in the house, also some good *tapestry*—copies of

the Raphael cartoons—made for an Earl of Bedford (as is shown by the arms and coronet), probably at Mortlake, where a manufactory of tapestry was established under Charles I., viz., The Miraculous Draught of Fishes, The Healing of the Lame Man at the Beautiful Gate, Death of Ananias, and Paul and Barnabas at Lystra. The colours have been well preserved. The Death of Sapphira is an additional piece, said to be from the design of some Dutch artist.

The **Sculpture Gallery**, at the S.E. of the great court, is reached by a covered way from the house. It is singularly bright and pleasant, without anything of the cold, neglected air that such galleries too often have. It is 140 ft. long, with a central cupola, supported by 8 antique marble columns with Corinthian capitals. (Two columns are of African breccia, two of Cipollino, two of Bigio, one of Fior di Persico, and one of a very rare alabaster.) Under the cupola is a mosaic pavement (about 18 ft. by 14 ft.), found, in 1823, on the site of a villa about a mile from Rome. The centre represents the chase of a bull by a tiger, both at full speed. At either end of the Gallery is a small circular temple. On the exterior frieze of the west temple (that of the Graces) is a group of sportive infant genii; on that of the east temple (of Liberty) are genii representing the progress of civilization. Both are by *Sir R. Westmacott*. The architect of the gallery was Holland, whose bust is in the ante-room. The collection of sculpture was almost entirely formed by the 6th Duke (John), during the years 1817-18. The gallery was also built and arranged by him. (The letters N. and S. in the following notice mark the side of the gallery, north or south, on which the work mentioned stands.) The most important *ancient* objects here are—

The *Lanti Vase*, in a niche on the N. under the central cupola. It is of marble, 6 ft. high and 6 ft. 2 in. in diameter—nearly equal to the Warwick Vase, the diameter of which is only 8 in. more. It is adorned with bacchanalian masks, and is of good workmanship. It stood in front of the Temple of Bacchus at Rome, and was bought of the Lanti family by Lord Cawdor, at the sale of whose collection it passed (for 700*l.*) into the hands of John 6th Duke of Bedford. A youthful Bacchus (N., “of elevated character, and good”—*Waagen*); a torso, perhaps of Bacchus; a Venus, without head, arms, and part of the feet—of great reputation, which in *Waagen*’s judgment it hardly deserves. Terminal figure of a young Faun in bronze (N.), found at Pompeii in 1815, in the presence of the Duke of Bedford. “The character of the head, looking upwards in the excess of bacchanalian enjoyment, is one of the most spirited and animated things of the kind that can be seen.”—*W.* Ceres (S.), called a work of the best period of Greek sculpture. The *busts* are numerous, one of Antoninus Pius (N.) being among the best. The *relievi* are among the finest in England. The most interesting is a marble sarcophagus (S.), found at Ephesus; it had been sawn in pieces, and built into the wall above the entrance gate of the modern town. There is a striking difference in the work of the two sides, besides much discrepancy in the mouldings; and a critical examination is still needed. The groups represent the death of Patroclus; the binding of the body of Hector to the chariot of Achilles; the ransoming of the body of Hector; and Ulysses leading away Andromache. Other reliefs to be noticed are—A sarcophagus, with seven Muses, Apollo, and Minerva (N.), of a late period; a sarcophagus relief with the triumph of Bacchus, as

conqueror of India (N.). Reliefs, all from sarcophagi, representing the hunt of the Calydonian boar (N.); Diana and Endymion (N.); and Silenus with Fauns, Bacchus and Ariadne following (N., brought by Lord Cawdor from Sicily). An alto-relievo (N.) of Ulysses discovering Achilles at Scyros is amongst the finest here. A small marble relief, representing the Evil Eye (N.), is very noticeable. Above, is a large eye; below, a lion, a serpent, a scorpion, a crane, and a raven. Over the eye is a small figure striking with a trident, and another seated, seen from behind, with a Phrygian cap. Of *modern* works, remark—Psyche opening the box (N.), by *Sir R. Westmacott*; reliefs, also by *Westmacott*, representing Hero and Leander (N.), and Hector reproving Paris (N.). Two reliefs by *Chantrey*—Hector with Astyanax (S.), and (N.) Penelope looking at the bow of Ulysses; and two by *Thorwaldsen*—the best here—Briseis taken away by Achilles (N.), and Priam begging the body of Hector from Achilles (N.). A colossal bust of Canova (S.) was sent by the sculptor himself as a present to the Duke. The many fine antique *tazzas* of breccia, of granite, and of porphyry, deserve special notice.

At the W. end of the gallery is the **Temple of the Graces**, built, in 1815, from a design by Jeffry Wyatt. The dedicatory inscription on the architrave was paraphrased by Samuel Rogers from the 14th Olympic of Pindar:—

“Approach with reverence. There are those
within
Whose dwelling-place is heaven, daughters
of Jove;
From them flow all the decencies of life;
Without them nothing pleases. Virtue’s
self
Admired, not loved. And those on whom
they smile,
Great though they be, and beautiful, and
wise,
Shine forth with double lustre.”

The cella of the temple contains

a replica by *Canova* of his famous group of the Graces, first modelled by him in 1814 for Prince Eugène, Viceroy of Italy. This group is now at Munich. The “replica” differs in some respects. It is said to have cost the Duke of Bedford, by whom it was ordered, 3000 guineas. It is probably Canova’s finest, and certainly his most celebrated work. There is a cast of the right hand of Canova, taken after death. In the niches of the vestibule are statues of Lady Georgiana Russell, as a child, by *Thorwaldsen*—very pleasing—and her sister, Lady Louisa, caressing a dove, by *Chantrey*.

At the E. end of the gallery is the *Temple of Liberty*, designed in accordance with a restoration by “Athenian” Stewart, of a temple outside the Gate of Diochares at Athens. It contains in the centre of the E. side the bust of Charles James Fox, “the idol of the Whigs,” by *Nollekens*, who encircle him in adoring fashion. The surrounding busts are those of Earl Grey, Lord Holland, Lord Robert Spencer, Lord John Townshend, General Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Hare. All are by *Nollekens*, and on the pedestal which supports the bust of Fox are some lines by Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire.

(A short but complete catalogue of the marbles lies in the Sculpture Gallery. A folio volume of “outline engravings and descriptions” was privately printed in 1822.)

In the pleasure-ground is a large gilt sundial of unusual workmanship, and near to it a gilt bronze statue of Elizabeth, Dowager Duchess of Bedford, by the late Sir E. Boehm, Bt., R.A.

Opposite the E. front, on a gradual elevation, are two courts with stables. Between them is a long façade containing the Riding School and Tennis Court. One of the carriage houses contains a curious “coach,” gilt and painted, dating from the

early part of the present century—the days of C. J. Fox, who was often at Woburn. Royal visits here have been numerous.

The Gardens and Pleasure Grounds immediately surrounding the house contain about 60 acres. The trees are fine and well grouped, and the glimpses of distant scenery are very pleasant. One grand oak (*sessiliflora*), of unknown age, but with sweeping branches and full of vigorous life, deserves special mention. There is a remarkable avenue of *Araucarias*, and many of the pines and rarer trees have attained considerable size. The 6th Duke was a great gardener, and in his time Woburn was famous for one of the largest collections of heaths in Europe. Under this Duke's direction were published a '*Pinetum*,' '*Salicetum*,' and '*Ericetum*' Woburnense, and all illustrating plantations and collections which were the most perfect of their time. The *Pinetum* is still very noticeable, and contains some noble specimens, but it is now exceeded in the number and variety of trees by many of more recent establishment. The *Chinese Dairy*, containing a collection of Oriental pottery, should be visited. Close to it is a *grotto*, octagonal in form, which is lined with endless variety of minerals, shells, and fossils, and with stalactites in the roof. (A similar grotto is at Amwell, see Rte. 1.) The **Kitchen Gardens** are in the park, about a mile from the house; they are very extensive, and contain vast ranges of hot and forcing houses. In the midst is a small sitting apartment.

In two cabinets is a collection of paintings of fruit on china.

The visitor on leaving the Abbey should take a footpath bearing to the left, skirting the sheet of water. A fine view of the front of the house will be obtained from the end of it. The path leads to a small gateway at the S. end of Woburn.

A little more than 1 m. E. of Woburn park is the Ch. of **Eversholt**, Dec. and Perp., restored by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., who found, during the restoration, a corbel, a fragment of an older Ch., precisely like one in the Abbey Church at St. Albans, the builder of part of which is known to have been a "William of Eversholt."

1 m. S. of Eversholt is **Milton Bryant**. The Ch. of St. Peter, modernised, contains a monument by *Chantry* to Sir Hugh Inglis (d. 1820), and a memorial window at the W. end of the nave to Sir Joseph Paxton, a native of the parish.

On quitting Woburn Sands the Rly. crosses the Ouzel river, a tributary of the Ouse (which it joins at Newport Pagnell), and reaches

15 m. Fenny Stratford (Stat.), in Bucks, once famous for its inns, on the old highway to London. The Ch. was rebuilt (1724) by Browne Willis the antiquary, whose grave is under the altar.

16 m. Bletchley (Junct. Stat.). (See *Handbook to Buckinghamshire*.)

ROUTE 8.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD TO DUNSTABLE AND LUTON.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND GREAT NORTHERN RLYS. (12 m.).

♂ **Leighton Buzzard** (Junct. Stat. on the main line) is an old country town. The points of interest here are the Church, which is large and fine, and a (restored) market cross.

The **Ch.** of All Saints is specially noticeable for its fine open roofs. The plan is cruciform, with a central tower and spire. It was restored in 1887. It is of considerable size, and is for the most part E. E., with Perp. window insertions. The tower and spire are E. E., and very good,—the latter rising with 3 rows of spire-lights. The walls generally seem E. E., and at the east end of the long chancel are E. E. sedilia and piscina. The main arcade is E. E., or very early Dec. In the Perp. period portions of the walls may have been rebuilt, and windows inserted (the large E. and W. windows are Perp.); the roofs were then lowered, as appears from the marks of the wall plates on the exterior of the tower, and the existing open roofs were erected. These are throughout very fine. The main beams are carried on stone brackets, carved with angels bearing shields. Above, and resting on these brackets, are full-length (upright) figures of Saints and Apostles; and at the projecting end of each alternate hammer-beam is the figure of an angel. The transept roofs are of the same date and character, but less rich. There is a lofty Perp. clerestory through the nave. In the choir are some Perp. stalls and sub-sellia. On the N. side is the monument of Robert Wyngate (d. 1603)

and wife; he in armour, bare-headed; she with hat and ruff. There is also a curious small incised stone, with figures of Francis Wells (d. 1636) and wife. In the nave is a tablet for Joshua Pulford, “a pious and laborious vicar of this ch. . . . who made an augmentation of its poor vicaridge (*sic*) with a liberality not unworthy of the greatest prelate.” He died 1710. The E. E. font is engraved in Lysons. The lectern is of wood, and represents an eagle, here called a “buzzard.” The iron-work of the W. door deserves notice: the latch has a hand to hold the ring.

The **Market-cross** (engraved in *Lysons*) stands at a junction of streets, and was restored at the cost of J. D. Bassett, Esq. It consists of an open arcade of 5 arches, raised on 4 steps, and carrying a cornice with grotesque heads; then 5 open niches, supported by small flying buttresses, and a pinnacle capping the whole. The upper niches contained figures, now placed on the outside of the Town Hall. Those which now fill the niches are new, and represent a king, a bishop, the Baptist, the Virgin and Child, and the Saviour. They are said to be copies of the old figures, but there seems no reason why those should have been removed.

The streets have some good old houses of red brick, and some picturesque gables. Bassett's Bank has a fine elevation by A. Waterhouse, R.A. The Corn Exchange (built in 1862) is a pretentious and imposing building. The hall can seat about 1000. Much straw-

plait is made here. The Ousel divides the town from Bucks, where in the parish of Linsdale is the Rly. Stat., with the modern Ch. of St. Andrew (brick with stone quoins) and schoolrooms. The ancient Ch. of St. Mary, Linsdale, is 1 m. further N. in Bucks.

At Deadman's Slade are the remains of a Saxon cemetery, from which many Saxon antiquities have been exhumed.

3 m. E. of Leighton is **Hockliffe**, a village stretching along Watling Street. The Ch. of St. Nicholas is a late Perp. structure. The White Horse Inn, celebrated in the old coaching days, contains some good oak carving, dated 1566. The remains of the 13th centy. Hospital of St. John the Baptist may be seen in a farmhouse on the Dunstable side of the village. This is the site of the famous wrestling match and murders, mentioned in the "*Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia*," under date 1283.

2 m. along Watling Street is *Battlesden Park*. The small Ch. of **Battlesden**, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the park. Here are monuments to the Duncombes. Sir S. Duncombe first introduced, 1624, Sedan chairs into England. Adjoining is the village of **Pottesgrove**. The small Ch. of St. Mary, a Dec. edifice, retains a Perp. rood screen. There are some 16th cent. brasses to the Saunders family.

Heath and Reach, 2 m. N. of Leighton, is picturesquely situated on the borders of Bucks. Sand used for glass-making is found here.

Leaving Leighton by the branch line to Luton, and after passing Billington

At 4 m. **Stanbridgeford** (Stat.) is reached. The village of **Stanbridge**, properly Stanburg, the Stanburig

Stonefort of Domesday Book, is 1 m. N. The Ch. of St. John the Baptist is an ancient building with an embattled W. tower. The font is E. E., and the pulpit, 17th cent., retains a sounding board.

1 m. E. is the village of **Tilsworth**. The Ch. of All Saints is a Dec. and Perp. edifice with a low W. tower. In the chancel are monuments to Gabriel Fowler (1532) and Sir Henry Chester, wife and child (17th cent.). In the N. aisle is a recess with a recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic, and in the S. aisle is a slab to Adam de Tullsworth, supposed to be the founder of an earlier Ch. There is a remarkable tombstone in the Ch.-yd. to a woman, who was murdered in a wood near the village about sixty years ago.

Near the Ch. is a farmhouse, formerly the manor house of the Chesters. It is surrounded by a moat, and the gate-house remains.

To the W. is **Eggington**. The Ch. of St. Michael (restored) is an E. E. and Dec. building.

Proceeding under the north side of the downs—a continuation of the Chiltern hills—which rise into greater importance as Dunstable is approached, and above which the heights of Maiden Bower and Totternhoe Castle are conspicuous.

7 m. \S **Dunstable** (Stat.), where the L. & N.-W Rly. meets the G. N. Rly., which has another Stat. at Church Street.

The town of Dunstable was founded by Henry I., on a Roman site, *Durocobrixæ*, at the intersection of Watling Street and Icknield Way, a British settlement prior to the invasion of the Romans. Roman coins in great numbers have been found here. The main north road was, it is said, much frequented by robbers, who found safe hiding-

places in the woods which lay along the highways; and the king, cutting down the woods, built a house for himself, and encouraged a settlement about it, to which he granted a market and other privileges. In 1131 Henry gave the new town, with all its rights and privileges, to the *Augustinian Priory*, which he had founded near his own house—a favourite with both Henry I. and his successor Stephen, both of whom kept the Christmas feast here more than once. King John, in 1204, gave this manor-house to the prior and convent; who, on all later occasions, received the king and his followers within their own walls. The Priory rapidly grew in wealth and importance. There was, as usual, a struggle between it and the town about taxes, the town aiming at freedom. In 1229 the townsmen declared that they would “sooner go to hell than be taxed;” and even treated with William Cantilupe for 40 acres in his “field” near the town to build booths in, so that they might abandon the old settlement.

It was also a favourite place for holding tournaments, and eight are recorded in the “Annals” of the Priory. Henry III., his queen, and his children Edward and Margaret, were entertained by the convent in 1247, and again in 1265 the King and Queen, Ottoboni, the Cardinal-legate, and Earl Simon of Leicester, were here for some days. The body of Queen Eleanor, on its way to Westminster, in 1290, rested for one night in the Priory Ch.; and a cross was raised in the market-place. (This was destroyed, it is said, by the soldiers of the Earl of Essex, quartered at Dunstable in 1643.) Edward III. and his queen were guests at the Priory during the holding of a great tournament in 1341; and Henry. VI. was here in 1457. The position of the town on the great road northward brought it thus into prominence, and caused large demands on its hospi-

talities. Louis VIII. of France, in 1217, halted for a night at Dunstable; and in 1244, the barons and knights of the English party, opposed to the “foreigners” who were then oppressing the country, assembled at Dunstable under pretence of a tournament, and sent thence a defiant message to the papal collector, Martin, ordering him to quit the kingdom, unless “he and his company would be cut to pieces.” The Priory itself has little history. A great synod was held here in 1214. In 1259 the Friars Preachers (Dominicans) settled in Dunstable, much against the will of the canons at the Priory, two of whose “conversi” deserted to the Franciscans; and in 1533 the commissioners appointed in the final stage of the divorce question between Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine, sat in the Priory—(Gervase Markham, the last Prior, was active in the proceedings)—and Archbp. Cranmer (May 23rd, 1533), pronounced the sentence of divorce in the “Chapel of our Lady” within the Ch. The queen was then at Ampthill (see Rte. 5). At the dissolution, the yearly revenue of the Priory was 344*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Henry I., it is asserted, had proposed to divide the then vast diocese of Lincoln, and to make the Ch. of his new Priory the place of the new see. Henry VIII. also proposed Dunstable for the head of a new diocese; but in neither instance was the design carried into execution. The “*Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia*,” the chronicle kept in the Priory, is for the most part the work of Richard de Morins, Prior of the house from 1202 to his death in 1242. During this period the “Annals,” edited by Mr. Luard for the Rolls series, are of considerable value—less perhaps for public events than for the light they throw on the management of such a monastery. The Canons’ sales of “good Dunstable wool,” the management of their sheep on the Chilterns and at

the Peak (where they had land), the stocking of their farms, and such domestic matters as "our beer failed at Whitsuntide, and we drank 5 hogsheads of wine, which was of great service to us," are all duly recorded. The remains of St. Fremund, a son of Offa, were buried in the Priory Ch. They were brought from Offchurch, and it was intended to take them to Canterbury, but it is said that they were prevented by miracle from going farther than Dunstable. Part of the shrine of St. Fremund existed in the Ch. fifty years ago, but it is now destroyed.

The only remains of the **Priory Church**, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, are a portion of the nave and the west front. All the rest (central tower, choir, aisles, and transepts) has entirely disappeared, and even the foundations are not readily traceable. But the remaining fragment is so fine and interesting, affording as it does such grand examples of Norm. and of E. E., that it takes high architectural rank and is amply sufficient to attract the student. The Ch. was in thoroughly bad condition when its restoration was undertaken about 1850, mainly through the zeal of the late vicar, the Rev. F. Hose. Since that time, a sum of more than 7000*l.* has been spent—in the reconstruction of the south aisle—in the repair of the masonry of the outer nave walls, and of the main arcade, and in placing an entirely new roof on the nave, precisely similar to that which was removed on account of its advanced state of decay.

The existing fragment is Norm. (nave and great portal), E. E. (the west front, without and within), and Perp. (the renewed north aisle and the upper part of the N.W. tower). The E. E. tower at the S.W. has entirely disappeared. The notices in the "Annals" do not assist greatly in examining the exist-

ing fragment; but from them it is learnt that altars were dedicated in 1207; and that in 1213 (on the feast of St. Luke) the Ch. was dedicated by Bp. Hugh (2nd) of Lincoln. Altars were again dedicated in 1219 and in 1231. In the great storm of 1222 the roof of the presbytery and two towers of the west front fell. In 1273 the "cumulus" or body of the Ch. from the altar to the cross (transept), was restored at the cost of the parish. In 1289 the parishioners finished two pinnacles on the N. front, and restored the stone roof, then ruinous, of the N. porch.

The main arcade is no doubt part of the original work, and belonged to the ch. founded by Henry I. about 1131. The great western portal is later (almost transitional), and indicates probably that the west front was the last portion completed of the Norm. Ch. The mixture of late Norm. and rich E. E. work in the front at once recalls Lincoln, in which diocese Dunstable was situated. The peculiar diaper which covers a portion of the front between the west door and the north, occurs also on the west front of Lincoln; and the E. E. work there is assigned to Bp. Hugh of Wells (Hugh 2nd), who presided over the diocese from 1209 to 1235, and who, as stated, dedicated this Ch. of the Priory in 1213. It is probable, therefore, that the same designers and the same body of workmen may have been concerned with the two great churches. Both designs, Dunstable when complete, and Lincoln as at present, are in a measure unsatisfactory from the want of uniformity arising from the retention of the older work; but the details of both are so admirable that this is almost overlooked.

The great Norm. portal recedes in 4 orders, with rich bands of sculpture much shattered—angels and foliage in alternate ovals. It may be of nearly the same date as the west portal of Lincoln, assigned to

Bp. Alexander, who died in 1148. A blind arch, with an intersecting arcade, carried on sculptured corbels is interposed between this portal and the N. door; and the upper part of the arch shows a curious junction of work—the S. side Norm., the N., E. E. The N. portal is rich E. E., and the arcades above are also E. E., resembling portions of Lincoln. The E. E. turret at the N.W. angle of the tower should especially be noticed, as unusual in design. Whether the S.W. tower was ever rebuilt after its fall in 1222 is uncertain. The Norm. portal remains closed up by the existing buttress, but it is perfect inside the Ch. Within the great W. portal a Perp. doorway has been inserted, with 3 shallow niches above it. The second tier of arcading on the front forms an open gallery, leading to the tower.

Passing into the Ch., the main arcade is Norm., somewhat late in character, very fine and massive. It is of 7 bays, and probably represents the whole extent of the original nave, as far as the central tower. The arches are lofty, receding in 3 orders, in each of which is a large roll moulding, carried round the soffit. The deep hollows produced by the size of these rolls are very effective. A zigzag ornament runs round the outer moulding of the arch. In front of each bay 3 shafts rise to the height of the capitals of the clerestory shafts, banded by a rich double billet moulding, which runs all round at the base of the clerestory. The clerestory itself (or what is now the clerestory, was the original triforium, as is seen on the outside; and the clerestory above must have been removed when the Tudor roof was constructed) has a single arch in each bay, carried on attached shafts with voluted capitals. The windows which now fill these arches are new, but are copied from the Perp. (decayed) insertions which remained in

them before the restoration. The roof also is modern, and a copy of that formerly existing. The stonework of the arcade was much shattered, and has been renewed wherever it was necessary. Some of the capitals are entirely new. The S. aisle is comparatively modern and has been rebuilt, has plain quadripartite vaulting, and round-headed windows, high in the wall (the cloister no doubt ran without). The capitals of the vaulting-shafts are curiously worked; and the smaller shafts are covered with lozenged bands. The N. aisle (Perp.) has also been entirely rebuilt. The stones of the original Norm. work are curiously hatched, and no workman could tell with what sort of tool the hatchings had been made, until, in a part of the wall of the S. aisle, an instrument like an iron cleaver was found, and was at once pronounced to be the old hatchling-tool. Similar marks are found on Norm. work in other churches.

The west end of the nave is Trans-Norm. below, and E. E. above. A zigzag surrounds the arch of the main portal. Above is an E. E. open arcade, very curiously managed. The central arch is blind. That on either side is pierced for a window, and a blind arch again flanks each. The points of the side arches bend toward that in the centre; an arrangement which seems to have been necessary from the dimensions of the space (ruled by the older Norman front) to be filled. A wall passage, the way to the belfry, runs along at the base of this arcade.

The two easternmost bays of the old nave now serve as the choir, and the east wall was restored and decorated in 1891, by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, architects. The wooden screen which formerly was fixed to the wall has now been brought forward into the Ch. Here was, until lately, a curious picture by *Sir James Thornhill*, representing the Last

Supper, but treated after the fashion of Paul Veronese, and showing a great Greek portico with a feast in progress. Judas, holding the bag, is a prominent figure, and is said to represent the vicar of Bow Church, Cheap-side, for whose Ch. the picture was first painted, but with whom Thornhill quarrelled. The picture (now in the belfry) has been cruelly treated, and is nearly destroyed by damp and neglect. It was bought and given to the Ch. by Mrs. Cart (died 1736), whose monument remains in the aisle, and describes her as "eminently pious and extensively charitable"—the giver of sundry "elegant decorations" to the Ch. There are also monuments for many of the Marsh family, one of whom, Blandina Marsh, founded and endowed "a lodge for harbouring six poor maiden gentlewomen, descended of respectable parents, and members of the Ch. of England." She died, 1741. The most elaborate memorial is for William Chew, d. 1712—whose will provided for the establishment of a charity school here.

In the N.W. tower are 8 bells, dated 1776 (one badly cracked), famous for their sweetness of tone. The Sanctus Bell, with the inscription, "Ave Maria, gracia plena," connected by tradition with Matilda, Queen of Henry I., has been removed from the Ch. and is now utilised as a fire-bell on the S. side of the Town Hall.

Of the domestic buildings belonging to this great Priory, there are but scanty remains; and the ground plan has never yet been traced. The ground S. of the Ch. is full of foundations and mounds; but above the soil there are no traces of masonry. A little in front, and in advance of the W. front of the Ch. is an archway with a smaller arch adjoining, and a square window, now blocked, on the farther side. This must have been an entrance to the Priory—the window serving for the porter to inspect

his guests. Somewhat W. of the Ch., in a house, now a straw hat manufactory, fronting towards the High Street, is a long, vaulted substructure, now divided by panellings into three rooms. The vaulting is E. E.; and the undercroft may have been that of a guests hall, or of a large hostelry attached to the Priory. The site of the Priory was granted in 1554 to Leonard Chamberlayne, one of the commissioners for the suppression. The manor was then annexed to the honour of Ampthill, where Queen Katherine of Arragon was residing when she was divorced. A handsome pall of 15th centy. Flemish work, known as the "Fayrey" pall, is preserved at the Rectory.

The site of Henry I.'s house, known as Kingsbury, is on the N. side of the ch.-yd. The massive foundations of stone remain. The High Street, which is still called the "Watling Street," and follows the course of that "way," is picturesque in parts, with a very varied outline of houses.

The Grammar School, founded in 1727 by Mrs. Francis Ashton, was rebuilt in 1887, and further enlarged in 1894.

It is worth noting that a school existed here before the foundation of the Priory; and that a certain Geoffry, a Norman layman from near Caen, afterwards an Abbot of St. Albans, caused to be represented, by the scholars he was instructing, one of the earliest recorded miracle-plays,—on the story of St. Catherine. For dresses, he borrowed copes from the sacristan of St. Albans. The exact date is not certain; but it was about 1077.

Elkanah Settle, the antagonist of Dryden, was born at Dunstable, Feb. 1, 1647–8. Messrs. Waterlow & Sons have a large printing establishment in the town.

This town and Luton (see Rte. 5) are the chief centres of straw plait and bonnet trade. This industry is

to a considerable extent carried on throughout most of the neighbouring towns and villages, but owing to the importation of foreign plait of late years it is not such a lucrative employment as formerly.

An excursion of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Maiden Bower and Totternhoe, on the heights which are seen dominating the town, will interest the antiquary, and will afford a good notion of the character of the country—on the edge of the chalk, broken, varied, and so different to the flats and the greensands of the rest of Bedfordshire. These open chalk downs, commanding wide prospects, abound in primæval relics—camps, tumuli, and hut foundations. The Icknield Way here runs at the foot of the downs, on its way toward the sides of the Chilterns, of which Dunstable downs are an offshoot. It is along the line of this road that the most important remains are collected. 1 m. N. of it and more than 1 m. from Dunstable, is a plateau between a high hill, S., on which hill are five round barrows called the “Five Knolls”; and on the N. side, the camp of **Maiden Bower** = Magh-dun-barr. This camp is a nearly circular area of more than 10 acres, enclosed by an earthen vallum, from 8 to 14 ft. high. It is, no doubt, a British, or at least a pre-Roman, work; and resembles Arbury Banks near Ashwell (see Rte. 2); and other camps on the line of Icknield Way. On the N. side there is a gradual descent to the hamlet of Sewell below. About the “Five Knolls” are many circular and oblong excavations, which seem to be the hollows of pit dwellings; and there are others in the sides of a neighbouring great basin in the chalk, known as Pascomb Pit, where on Good Friday there is a curious custom of rolling oranges down the sides of this pit. It is about 1 m. W. from Maiden Bower to the other great hill fortress of Totternhoe.

This occupies a projecting headland of the downs, with a central mound having a depressed top designed for a fire beacon, surrounded by a vallum, and a second of irregular form at a short distance. It is possible that this site has been occupied in turn by Britons, Romans, and English; and that the earthworks, which deserve attention, are of more than one date. Many remains of hut dwellings may be seen near the great mound. Below the knoll is an old farmhouse, the site of a manor; part of the moat exists.

Remains of hut dwellings also occur on the Blows Downs on the E. side of Dunstable.

The village of Totternhoe is below the hill. The Ch. of St. Giles is Perp. and contains an early sepulchral slab at the W. end, a relic of an older Ch. There is also a brass to John Warwekhyll, a priest (1524), with a chalice and wafer. It has a fine carved oak roof, c. 1500, and some old glass in the clerestory windows, also some good oak benches.

The downs here have been quarried from a very early period; and Totternhoe stone or “*clunch*” has been largely used for internal work in the churches of all this part of England. Much of St. Albans is built of it. The quarries, when open, are worth visiting by the geologist. “The stratification is in some cases displayed in a very interesting manner, the best building material being the bottom bed of the lower chalk rock, where there is an entire absence of flints. In the lowest zone, coprolites so called (lumps of iron pyrites), and shark’s teeth, have sometimes been found. . . . The indurated beds of the lower chalk are seldom seen to so great an advantage as at this spot.”

4 m. W. from Dunstable is **Eaton Bray**. The manor of Eaton Bray, or Eyton Bray, as it was spelt till quite

recently, was originally granted by King John to Ardulphus de Braci. It then passed to the Zouche family, was forfeited by attainder, and given to Sir Reginald Bray in 1513. In 1530 Sir Edmund Bray was summoned to Parliament as baron of Eyton Bray; the title, however, became extinct with his son. There are no remains of their manor-house, but a long avenue leads to the site. The **Ch.**, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is E. E. (nave arches and font) and Perp. (chancel, aisles, and clerestory). The mouldings of the nave arches are rich and deep, and the capitals foliated. They die away at the E. and W. ends of the aisles into richly-sculptured brackets. The N. aisle has a plain embattled reredos. In the S. aisle the centre light of the east window has been blocked, and a Perp. niche erected, having below it a Perp. reredos of 10 compartments. The iron-work of the S. door, late E. E., deserves special notice. It was made by Thomas de

Lightone, the smith who executed the screen round Queen Eleanor's tomb in Westminster Abbey and the iron-work at Leighton Buzzard Ch. about 1293-4. There are two brasses, Lady Jane Bray (1558), and the inscription of one to Jane Bray (1539), and a tomb in the chancel dated 1558.

The Ch. of St. Michael and All Angels at **Houghton Regis**, 1 m. N. from Dunstable, is chiefly Dec. In the S. aisle is the Perp. tomb and canopy (very good) of a Sir John Sewell, a representative of a family whose manor-house is still to be seen at Sewell in this parish. There is a fine Norm. font.

To the S. of Dunstable are the villages of **Whipsnade** and **Studham**, bordering on Hertfordshire.

Proceeding along the G. N. Rly.,

At 12 m. **Luton** (see Rte. 5) is reached.

ROUTE 9.

BEDFORD TO NORTHAMPTON.

MIDLAND RAILWAY, 21½ m.

Leaving Bedford, from the Midland Station, the main line is left at Oakley Junct. The woods of Bromham are on the left, and then Oakley House and Stevington Ch. are seen on the rt.

At 6 m. **Turvey** (Stat.). The village, with the Ouse, crossed by a long bridge, winding below, is about 1 m. N. The walk, under the trees

and through the park of *Turvey Abbey*, is a very pleasant one. Turvey was a very ancient possession of the Mordaunts, who obtained it by marriage with the heiress of Sir William de Alneto (Dawney). William Mordaunt in 1297 had the king's licence for enclosing a park here; and Turvey was the chief seat of the Mordaunts, before and after they became (in 1628) Earls of Peterborough. They

disposed of both the hall and principal manor in 1786. *The Abbey* (Mrs. Higgins), chiefly Elizabethan, and containing some picturesque portions, occupies the site of a small manor which belonged to the Priory of St. Neots, and obtains its name from having been built on Abbey land. *Turvey House*, which was erected in 1794 on a new site not far from the Ch., is the property of W. F. Higgins, Esq., J.P.

The **Ch.** of All Saints, rich in monuments of the Mordaunts, stands near the centre of the pleasant village, and was throughout restored, with an entirely new chancel, at the sole expense of the late C. L. Higgins, Esq., of Turvey Abbey, in 1853. It is mixed—E. E. (southern arches of nave, sedilia in S. aisle, S. doorway, S. porch, and lower part of W. tower); and Dec. (N. arches of nave and N. aisle). The font is Norm. The door in the S. porch is ornamented with very rich iron work. The old chancel ended in a line with the S. aisle. One of the E. E. arches on the S. side of nave is much enriched in the soffit mouldings; the sculpture of the others was perhaps never finished. Above, in the wall, are 2 circular heads of windows, which are certainly more ancient than the Conquest, and indicate that the wall beneath them was cut through for the formation of the present arcade. The clerestory is Perp. Above the tower arch at the west end is a window (modern) opening to the tower chamber. The square-headed door beside it, now walled up, was the entrance to this chamber, before an external staircase was built. The modern chancel is much enriched; and on the N. side is an organ chamber, separated from the chancel by 3 arches, carried on marble shafts, with elaborately sculptured brackets. The organ is a very fine one. The fine *Mordaunt Tombs*

are, however, the chief objects of interest in the Ch. They are those of Sir John Mordaunt, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (died 1506), active on the side of Henry VII. at Bosworth, and afterwards at Stoke, and one of the king's private counsellors; of his son the first Lord Mordaunt (d. 1562), and of John and Lewis, 2nd and 3rd lords. Sir John Mordaunt founded a chantry at the E. end of the S. aisle; and his monument, which had been removed from its original position, was restored to it as nearly as possible, when the chantry itself was restored. The tomb stands in the centre, with effigies of himself and his wife, Edith, daughter of Sir Nicholas Latimer. He is in armour with collar of SS.—his head resting on a tilting helmet with crest. Her dress has been richly coloured, and the patterns are still to be distinguished. The long robe is caught on either side by a little dog, with a belled collar. The panelled altar-tomb is entirely of Purbeck. Between the chapel and the chancel is the monument of the first Lord Mordaunt (created 1532). His wife was Elizabeth Vere of Addington—a great heiress, who brought the Northamptonshire lordships (Drayton, Thrapstone, Islip, and others) into the house of Mordaunt (see *Handbook to Northants*). He was a privy-councillor of Hen. VIII., but “not being of a temper to yield to the prevailing sentiment of the time” in church matters, he retired from public life. The effigies of himself and wife lie on the top of a great sarcophagus, under an open arch, the tomb rising with pediment, caryatides, and shields of arms, high on the wall. The whole is a very fine example of the time. In the N. aisle is the tomb of John, 2nd Lord Mordaunt, with effigies of himself and 2 wives—Elinor Fitz-Lewis, and Johanna, daughter of Sir John Farmer, of Easton Neston. This Lord Mor-

daunt was a supporter of Queen Mary, and was one of those who assembled at Framlingham after the death of Ed. VI. The 3 effigies lie on a sarcophagus under a canopy. The altar-tomb of Lewis, 3rd Lord, in the same aisle is plain. He sat as a peer on the trials of Queen Mary of Scotland and of the Duke of Norfolk. John, Lord Mordaunt, grandson of Lewis, was created Earl of Peterborough in 1628, and his descendant, the famous Charles, Earl of Peterborough—the most remarkable union of great wit and madness that the world has perhaps ever seen—the hero of the war of the Spanish Succession and of the siege of Barcelona—lies buried in the family vault, the spot being marked by a brass with his name. In the Ch. are *brasses* of a priest, c. 1500, a civilian, c. 1480 (inscription lost), and of Alice Bernard, 1606 (good). Against the N. wall is a memorial of the well-known Legh Richmond, author of the 'Dairyman's Daughter' (d. 1827), 22 years rector of Turvey, and on the floor of the chapel is a slab with a white cross for Cecilia (d. 1848), wife of his son Legh Richmond. In the chancel is a beautiful memorial to Charles Longuet Higgins (d. 1885), recording the fact that the Ch. was restored by him. It is of Carrara marble, inclosed in Oriental alabaster, and is by H. Armstead, R.A., after a design by the late Dean Burgon of Chichester. The modern pulpit and other enrichments deserve notice. In the Mordaunt chapel are 3 E. E. sedilia with piscina E. of them; and beyond, what seems to be an Easter sepulchre, with a wide, low arch. At the back are the remains of a very remarkable wall-painting, representing the Saviour on the Cross, with the Virgin on one side, and St. Mary Magdalene (holding the alabastrum) on the other. The peculiar aureolas should be noticed. The painting is certainly

early—perhaps of the same date (13th centy.) as the recess. There is a good specimen of an ancient holy water stoup close to the S. door.

In the Ch.-yd. is a plain tomb with this inscription:—

"Here lyeth John Richardson under this wall,
A faithful, true servant at Turvey Old Hall;
Page to the first Lord Mordaunt of fame
Servant to Lewis, Lord Henry, and John;
Payneful and careful and just to them all,
Till death took his lyfe. God have mercy
of his soule."

(The monuments in Turvey Ch., and those of the Mordaunts at Lowick and elsewhere, are engraved in Halstead's 'Succinct Genealogy of certain Noble and Ancient Houses,' 1685—a book of great rarity.)

The village contains a reading room and museum—originally for local collections—established by the care of the late C. L. Higgins, Esq., of Turvey Abbey. Thread lace used to be made here. In the neighbourhood is *Picts Hill*, the property of W. F. Higgins, Esq.

Crossing the Ouse, the Rly. passes out of Bedfordshire, and proceeds through the northern part of Buckinghamshire, to

10½ m. Olney (Stat.), where the Ch. spire is seen l. (See *Handbook for Buckinghamshire*.) Here it will be sufficient to note very briefly the points of interest for the visitor,—who indeed will find the whole country, the Ouse with its water lilies, the green meadows, the coppices and hedgerows—suggestive of the poet at every step. Cowper lived at Olney from 1767 till 1780, when he removed with Mrs. Unwin to the village of Weston Underwood, 1 m. beyond Olney. Here they remained till 1795. All the principal poems were written at Olney or at Weston. At Olney, Cowper's house, engaged for him in 1767 by his friend Newton (then rector), remains

near the corner of the market-place. Cowper's garden is at the back. The house in which he kept his hares, and his summer parlour—"the greenhouse is my summer seat"—are still shown. The Weston house also remains. The Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul, with its lofty spire, is Dec. The Ouse here is crossed by a bridge of four central arches, and many smaller ones, extending over the meadow land, often flooded in winter. This is the bridge mentioned by the poet in the 'Task,'—

"Hark! 'tis the twanging horn o'er yonder bridge,
That with its wearisome but needful length,
Bestrides the wintry flood."

About 2 m. beyond Olney the Northamptonshire border is crossed. Woodlands, the outskirts of Yardley Chase, stretch down rt.

At 15½ m. Piddington and Horton (Stat.), and at 21½ m. Northampton. (See *Handbook for Northamptonshire.*)

ROUTE 10.

BEDFORD TO WELLINGBOROUGH.

MIDLAND RAILWAY, 15½ m.

The main line of the Midland Rly. (see Rte. 5) continues from Bedford to Wellingborough, and thence to Leicester and the North. Some interesting churches are accessible from stations on this Route.

After leaving Bedford the Rly. twice crosses the Ouse, which here makes one of its deep bends, and has Bromham Hall on the l. and Clapham Ch. on the rt. (for both see Rte. 5) before it reaches

The central bay of the nave arcade (S. side) is wider than the other two. (It is so also in Kempston Ch., Rte. 5.)

The Ouse, which runs through Oakley Park, is liable to rapid and destructive risings; and an inscription on Oakley bridge marks the height to which the flood rose on Nov. 1, 1823.

3¼ m. Oakley (Stat.). In Oakley Park (Lord Alwyne Compton) is a small, pleasantly situated mansion belonging to the Duke of Bedford. The Ch. of St. Mary, mainly E. E., with some Perp. insertions, contains an effigy (Dec.) of a lady in wall of the S. aisle. There is a good late Dec. S. porch, and some remarkable remains of painted woodwork originally forming the rood screen. [*Hertfordshire.*]

Stevington, anciently Steventon, on the opposite side of the river, is 2 m. W. of Oakley. The Ch. of St. Mary was restored in 1871-2, and the clerestory entirely rebuilt, but the chancel aisles are still in ruin. It is chiefly Dec., and deserves notice. The proportions are especially good. The N. and S. aisles were prolonged when the Ch. was enlarged in ancient times, so as to include the tower within the parallelogram of the building. The rude stonework, the tall

round-headed doorway and the window over, mark it as older than the Conquest. Long and short work are noticeable in the W face of the tower outside, and in the jambs of the pre-Norm. doorway, which is now within the Ch. Nearly all the windows are modern, and of Perp. character. The arcade is early Dec. The nave roof is Perp. in style, adorned with stars and roses, and eight figures holding shields, two of which are charged with a woolsack (?) tied at four corners, with letters N. T. underneath; two others have a chalice and round bread; two more the woolsack and letters R. T.; while those nearest the chancel have emblems of Our Lord's Passion. In the chancel is a very curious arrangement of sedilia, piscina, and a small hagioscope opening to the S. aisle. At the E. end of the S. aisle is the *brass* of Thomas Salle (1422), in plate armour. In the N. aisle is a very beautiful small floriated cross; and at the W. end of the same aisle are coffin lids with sculptured crosses, and a large iron-bound oaken chest, formerly with three locks. Some woodwork seems to commemorate a "church ale," for keeping up which, land was left to the parish at an early period, but alienated from it by Queen Mary. In the N. aisle are two small figures kneeling, and drinking from a vat, and on one of the bench ends are two more, kicking up their heels after drinking their fill. When the Ch. was restored (1871-72) a low-side window was discovered in N. wall of N. aisle; also a wooden lintel in the E. wall of the N. aisle, perhaps part of a confession box; and in the S. wall of the S. aisle is a small doorway with a stair-case in the wall rising from it, which originally led, no doubt, to the rood loft. The remains of the rood screen are to be seen at E. ends of N. and S. aisles, with paintings upon them of harts and lilies on a

red ground. A holy water stoup is at E. side of S. porch door within, formed, it is thought, of an old window-head; the top is semi-circular, of one stone. A perfect piscina remains in the S. wall of the N. chancel ruin. The Ch. was given, in the 7th year of John, to the Priory of Harrold (see *post*). A spring, which breaks out from the rock under the Ch.-yd. wall at the east end of the Ch., is known as the "Holy Well," and is said to have been resorted to by pilgrims seeking special cures. A long range of building which formerly stood near the Ch. has been regarded as an "hospitium" for such pilgrims. It was plain, and probably of the 13th cent. From the arrangements it contained it could not have been, as is sometimes stated, the tithe barn of the Priory. It was pulled down in 1873, and replaced by a farmhouse. There is a tall, ancient cross, with steps, in the centre of the village. Baldwin Wake, in 1281, had a royal licence for building a castle in Stevington Marsh, but there is no evidence of its having been erected.

Pavenham, 3 m. N. of Stevington, stands in a very pretty, wooded district, with hills somewhat more pronounced than are usually found in Bedfordshire. The Ch. of St. Peter (E. E. and Perp.) is interesting. The W. tower, with its broach spire, is Dec. In the chancel, E. E., there is a low-side window, and a Dec. aisle on the N. is continued to the same length as the chancel, from which it is divided by two early Dec. arches. A transeptal chapel opens S. with a Dec. arch, and has a curious window, transitional from Dec. to Perp. The whole Ch. has been filled with old carved oak—the walls of the chapel lined with panels, the chancel furnished, and a gallery with carved panels carried across the W.

end of nave and aisle. *The Bury* (Mrs. Tucker), a stone mansion, rebuilt 1842 in Elizabethan style, looks over the valley.

Milton Ernest is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. from the Oakley Stat., on the high road to Kimbolton. There is a fine view from Oakley hill, on the road, before the village is reached, extending principally in a N.W. direction over the country toward Sharnbrook. Immediately below, among much wood, is *Milton Hall* (Alfred D. Chapman, Esq., J.P.), a picturesque house built by *Butterfield*, who also designed Milton Mill, passed l. near the foot of the hill. Milton Ernest is so named from the family of Erneys or Ernest, who possessed the manor from the beginning of the 14th centy. to the beginning of the 16th. The Ch. of All Saints, with some Norm. portions (the chancel walls are Norm., and have two small Norm. windows), is chiefly Dec. with some Perp. windows inserted. The tower may be E. E. Both Ch. and Ch.-yd. are admirably kept, and the former has been throughout restored. The chancel is narrow and dark, and has an E. window by *Wailles*. In the wall of the N. aisle is the arched canopy of a founder's tomb, richly foliated, and beneath it a coffin slab of Purbeck, on which is a cross of somewhat unusual design. In the vestry is a curious 15th centy. picture (Flemish?) of the Flagellation. The background is gilded. On the green, W. of the Ch., is a row of almshouses, founded by Sir Edmund Turner in 1695, with an inscription on the front,—"Dona Dei Deo. Amore et exemplo."

The kennels of the Oakley Hunt are at Milton.

Beyond Oakley Station the Rly. again crosses the winding Ouse four times before it reaches

7 m. **Sharnbrook** (Stat.). In

forming the Rly. Here a Roman cemetery was cut through. The nearest Roman station was at Irchester (see *post*); but there were no doubt small settlements along the course of the river, which here abounds in water lilies, white and yellow, making a magnificent display in July. There is good angling in the Ouse, of which the depth varies greatly. In some parts it is fordable in summer.

The village of Sharnbrook is pretty, straggling and old-fashioned, and is surrounded by fine trees, from the midst of which rises the Ch. spire. The Ch. of St. Peter is a Dec. building, much altered in Perp. times. The nave arcade is Dec. with heads at the intersection of the mouldings. The chancel is Perp., but retains a broad Dec. arch opening to a N. chapel, in which are 3 Dec. sedilia, and a piscina. The tower arch is open to the nave. There is a brass to Wm. Cobbe (1525), his wife and son. In the Toft chapel is a monument to Sir Oliver Boteler (1618), with a pedigree of the family, for some time lords of the manor; and in the chancel is a monument for William Lee Antonie, M.P. (d. 1815). This is a bust in alto-relievo, with a sculptured park scene below. The tower (restored 1882) is Dec., with a Perp. spire. It has the evangelistic emblems as gargoyles at the angles, and a quatrefoiled parapet. *Colworth House* (W. C. Watson, Esq.) was the seat of the Antonies, by whom the principal part of the house (restored, E. George, archit.) was built, early in the present century. The gardens and grounds are extensive and fine. Other seats are *Sharnbrook House* (L. G. Stileman-Gibbard, Esq., J.P.) and *Ouse Manor* (W. Whitworth, Esq.).

Excursions.—There are numerous interesting Churches in this neighbourhood which can easily be visited from Sharnbrook. S.W., along the

Ouse, are Felmersham, Odell, and Harrold; N.W. is the modern Ch. of Souldrop, and the very important churches of Wymington and Podington. E. of Sharnbrook Station are Bletsoe, with the monuments of the St. Johns and Melchbourne Park. It is hardly possible to visit all these in one day; but the pedestrian, arriving from Bedford by the Rly., may arrange one or two walks very agreeably.

(a) Leaving Sharnbrook Stat. it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Felmersham, thence to Odell, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., and to Harrold, 6 m. From Harrold, re-crossing the Ouse, the pedestrian may continue his walk through Carlton to Turvey station (see Rte. 9), and return to Bedford by rail, the total distance of the walk being $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The Ch. of St. Mary at **Felmersham** is one of the most interesting in Bedfordshire—an E. E. cross edifice, with a Perp. clere-story. It contains a very remarkable Perp. rood screen. The principal manor here belonged at an early period to the St. Johns; but the cause which led to the erection of so fine a Ch. in this place is not known. The fine central tower has E. E. arches and mouldings. It contains five fine-toned bells. The two earliest, bearing the date 1617, were made by Newcombe, and two others, dated 1766, by J. Eayre, of St. Neots, the remaining one, dated 1634, has the following inscription: "I.H.S. Nazarenus Deorum Fili Dei. Rev. iv. Miserere mei." There is a place for a sixth bell, and there is a legend which states that this sixth bell was thrown into the River Ouse at the foot of the Ch.-yd., owing to a quarrel between the monks of Felmersham and their beloved brethren at Odell. An old inn, built *temp.* Edward III., was called the "Six Ringers." The N. transept is much deeper than the S.,

and has a plain E. E. triplet on the N. end, with a small circular window above it. The chancel has lancet side windows; and a Dec. (geometrical) window in the east wall, which is a modern restoration—remains of such a window having been found in rebuilding the wall—besides fragments of the original E. E. triplet. Over the altar is a fine alabaster reredos (designed by *Fawcett*, of Cambridge), with 3 large central panels and 3 smaller ones on either side. There are 4 bays in the nave, with piers alternately round and octagonal. The clere-story is Perp., as are the rude and grotesque corbels, supporting the roof. The central light of the west window has been filled with Perp. tracery. The doors W., N., and S., have very good inner-mouldings, with side shafts. The roofs are new. The octagonal font is plain E. E. Across the eastern tower arch passes the Perp. rood loft and screen, retained most probably from having been transformed into a ringing loft. It is approached by a newel staircase in the N.E. angle of the tower. The arches of the screen are open; and the crocketing of the central arch is formed by small figures of angels with gilt wings, an upright figure serving as finial. The arrangement is perhaps unique, and is of very great beauty. Above the crest of the screen are the words "*Orate p. aīabū ricardi kyng et annet^e uxoris ejus constructorū istī operis.*" There is no date.

Outside the Ch. remark the E. E. arcade of the tower, with the cornice of masks above. The upper story is Perp. The arrangement of the E. end of the S. transept is very picturesque. The S. porch, sheltering the E. E. portal, is perhaps Dec. The west front, in Rickman's words, "forms a composition very beautiful, and not very common." On either side of the W. doorway, which is richly moulded,

is an arch, panelled with blind tracery. Above is an arcade, with slender detached shafts; and above again, an E. E. triplet, the central light being much wider than the others, and (now) filled with Perp. tracery. The aisle ends, with E. E. single lights, are divided from the main front by plain buttresses. The position of this Ch., high on the river bank, and its unusual completeness, give it great interest.

From the ch.-yd and the bridge below there is a pleasant view up the Ouse to Odell, the Ch. and castle of which place are in sight. The country here is much wooded.

Odell (Wadelle in Domesday—probably “Woodhill”) was the chief seat of a barony held by Walter of Flanders at the time of the Domesday survey. His descendants were named from the place, “De Wahul,” or “Wodyll;” and passed as Lords Wahul till the reign of Hen. VIII., when the heir female married a Chetwode—and that family has twice renewed a claim to appear as Lords Wahul, but without success. The **Castle** of Odell stood on a high mound, partly artificial, immediately overhanging the river; and near a ford, which it protected. The mound remains, and may be more ancient than the Conquest. Of the castle but scanty fragments exist, and the site is now occupied by a modern house, belonging to George W. J. Repton, Esq. The gardens are pleasant, and there is a wide view from the mound.

The **Ch.** of All Saints, on high ground adjoining, is Perp. and good. The nave has clustered piers, with lofty arches. The S. porch has a groined roof. The rood screen remains. There is some fine Perp. stained glass, and a rich Jacobean pulpit, with iron stand for an hour glass. In the chancel is a monument by *Bacon, Jun.*, for Lieut. Alston, 40th

Regiment, who fell at Monte Video in 1807; there are also numerous others of earlier date to the Alstons, who at one time possessed the castle and manor; and in the N. aisle are some floriated coffin lids of the 14th cent. The whole Ch. was restored 1867–8, and the roof renewed.

Harrold, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, is also on the l. bank of the river. This is a small market town, with an old octagonal market-house. A priory was founded here in 1150 by Sampson le Fort, for canons and nuns of the order of St. Nicholas; but it soon became a priory of Augustinian nuns. Its annual value at the suppression was about 40*l.* The site, on which is a house known as “Harrold Hall,” adjoins the bridge which here spans the Ouse; and the E. E. refectory remained, serving as a barn until 1840, when it was taken down. Adjoining the parsonage is a 17th centy. house, now divided into cottagers’ dwellings, in which occasionally lived Dr. Mead the physician (d. 1754)—the friend of Pope, of Halley, and of Newton, and one of the most distinguished men of science of his day. The house here came to him in right of his wife, daughter of Sir Rowland Alston of Odell. The manor has belonged to the Greys (Earls of Kent), and their representatives, since the beginning of the 14th centy. The **Ch.** of All Saints, with a Dec. tower and spire, having pinnacles at the angles and flying buttresses, was at first a Trans. Norm. building, as the chancel arch and the square piers and arches of the N. arcade indicate. On the S. side the arches are E. E., as is an arch which opens from the chancel to an eastern continuation of the N. aisle. The clerestory and S. windows are Dec. The rood screen remains. In the chancel is the tomb of Mrs. Mead.

— At *Harrold Hall* (Rowland Crewe

Alston, Esq., J.P.) are preserved portraits of Dr. Mead and his wife (the latter by *Kneller*), and one of George II. when Prince of Wales.

Crossing the bridge, the pedestrian may proceed to the station at Turvey (about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.), passing through **Carlton**, where is a small Ch. with early Dec. portions. **Chellington** Ch., which lies l., is E. E. and Dec., but is not very important.

(b) 2 m. N.W. of Sharnbrook is **Souldrop**, standing on the high ridge that crosses the corner of the county, and commanding (from the rectory near the Ch.) a very wide view across the great plain of the Ouse, as far as the distant heights of Ampthill.

"Souldrop air and Sharnbrook water
Make a man live here and hereafter "

runs the local rhyme. Souldrop has a distant cousin in the Danish "solderöp." The "drop" is the North Yorkshire (Anglian and Danish) "torp" = thorpe; and it is remarkable that in Denmark itself the older form "thorp" has changed, as in Yorkshire, and become "trup" or "deröp." The Ch. of All Saints is a modern building (archit. *Clutton*) except the tower and spire, which are E. E. The nave was built at the expense of the late Duke of Bedford, and the chancel chiefly at that of the present rector, the Rev. G. Digby Newbolt. The chancel is vaulted in stone. The style of the Ch. is early Dec. There is some good sculpture by *Earp*; and the stained glass by *O'Connor*.

Although the Ch. is dedicated to All Saints (Nov. 1), the village feast is annually kept on Trinity Sunday, indicating, as it has been thought, its very early foundation, viz., the time of Theodore, seventh Archbp. of Canterbury, A.D. 668. Theodore was by education a member of the Greek Church, and it is not improbable that he may have dedicated this Ch. according to the

Eastern use to which he was accustomed rather than to Western, for the Eastern Church celebrated on the Sunday, which is the Octave of Pentecost, and now in the West is dedicated to Holy Trinity, a festival in commemoration of all the Martyrs throughout the world.

2 m. N.W. from Souldrop is **Knotting** (rectory consolidated with Souldrop). The Ch., dedicated to St. Margaret, was anciently a Chapel of Melchbourne, and was probably given to the Priory of St. Neot's by Roger de Clare, at the same time as he gave the Mother Ch. It ceased to belong to the Priory about the middle of the 13th cent. Part of the nave walls may be pre-Norm. The arch opening from the tower to the nave is very rudely pointed as if retaining something of the triangular heading, and one of the original small round-headed windows remains in the S. wall of the nave (below the porch). The wall opposite (N.) seems also pre-Norm.; the rest of nave and chancel E. E. In the chancel is a stone coffin-lid with a good cross. The churchwardens of Knotting were prosecuted, about 1639, for allowing cock-fighting in the chancel of their church. Near the Ch. are the remains of the manor-house (Jacobean) once belonging to the Pyes of Berkshire.

A walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Souldrop across fields will bring the pedestrian to **Wymington**, where the Ch. is of unusual importance, since it is not only a very rich example of late Dec., but its date is known with certainty. (This Ch. and that of Yelden are the best examples of Dec. in the county.) The manor of Wymington was bought by Hugh Curteys about 1351. His descendant John Curteys, mayor of the Woolstaple at Calais, who died in 1391, built the existing Ch. of St. Lawrence, which is nearly in its primitive condition,

Outside, the tower and spire are especially noticeable. The tower has elaborate tracery of quatrefoils, and a string course (of somewhat flamboyant character) ornamented with foliations alternating with grotesque heads of rams (referring to the wool staple) and of human beings. The spire rises from 8 arches having pedimental canopies, open Dec. tracery, and richly crocketed angles. There is no external mark of separation between nave and chancel. The east end is flanked by turrets, an unusual arrangement, giving a castellated appearance, but one that occurs again in this county at Great Barford and Shillington, and in Northants, at Rushden. The present tracery of the east window is modern, but is said to be exactly copied from the original. The two aisle windows adjoining, which now have the appearance of E. E. lancets, had their tracery removed at the same time. Aisles and chancel are under one gable. Inside, the main arcade, with octangular piers, retains marks of colour on the capitals. The piers of the tower arch are fluted in 3 lines. The tower itself projects somewhat into the nave, since the aisles are carried beyond it. The aisle windows are square-headed, with peculiar tracery. The sedilia and piscina are rich. The original timber roof of the nave remains, and is excellent in design. In the window-sill of the S. chapel are portions of a gorgeously decorated altar; and on the S. side, under a rich ogee arch, opening to the chancel, is the founder's tomb, with brasses of himself and his wife Albreda. He is in civilian's dress, with anelace or dagger (1391). Both figures (engr. in *Lysons*) are under fine canopies. On the floor of the aisle below are the *brasses* of Sir Thomas Brounflet (d. 1430), cupbearer to Richard II., and treasurer of the household to Hen. IV. (engr. in *Boutell*); and of Margaret, wife of another Sir Thomas

Brounflet (d. 1407). The Brounflets became possessed of Wymington after the death of Hugh Curteys—about 1397. There is also a brass to John Stokys, rector, with chalice and wafer (c. 1510).

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Wymington is **Podington**, or *Puddington*, with a Ch. dedicated to St. Mary, of various dates. On the E. E. tower has been raised a Perp. octagonal spire, richly crocketed. The main arcade has E. E. arches on round Trans. Norm. piers. The W. arch and chancel arch are Dec.; the N. door E. E.; the S. door, porch, and clerestory, Perp. The windows are also chiefly Perp. In the N. wall of the chancel are 4 sepulchral arches, probably Jacobean; the 1st and 4th round-headed, and with the chain ornament; the others pointed. The rich carving of the porch door should be noticed. There is a brass to John Howard (1518).

Hinwick House (R. R. B. Orlebar, Esq., J.P.) was built about 1710. Among the pictures here is a full-length of Charles I., assigned to *Vandyck*, and a smaller portrait of Cromwell, also 2 full-length portraits of William III. and Mary, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. The library contains the cartulary of Canons-Ashby (Northants.), to which the great tithes of Podington were assigned. *Hinwick Hall* is the property of Richard Orlebar, Esq., an Elizabethan mansion, with bowling-green, terrace, and long avenue.

Farndish, 1 m. W. from Wymington, is on the border of the county. The Ch. of St. Michael and All Angels has a rich Trans. Norm. S. doorway.

(c) **Bletsoe**, the ancient heritage of the Barons St. John, is 2 m. S.E. of Sharnbrook Stat., and near the high road between Bedford and *The Falcon*.

Higham Ferrars. They acquired it toward the end of the 14th cent., by the marriage of Sir Oliver St. John with Margaret, granddaughter and sole heiress of Lord Beauchamp of Bletsoe. On the death of Sir Oliver, his widow married John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, by whom she became the mother of Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII. This famous lady was, it is said, born at Bletsoe; and it is certain that her mother, the Duchess of Somerset, lived here in great state. Sir Oliver, St. John's descendant, was in 1559 created Lord St. John of Bletsoe; and the 4th baron, in 1624, became Earl of Bolingbroke. The earldom became extinct in 1711. (In 1712 the famous Henry St. John, who belonged to another branch of the family, was created Viscount Bolingbroke, and expressed much anger that the higher title was not revived in his favour, as Harley, Earl of Oxford, had promised him.) The barony passed to a younger branch of the St. Johns, whose representative is now the 16th baron,—Lord St. John of Bletsoe and Melchbourne. There are some remains in the village of the great mansion in which the St. Johns formerly lived. They are of the time of James I., and seem to have formed one side of a large quadrangular building. Near it was the older castle, for crenelating which John de Pateshulle obtained licence in 1327.

The Ch. of St. Mary has been entirely restored, and all the windows are new. It is a late Dec. cross edifice, with a low central tower. Round the building runs a moulding (the base of the parapet) with heads, and good examples of foliage at the angles of the transept. The nave is without aisles. The chancel is long, with a fine tomb recess on either side—that on the N. was perhaps the Easter sepulchre;

and that on the S. may have been the founder's tomb.

The N. transept has been rebuilt, and has a "cradle" roof, enriched. Steps ascend to the northern half of the transept, which is raised above a vault of the St. Johns. Below this, against the S. wall, is the monument of Sir John St. John and his wife,—kneeling figures in English alabaster. Between them is an altar, in front of which is a long inscription recording the warlike deeds of Sir John, who was father of Oliver, the first Lord St. John, and who was brought up by the Countess of Richmond with her grandson, Hen. VIII., who made him guardian of his daughters, the princesses Mary and Elizabeth. He died chamberlain to Elizabeth, when queen. The verses partly run:—

"O quoties illius opem bello Anglia sensit;
Nunc vesana fremit Lincolnia, nunc fremit
ingens
Gallia bis hujus nota virtute subacta;
Mota sub Edwardo frendit Norfolcia sexto.
Mittitur huc inter proceres . . ."

Above the vault is a vast mural monument in white marble for "the Lady Frances Cavendish," daughter of William Duke of Newcastle, wife of Oliver, 1st Earl of Bolingbroke; "one of the very best, fairest, and most beautiful of woemen; if the opinion of her disconsolate husband may be taken." "Her desire was to be buried—and no one else—in the dormitory underneath."

4½ m. N.E. of Bletsoe is *Risely*, with the Ch. of All Saints, an edifice of mixed styles. It has an aisle on the N. side the same width as the nave. Further to the N. is *Melchbourne Park*—the residence of the Lords St. John since they forsook Bletsoe. The house is partly Jacobean, but has been modernized. Among other portraits which it contains are those of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and of the 1st Lord St. John. There

are about 400 acres of park and wood, and the gardens are fine. Opposite the vicarage is the site, with scanty remains, of a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, to whom the manor was granted in 1264. It was given by Queen Elizabeth to the 1st Earl of Bedford, but soon passed to the St. Johns. The Ch., dedicated to St. Mary, of Melchbourne is a classic erection, due to the energy of the 1st S. Whitbread, Esq., whose daughter married Lord St. John. In it is a *brass* (preserved from the former Ch.) of John Paveley (d. 1377).

At Yelden (or *Yielden*), on the northern border of the county, about 2 m. N.W. of Melchbourne, are a Ch., and the site of a castle, of considerable interest. Yelden was in the hands of the Traillis or Traillys from the Conquest until about 1370. They were not summoned to Parliament after the reign of John, and their Castle, in an inquisition of 1360, is described as fallen entirely to decay. The traces of it, in a field near the Ch., are still very extensive. The principal works form a square, in the centre of which is a lofty artificial mound called the "Castle Hill," with a ditch on the l. enclosing a space 90 paces long and 45 wide. Round the whole is a moat, with extensive wall foundations beyond it. The Ch. of St. Mary is entirely Dec., with a good arcade, windows, piscina, and sedilia. The W. tower, with very good belfry lights, has a rich cornice, and is capped by a short octagonal spire. There is a Dec. tomb with the effigy of an unknown civilian, holding a heart between his upraised hands, and 3 *brasses*: John Heyne, rector (1433); Thomas Barker, rector (1617); and Christopher Stickland (1628); also a richly decorated canopied tomb in the S. aisle, without any figure. John Pocklington, rector of Yelden, preached in 1635, at the Bishop of Lincoln's

visitation at Amptill, a discourse entitled "Sunday no Sabbath," which gave great offence to the Puritans. They set forth sundry "Articles" against him, complaining among other things that he "justifies sundry popish canonized saints for true saints and martyrs of God; and censures our own English martyrs mentioned in Master Foxe's calendar, before his booke of Acts and Monuments," and Dr. William Dell, a rector of Yelden, and the Puritan Master of Caius Coll., Cambridge, and previously a chaplain to the army under Fairfax, roused the indignation of his orthodox parishioners by allowing "one Bunyan of Bedford, a tinker," as he was styled in the petition sent up to the House of Lords in 1660, to preach in this parish Ch. on Christmas Day.

About 2 m. N.E. is Shelton, with the Ch. of St. Mary, a Dec. and Perp. building, with a pinnacled tower. To the E. is Dean. The Ch. of All Saints, chiefly Dec. and Perp., has an E. E. chancel arch. The open roof of the nave is richly carved with angels and bosses. In the S. aisle is an altar-tomb with a brass to Sir Thomas Parker, a rector (d. 1501). There is also a monument to F. Dillingham (1593), another rector and one of the translators of the Bible.

Still further E., and on the borders of Huntingdonshire, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Kimbolton, is Tilbrook, where the Ch. of All Saints, principally Dec. and Perp., has a fine Perp. rood screen (restored), gilt and painted. The E. end of the aisle forms a chapel, which contains a piscina and hagioscope combined. There are some fragments of stained glass in the chancel. The embattled W. tower has an octagonal spire.

(d) At 4 m. E. of Sharnbrook

is **Thurleigh** (pron. Thurl̄y, with the accent on the last syllable). The **Ch.** of St. Peter is placed on sloping ground, and rises gradually to the chancel. There are Norm., Dec., and Perp. portions. A Norm. tower rises between nave and chancel, and with a doorway on the S. side, having in the tympanum Adam and Eve with the tree of knowledge, and the serpent twined round it. The nave is Perp., and Perp. arches have been inserted in the tower toward both nave and chancel, which latter is Dec. with a double piscina. In the vestry is a chest which is perhaps Dec. There are old open benches of rough work; and on a beam of the roof over the plan of the rood loft is the following Latin sentence: "Venite benedicti patris mei vitam eternam. Ite maledicti in ignem eternum." The words at either end, however, are now nearly obliterated. In the nave is the *brass* of a knight (a Hervey, as the shield indicates), circa. 1430. There are some fragments of stained glass in the W. window. The font is Dec.

Near the Ch.-yd. is a circular mound with a fosse round it, called Bury Hill. It probably marks the site of a Saxon fortified house—perhaps that occupied by the Harmans or Hammons in the 13th cent., whose heiress married John De Hervey, whose descendants continued at Thurleigh until 1715. The last of the family is buried in the chancel, under a slab with the shield of arms, and an inscription recording that the Herveys had lived at Thurleigh for 18 generations.

2 m. N.E. of Thurleigh is **Keysoe**, where the **Ch.** of St. Mary is principally Dec. The tower and spire are Perp. The font is here the most interesting object. It is E. E., with octagonal bowl and shaft and square plinth. Round the base is an inscription which, deciphered and somewhat translated, reads "Trestui" (equiva-

lent to "celui") "qui par ici passerez, pour l'âme de Warell priez: que Dieu par sa grace: vraie merci lui fasse. Amen." Inscriptions on fonts of this date are most rare. At the west end of the nave is a curious inscription "in memory of the mighty hand of the great God," who preserved the life of W. Dickins, 1718. He fell from the ridge of the middle window in the "spiar" to the ground—yet survived.

Bolnhurst lies about 2½ m. S. of Keysoe. The **Ch.**, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is chiefly Perp., with a good rood screen, and a very massive and well-proportioned tower. It contains monuments to the Francklin and Harvey families. There is a wall painting of St. Christopher.

At **Colmworth**, 1½ m. E., the **Ch.** of St. Denis is more interesting. It is entirely Perp. with a lofty tower and spire. There are no aisles to either nave or chancel, which latter has large Perp. windows high in the wall, with some fragments of old glass. In the chancel is the monument (a fine example of the time) of Sir William Dyer, erected by his widow in 1641. There are effigies, under a lofty canopy, of Sir William and his wife reclining on shelves, one above the other; he is in rich armour, she very finely dressed. The inscription informs us that they "multiplied themselves into seven children," who appear on the base of the monument, divided by a figure of Charity. There is a long rhyming record, worth reading. It ends—

"Draw, draw the closed curtains and make
room,
My dear, my dearest dust, I come, I come."

A mound near the **Ch.** perhaps marks the site of the ancient manor-house.

If the tourist desires to return to Bedford by road, the churches of

Wilden, Ravensden, and Renhold may be visited. That of **Wilden**, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is Perp.; and during some repairs, several glazed jars were found inserted in the wall of the chancel near the wall plate. (Jars of the same kind have occurred in the walls of other churches, as at Ashburton in Devonshire, and under the dais of the choir stalls in Fountains Abbey. They were probably so placed for acoustic purposes.) **Ravensden Ch.** of All Saints is Perp. with Dec. portions. **Renhold Ch.** of All Saints also is for the most part Perp. with a good tower. There is an altar-tomb with *brasses* for William Wayte and wife (1510); and later monuments of Polhills and Beechers. *Howbury Hall* (R. Peck, Esq.) in this parish is the property of F. E. F. Polhill-Turner, Esq.

Leaving Sharnbrook Stat. by rail, Wymington Ch., and in the distance the spire of Rushden in Northants., are seen on the rt.; and to the l. Odell Ch. and Castle. Immediately after crossing the border of Bedfordshire, is

13 m. **Irchester** (Stat.) in *Northamptonshire*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the Stat. is the site of the Roman encampment. (Ask for "Chester House.") The ancient name of the "Chester" has been completely lost, and there is no apparent clue to it in the Itineraries. The camp is square, containing about 9 acres. It was walled originally; and on the N. side, toward the river Nen, a road runs along the top of the foundation of the wall. This side is very steep. The area of the

castrum when ploughed is found to be full of pieces of pottery, many of Castor ware; and coins of the lower Empire are found in numbers. The most remarkable discovery here, however is an inscription on a slab, "D.M.S. Amicius. Saturn. strator Cos. M.S.F." This is preserved in Chester House. The word "strator" found in several inscriptions signifies the attendant who helped the Emperor to mount his horse.

The **Ch.** of St. Katherine, restored under the care of J. L. Pearson, A.R.A., in 1889, is famous for one of the best of those spires which are so conspicuous throughout the county. It is late Dec., and "its great height, the very small size of the squenches connecting it with the square tower, and the slight projection of the spire-lights all combine to render it one of the most elegant and aspiring of its class."—*E. A. F.* The tracery of the spire-lights is flowing Dec. Remark the rich cornice under the spire, and the local feature of the use of different coloured courses of stone in the tower. The E. E. priests' door deserves notice. The chancel (E. E.) has a graceful piscina and a single sedile. The nave arches are Dec. The font. is E. E. Some Norm. fragments show that a Ch. of that date existed here before the present one. Coins of Constantine the Great and later Emperors were found in the foundations at the restoration, which perhaps points to a Roman basilica as the first condition of Irchester Ch.

At 15½ m. is **Wellingborough** (Stat.) (see *Handbook for Northamptonshire*).

ROUTE 11.

BEDFORD TO HITCHIN, BY SANDY AND BIGGLESWADE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAYS, 18½ m.

Leaving Bedford from the L. & N.-W. Rly. Station, shortly after crossing the Ouse, the Ch. and the great dove-cot of Willington (see Rte. 5, Exc. from Bedford) are seen on the rt.

6 m. Blunham (Stat.). The village is ½ m. l., between the rivers Ouse and Joel. Before reaching it, *Blunham House* (Sir C. R. Payne, Bart.) is passed on the rt. Blunham was an old manor of the Greys; and Charles Grey, Earl of Kent, died at the manor-house in 1625, as appears from his epitaph in Flitton Ch. (Rte. 5). A portion of this house remains, opposite the Ch.-yd. W. It was a timbered house of the 15th centy.; and the hall, now a barn, had a good open roof. The Ch. of St. Edmund, restored 1860, is chiefly Perp., of early character (nave, arcade, aisles, and part of chancel), with a Norm. arch into the W. tower, Dec. windows on the S. side of chancel, and three widely-splayed Dec. sedilia. The tower, of which the lower part is Norm., projects into the Ch., as at Wymington (Rte. 10), the aisles passing beyond it. The upper part is Perp. On the N. side of chancel is a founder's tomb, with fine Purbeck slab, and foliated canopy let into the wall. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a Perp. chapel, separated by a stone screen from the chancel. In the latter is the monument, with effigy, of Lady Susan Longueville (d. 1620), daughter and heiress of the Earl of Kent, who died in the manor-house. She carried the barony of Grey of Ruthin into the house of Longueville. The monument is in white marble,

the dress rich. The modern E. window is by *O'Connor*. A curious arched passage leads from the S. porch to the rectory. It is entirely Perp. At the rectory are preserved some fragments of sculpture in alabaster, the remains probably of a reredos, found during the restoration of the Ch. in a closed ambry under the E. window. The principal subject is the Saviour bearing His cross, with figures of the Virgin, Mary Magdalene, St. John, the Centurion, and soldiers. This sculpture is Dec.

Great Barford, 1 m. W. of Blunham, is situated on the Ouse, which is here crossed by a long bridge. The Ch. of All Saints is chiefly Perp. The chancel arch is Norm., and the font E. E. The Perp. tower is fine.

The village of **Morhanger** (or *Moggerhanger*) lies S. of Blunham Station. The Ch. of St. John is a modern edifice. *Morhanger Park* (R. Mercer, Esq.); the mansion is a fine classic building, and the extensive park is thickly wooded.

8½ m. ‡ Sandy (Junct. Stat.), on the main line of G. N. Rly.

A large village, situated under a long ridge of sand-hills, rising almost abruptly from the plain, on the rt. bank of the Ivel, which flows northward to meet the Ouse. Sandy has been pronounced to be the *Salinæ* of Ptolemy; and at *Chesterfield*, in the neighbourhood (on the ridge), is a large oblong entrenchment, no doubt Roman; besides what is called "*Cæsar's Camp*," on the hill which

rises immediately above the station, rt. The latter may have been at first a British stronghold, since it has no distinctive marks of Roman occupation. It occupies a nearly oval area of about thirty acres. Portions of the rampart and fosse are well defined. On the S.W. side the slope is very steep. Within the area is *The Camp*, the residence of Guy Pym, Esq. At Chesterfield, coins, Samian pottery, and urns of various forms have been discovered, some of which are in the General Library at Bedford. The camp is rectangular, with single vallum and fosse, except on the S.W., where is a precipitous descent. Both camps stand above the line of a Roman road which, branching from the Icknield Way at Baldock, runs N. to Godmanchester (Durolipons). Roman remains of similar character to those found at Chesterfield were turned up in making the cuttings for the railways; and indicate that there was a considerable settlement here in the lower ground by the river. The eastern part of the parish, lying along the sand ridge, is picturesque and wooded, with much broken ground. Adjoining the camp at Chesterfield, the brown sandstone has been quarried, forming a picturesque ravine, with hills of ochreous sand on either side (beds of the upper greensand). The surrounding plantations of larch and fir combine with the broken and strongly-coloured rock to produce a very pleasing effect. From the top of the quarry the eye ranges over the hills of North Herts, and the country watered by the Ivel and its tributaries. Farther N. is *The Hazels* (Francis Pym, Esq., J.P.), and beyond the village of *Everton*, situated on high ground on the borders of Hunts.

The *Ch.* of St. Swithin has a Dec. nave arcade, and a modern chancel, of late Dec. character. The roofs are new. In the nave, the octagonal piers

have large overhanging capitals in white oolite. The arches are of dark sandstone, and the contrast is hardly agreeable. There are some modern stained glass windows. On the N. side of the chancel is a full-length statue by *Theed*, of Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., K.C.B., third son of Sir R. Peel, "the illustrious statesman." He commanded a battery at Sebastopol, "rendering himself conspicuous among brave men by acts of daring and chivalrous courage." "In command of H.M.S. Shannon, on the outbreak of the great Indian rebellion, he organized and led the famous naval brigade which dragged the sixty-eight pounders of the ships hundreds of miles, from Calcutta to Lucknow." "His death in the midst of success and honours was lamented as a national loss. He died at Cawnpore, April 27, 1858." The statue, in white marble, represents him in uniform, bare-headed, in the act of drawing his sword. Beneath are a drum, an anchor, and a coil of rope.

Sir W. Peel made the Rly. from Sandy to Potton, afterwards incorporated in the line to Cambridge.

Close to the Ch.-yd. is *Sandy Place* (Mrs. Foster). *The Lodge* (the Right Hon. Arthur W. Peel, M.P.) is picturesquely situated in wooded grounds. The whole district is one of the driest in the kingdom, the average rainfall being twenty-one inches.

The old-fashioned village of *Northill* lies 3 m. S.W. from Sandy. The *Ch.* of St. Mary stands pleasantly in its midst, and has many fine trees about it. The nave is late Dec., with a lofty and picturesque W. (Dec.) tower. The chancel is Perp. There is a fine S. porch, with stone vault, having the Trailly arms on the key-stone, and a parvise chamber above. The building has been entirely restored—*Woodyear*, archit. The main arcade, of dark red sandstone, is lofty and impressive, and the Ch.

is altogether a fine one. The old stained glass by J. Oliver, temp. Charles II., formerly in the E. window, is now set up in iron frames before two of the S. windows of the nave. In it are the arms of the Grocers' Company, the patrons of the rectory, and of Dame Margaret Slaney, who made the company her trustees for the purchase of the advowson, are conspicuous. At the east end of the N. aisle is the modern mausoleum of the Herveys of Ickwellbury. The church was made collegiate temp. Hen. IV. by Sir Gerard Braybroke, John Harvey, and the other executors of Sir John Trailly, the last heir male of his family. The manor was parcel of the barony of the Traillys, whose chief seat was at Yelden (see Rte. 10).

The hamlet of **Ickwell**, about 1 m. S., nearly surrounds one of the most picturesque "greens" in the country. On one side stretches Ickwell Bury Park, with its masses of fine timber; on the other, gabled houses look out from between trees. On the green, which is crossed by the high road from Southill to Sandy, rises a maypole, banded in stripes of red and white, with a gilt crown on the top. The manor belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was confiscated temp. Hen. VIII. It passed through several hands, until toward the close of the 17th centy. it came into those of John Harvey, Esq., a descendant of the Harveys (or Herveys—the name is variously spelt) of Thurleigh (see Rte. 10). The noble house of Bristol and the Harveys of Ickwell Bury are alike descended from the eldest son of John Harvey, who acquired Thurleigh temp. Ed. III.

The *House of Ickwell Bury Park* (Mrs. Harvey) dates from about 1642, but has been much altered, and has now much the character of a French château of the age of Louis XIII., with mansardes and gable roof. The grounds and

gardens are extensive and very good. There is a large sheet of water. The park, of some extent, contains some very fine trees. The most important *pictures* here are—*Dining-room*. Sir John Robinson, Governor of the Tower under Charles II. *Wright*. Lady Robinson his wife, who was a niece of Archbp. Laud. Laud himself, a three-qrs. length., and apparently a replica of the *Vandyck* at Buckingham Palace. The portrait is a very interesting one. Beatrice Harvey, the last of the Cockaynes of Hatley; and Sir Francis Harvey, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. *Drawing-room*. A very curious caricature on panel, representing some transaction at Breda, and assigned to *Rubens*. A fair, *Wouvermans*. Landscape and figures; *G. Poussin*. Two fine works by *Guardi*, and four small landscapes by *Breughel*. Also a portrait of Elizabeth Harvey, an Abbess of Elstow, where she is buried. In another room are portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey by *Buckner*, and on the staircase a good picture of Cromwell. The ceilings throughout the house are much enriched. In the *Library* is a large collection of pamphlets relating to the Civil War; and a curious series of newspapers since 1792. Bronze celts and relics from a tumulus in the park, some vases of Roman glass, pateræ of Samian ware and urns, from Sandy, are preserved in the house. In the *Hall* is a silver-mounted *couteau de chasse* given to the first Harvey of Ickwell Bury by the Prince of Hesse Cassel after Mr. Harvey had saved the prince's life in a boar hunt. Here is also a curious picture representing a remarkable incident which occurred in 1707 at Finningley in Yorkshire, a property also belonging to the Harveys. It is thus attested in the parish register:—"These are to certify that I, William Rowley of Burton, cty. Lincoln, was parish clerk of Finningley when the Rev

Mr. Barnardiston was rector of the same; and was an eye-witness of the following transaction, which happened on or about the month July, in the year of our L. G. 1707, viz., Zechariah Bolton, riding with his gun, on Mr. Barnardiston's bay horse into Awkley Colt field found five staggs herded about 200 yards west from bottom of the long hedge; He fired among them, and disabled one in the hinder parts; then quitting his horse he caught the stag by the hind leg, and called to Sarah Wood and myself (who were not far off) for help; but the stag struggling and braying, the horse took him by the neck, and beat him with his fore feet till he lay still; then we took him alive, laid him on the horse, and carried him to the parsonage house at Finningley, . . . where he was killed and drest by order of John Harvey, Esq., of Ickwellbury, who was there present." This John Harvey was the same to whom the prince gave the knife. In the hall are also hung, in glazed frames, an Arabic address from the native Christians of Tyre, thanking the late owner of Ickwell Bury for preserving Tyre from an attack by the Druses, June 10, 1860, when he was off the coast in his yacht "Claymore." A letter of acknowledgment from the Home Office, signed "John Russell," forms the pendant. (For the whole story see Mrs. Harvey's pleasant 'Cruise of the Claymore.')

From the drawing-room windows a wide vista extends, partly cut through the woods, and partly formed by a double avenue, as far as Sherehatch Wood—the high ground on the W. From the top of the hill the view is fine and extensive, ranging on one side over all the low land of Bedfordshire, with Colmworth spire as a landmark in the distance, and on the other across the parks of Haynes and Woburn to Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. Deadman's Oak, on the hill, by the

woodside, is said to bleed, if cut. Nightingales abound in the woods here, and the whole country has more variety than is ordinarily to be found in Bedfordshire.

On the W. side of the park, between the house and Northill, are some *earthworks* of unusual character. They occupy a square area of about five acres, and are surrounded by a broad outer moat. The enclosed space is subdivided by a ditch carried from one side of the moat to the other, and one of these divisions is occupied by three smaller ones, in each of which there are four long ponds. The object of this enclosure is altogether uncertain—unless it is to be regarded as a cattle or baggage camp in connection with the station at Chesterfield or the camp at Sandy. There is a rising ground to the E. of these works which completely dominates them; and Roman pottery, glass vases, and iron lamps, have been found within 200 yards.

Ickwell House (H. G. Astell, Esq.) is an interesting mansion, formerly surrounded by a moat. It originally belonged to the Fysshe family, and now to the Harveys.

A Caldecote*, a hamlet in the parish of Northill, is a small modern Ch. (Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A., archt.) worthy of notice. It is of coloured brick, with an apsidal baptistery at the W. end. Here are some almshouses erected by Miss Elizabeth Harvey for aged servants of the Harvey family.

2½ m. N. of Sandy, on the main line of the G. N. Rly., is *Tempsford* (Stat.), close to the junction of the Ivel (which rises in the high ground bordering the chalk range in the S. of the county) with the Ouse. The Ouse was an ancient highway into the heart of England; and the Northmen constantly made it their line of approach to Bedford and the surrounding country. In 921 the Danes, who had long occu-

pied Huntingdon, forsook the "work" (*geweorc*) at Huntingdon, and "wrought another at Tempsford (*Tæmeseforda*) and inhabited it, and built; and thought that they should thence, with conquest and with tumult, win more of the land." (*Sax Chr. ad ann.*) Hence they advanced up the river to Bedford, which Edward the Elder had won back from them in 919 (see Bedford, Rte. 5); but were there defeated with much loss. "Then, after that, in the same summer, mickle folk gathered in King Edward's dominion, from the nearest burghs who could then go, and they fared to Tempsford and beset the burgh, and fought there; and they brake it down, and slew the king, and Toglos Earl, and Mannan Earl his son and his brother, and all those who were there within and would defend themselves, and took the others, and all that was therein."

(*Id.*) In the year 1010, when after the Danes had landed at Ipswich, and had harried and burned the East Angles country, "even into the wild fens they went," they passed south and westward, "and so along the Ouse till they came to Bedford, and so forth as far as Tempsford, and ever burned as they went." (*Id.*) The angle at the confluence of the two rivers was a place capable of strong defence; and here there still remains, at a distance of about 200 yards from the Ouse, a small square entrenchment known as the *Dannicke* (Dane's work (?))—so the *Dannevirke* of S. Jutland). It is surrounded by a deep fosse, and has a mound at the S.E. angle, on which grows an oak tree. The moat or fosse might be filled from the river. This is possibly a portion of the "work" wrought here in 921; but there were other defences; and the adjoining field is much broken by lines of earthwork and foundations. Many skeletons have been found there. There is much wood in the neigh-

bourhood; and the whole of this country beyond the line of the Ouse was perhaps in the 10th centy. covered with forest.

The Ch. of St. Peter, which local tradition asserts to have been built by the Danes, is early Perp., and has been carefully restored. There is a remarkable window at the E. end of the N. aisle, and one of a diamond shape at the W. end. There is a good sepulchral recess in the S. aisle, a trefoiled recessed piscina in the chancel. The building seems entirely of one date. Remark the monument of Knightly Chetwode, Dean of Gloucester, "*egregius sane et singularis vir*" (d. 1720). Of his wife (d. 1718) it is recorded that she had "a peculiar happiness of well discerning both persons and things with singular sufficiency and great commendation. She was an inimitable example of Piety towards God, fidelity to the King and the Protestant succession, and "preserved her excellence through many temptations." There is a very fine parish chest 6 ft. 7 in. long, carved from a solid tree trunk, and laced with broad iron bands. It has 5 locks. On a stone above the tower arch was the inscription, "Thomas Barit gave to the repare of this Church, Two S. 6 D., 1621." The Ch. was given in 1129 by Robert de Carun to the Priory of St. Neots, where his grandson Anselm had taken the monastic habit.

Tempsford Hall (R. K. Causton, Esq., M.P.), a modern mansion of red brick and Mansfield stone, built by the late Col. Stuart on accession to the numerous family estates. Heirlooms of Wm. Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, and of the Admiral, his father, are in the hall and the library, also portraits of their Stuart descendants.

3 m. N.W. of Tempsford is **Roxton**, on the W. side of the River Ouse.

The **Ch.** of **St. Mary** is a Dec. building, with Perp. additions. In the chancel are remains of an old screen painted and gilt, and the tomb of Roger Hunt, Speaker in 1433. In the hamlet of Chawston is an old moat house in which he lived.

3 m. further N., on the border of Huntingdonshire, is **Eaton Socon**, on the river Ouse. The **Ch.** of **St. Mary** is a Perp. edifice with a western embattled tower. There are brasses to John Covesgrave and wife (c. 1400), and a female effigy (c. 1450), and some good woodwork remains of an old screen. A castle is said to have stood on a mound near the **Ch.**

To the S. on the opposite side of the river is **Little Barford**, noted as the birthplace in 1673 of Nicholas Rowe, the poet laureate. The **Ch.** of **St. Denys** is a small building in various styles, with a good open roof, partially painted, and a Perp. screen.

Bushmead Priory (W. H. Wade-Gery, Esq.), 2½ m. W. of Eaton Socon, stands in a park in which there are remains of a camp. The priory was founded by Hugh Beauchamp, for Dominican Canons, in the time of Henry II.

2 m. N. of the priory is **Little Staughton**, standing on high ground. The **Ch.** of **All Saints** is an embattled edifice with a W. tower and octagonal spire. On the N. side of the chancel is a canopied recess.

2½ m. further N. is **Pertenhall**, on the Kimbolton road. The **Ch.** of **St. Peter** consists of Dec. chancel with rich Perp. rood screen, a nave and N. aisle separated by Trans.-Norm. arches, and a Perp. tower with a broach spire. At the E. end of the aisle is an effigy of a cross-legged knight in armour; and in the nave a memorial to Mary Rolt (1632), youngest daughter of Oliver Cromwell. The manor-house near the **Ch.** in Elizabethan style stands on
[*Hertfordshire.*]

the site of a former moated building belonging to the Knights Templars.

The L. and N.-W. Rly. continues from Sandy to Cambridge.

3 m. **Potton** (Stat.). An old market town of no great interest, but an important centre for market gardening, and coprolite is found and worked in the parish. The **Ch.** of **St. Mary**, on high ground above the town, is for the most part Perp., with a W. tower, and a lady chapel parallel with the chancel. At the end of the N. aisle is a Perp. porch, with arches opening W. and N. There is an ancient Norm. font.

1¼ m. S. of Potton is **Sutton**. The **Ch.** of **St. Mary** is an E. E. and Dec. building of stone. It contains several fine monuments to the Burgoyne family; that to John Burgoyne, 1604, is of marble, 24 ft. in height, with a recumbent effigy. A pack-horse bridge, one of the few remaining in England, spans the small stream. *Sutton Park* (Lieut.-Col. Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, Bart.) is a fine mansion in Elizabethan style, standing in a large park.

The antiquary or the artist should by all means walk or drive from Potton to **Cockayne Hatley**, 3 m. E., where the **Ch.** has been fitted with very fine Flemish carvings. The road commands wide views over Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, but is not very interesting until the park of Cockayne Hatley (Marquess of Granby, M.P.), the property of H. J. Cockayne Cust, Esq., J.P. is reached. The **Ch.**, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, stands in the park (the key must be asked for from the parish clerk in the village). The Cockaynes held the manor from the beginning of the 15th centy. until 1745, when it passed to the Custs, Samuel Cockayne leaving the estate to his cousin, Savile Cust. The **Ch.**

was restored by the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust between 1820 and 1830, and was then furnished with the beautiful carvings which now decorate it. The Ch. is partly E. E., partly Dec., and partly Perp. The pillars on the N. side are E. E., but the hollows have been filled up with cement, with square-headed windows and an ivy-covered tower, and resembles in general character the nearly contemporary churches of Potton, Sutton, Dunton, and Hatley St. George—all of the close of the 14th centy. The chancel has been shortened, the S. aisle rebuilt, and the porch removed. The woodwork in the chancel and the stalls came from the Benedictine Abbey of Alne, on the Sambre, near Charleroi. The abbey was fired and partly destroyed by the French when Dumouriez entered Flanders, and the woodwork passed into the hands of a dealer, from whom it was bought by Mr. Cust. The date of this carving is 1689, recorded, with the arms of the abbey, on two of the stalls. The design of these stall divisions is excellent, and there are fine cherubs' heads at the bench ends. The walls below the chancel windows are lined with carving representing figures of bishops and priests (S. Ivo, S. Gaudentius, S. Guarinus (cardinal), S. Gilbertus, &c.) in the centre of panels wreathed with fruit and flowers. Between the panels are cherubs carrying the emblems and instruments of the Passion. All this carving is admirable, and it would be difficult to match it even in Belgium. The *altar-rail* was brought from a church at Malines, and is carved with subjects relating to the Holy Eucharist. The *pulpit* is from the church of St. Andrew at Antwerp, and the figure of St. Andrew now in front of the reading desk formed a part of it. The doors separating the tower from the nave are from Louvain; and the wooden screen of the "family pew" was once part of a confessional in

the church of St. Bavon at Ghent. The mass of woodwork is perhaps too much for the size of the church; and some of the stalls are placed in the nave "by an arrangement somewhat similar to that in the ancient church of St. Clement at Rome." The velvet covering of the pulpit cushion was part of the pall used at the funeral of George III. (1820). In the font was a majolica dish of Raffaele ware, representing incidents in the life of Joseph, but this is now in the British Museum. The E. window of the N. aisle contains some very fine late Dec. glass, with figures of S. Sebald, S. Edmund, S. Dunstan, and S. Oswald, brought from a church in Yorkshire. The modern glass in the E. window is by *Willement*.

In the S. aisle is the mural monument to Sir Patrick Home (a Home of Wedderburn) and his wife (a Cockayne)—died 1627. He had followed James I. into England as master "canum leporarium," according to the inscription. There are three *brasses* of Cockaynes—a lady (c. 1480); Edmund Cockayne and wife (1515); and William Cockayne and two wives (1527)—besides an earlier brass of a certain Bryan (c. 1430), who was probably a priest.

On the wall of the S. aisle are a brass and a marble tablet to the memory of the family of Dr. Robert Cust, and in the chancel a large monument to the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust (d. 1861), the restorer of the Ch., and Lady Anna Maria, his wife.

S. of Cockayne Hatley are the villages of **Wrestlingworth** and **Dunton**.

Soon after leaving Potton the line passes into Cambridgeshire; and

At 21 m. is **Cambridge** (see *Hand-book for Cambridgeshire*).

Proceeding S. by the main line of the Great Northern Railway from Sandy Junction to Hitchin,

At 11½ m. is **Biggleswade** (Stat.), a market town on the river Ivel. Ch. of St. Andrews (Perp. with an earlier S. door) has been modernized and mutilated. The chancel was rebuilt in 1467 by John Ruding, Archdeacon of Bedford, of whose fine and large *brass* here (1481) the greater part has been lost. There is a mutilated *brass* for Wm. Halstead (1449). The tower was rebuilt in 1720.

Stratton Park (Mrs. Charles Barnett), about 1½ m. from the town, became the property of Sir John Cotton by marriage; and the famous Cottonian Library was removed hither from Connington, the old seat of the Cottons, for greater security during the Civil War. Potatoes, cucumbers, onions, and other vegetables are the general produce of this fertile district. A Roman way runs from Biggleswade to Baldock (see Rte. 2).

The village of **Eyworth** is 5 m. E. of Biggleswade. The Ch. is early Dec., and rather interesting.

Continuing by rail, the Ch. of **Langford** is seen on the W. It is Dec. and Perp., with a good rood screen.

At 15 m. is **Arlesey** (Stat.). Here large quantities of perforated white bricks and draining tiles are made.

The Ch. of St. Peter is of much interest. It is Dec. (nave and aisles) with a Tudor chapel added to the end of the S. aisle, and portions of E. E. work in the chancel. The roofs are original and good. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a reredos with niches and brackets; and an Easter sepulchre (?) in the N. wall. The octagonal font has niches at the sides of the basin, in which are the story of the Fall, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection of the dead, one of the most remarkable subjects being the Mouth of Hell—in fashion of a fish or monster's head, through the open jaws of which two figures in shrouds are passing. Round the stem are figures of priests. The whole is much mutilated.

1½ m. N.W. of Arlesey is **Henlow** (Stat. on Midland Rly., see Rte. 6).

16½ m. **Three Counties** (Stat.), named from the Lunatic Asylum, on a hill to the E., in the parish of **Stotford**, for Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Hertfordshire. The Ch. of St. Mary at Stotford is chiefly Dec., but the nave is E. E., on the capitals of the pillars are grotesque heads. There were formerly some curious paintings on the walls. Near the Stat. are large cement works. To the N., on the Great North Road, are the villages of **Astwick** and **Edworth**.

The Hertfordshire border is crossed at 1 m. further, and

At 20½ m. **Hitchin**, in Hertfordshire, is reached (see Rte. 2).

SECTION III.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in **black** in those Routes where the *places* are described. Those of which the hotels, conveyances, &c., are noted in the Index are distinguished by the mark ‡.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
12. St. Neots to Huntingdon and Peterborough (G. N. Rly.)	212	(G. E. and Midland Rlys.)	236
13. St. Ives to Kimbolton		14. St. Ives to Somersham and Ramsey (G. E. Rly.)	246

ROUTE 12.

ST. NEOTS TO HUNTINGDON AND PETERBOROUGH.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, 24 m.

The market town of ‡ **St. Neots** (commonly called **St. Needs** or **St. Notes**) is situated on the E. bank of the river Ouse, which forms the boundary between Hunts and Beds, and which is here crossed by a long stone bridge. The Stat. is on the main line of the Great Northern Rly., 51 m. from London and 7½ m. from Sandy (see Rte. 11). The town is named after **St. Neot**, who is recorded as having advised King **Alfred** in the establishment of the University at Oxford. There is an Anglo-Saxon jewel in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, supposed to contain a portrait of the saint in enamelled mosaic covered with crystal and set in gold; on the edge is an inscription stating that **Alfred** ordered it to be made. It was found in 1698 at Newton Park, some distance N. of the site of **Athelney Abbey** in **Somersetshire**, where **Alfred** retired during the Danish

troubles, and where he afterwards founded a monastery. **St. Neot** is said to have been ordained a priest at **Glastonbury**, where, according to tradition, he was so short that he had to stand on an iron stool when he celebrated mass. He became a recluse and retired to a spot in **Cornwall** 10 m. from **Bodmin**, and named it **Neotstoke**. Here it was his custom to resort in early morning to a well near his dwelling, and stand in the water up to his shoulders, whilst he recited his psalter. One day the saint was surprised at his well by a party of horsemen, and in his hasty retreat he lost his shoe; this was found by his servant sticking in the throat of a dead fox. **St. Neot** is said to have died at **Neotstoke** and to have been buried in the Ch. which he had erected there.

Towards the end of the reign of King **Edgar**, **Earl Alric** (or **Leofric**)

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.



and his wife Ethelfleda, founded a monastery in Eynesbury. Relics were needed to give dignity to the foundation, and with the assistance of Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, the saint's shrine was transferred from Neotstock. About thirty years after its foundation the monastery was threatened by the Danes, and for safety the shrine was conveyed to Crowland. It is uncertain whether the relics were ever returned, but by some it is asserted that they were placed in Crowland Ch., of which he was adopted as one of the patron saints, whilst Bishop Anselm examined the relics at St. Neots and pronounced them to be genuine remains of the saint. After the conquest the monastery was refounded by Lady Roysa as an alien priory, subject to the monastery at Bec in Normandy. A town grew up round the priory, and it acquired its name St. Neots when it was separated from Eynesbury in the reign of Henry II. At the Dissolution its annual value was 256*l.* 13*s.* It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Cromwell.

The present Ch., known as the Cathedral of Hunts, and dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Perp. edifice of the early 16th cent., but there are remains of an earlier building of the end of the 12th cent. It consists of a nave with clerestory, a chancel, N. and S. aisles both to the nave and chancel, a stately tower at the W. end, and porches on the N. and S. sides. The nave is separated from the aisles with tall moulded piers and highly pointed arches. Nearly all the beautiful windows have recently been filled with stained glass. The Perp. roof is of oak and has cornices carved with grotesque figures. The late Dr. Rix remarks, "the soldiers seem to have occupied themselves in shooting at the roof of the nave, which has the appearance of being worm eaten. The timber, however,

is quite sound, and most of the holes still contain at a little depth a leaden shot." The Royalist soldiers taken prisoners in 1648 (see *post*) were put by the Parliamentarians in the Ch., and they are credited with this amusement. On the N. side of the chancel arch is a staircase which formerly led to the rood loft. The space in the centre of the parapet of the E. gable of the nave is arched over, and the sanctus bell formerly hung here. A deep groove in the sill worn by the rope is still to be seen. The cross above is modern. Over the S. porch is a room, the beams in which are painted black and white. It is reached by a circular stone staircase, and is called Dove's Chamber, from Robert Dove who was vicar from 1617 to 1622. It contains a small theological library and an old iron-bound chest. In the chancel are memorials to the Rowley family, and a fine canopied monument in floriated Gothic style, has recently been erected to G. W. Rowley, Esq. (d. 21 Nov. 1878), his son, who died on the same day, and to his wife (d. 31 Jan. 1886). It has a recumbent figure in marble of Mrs. Rowley. The N. aisle of the chancel in which the organ stands is the Jesus Chapel, laid open to the Ch. about 1750. It was erected by the Guild or Fraternity of Jesus. The monogram appears on the cornice of the roof, and on the buttresses externally. The S. aisle of the chancel was St. Mary's Chapel. Old oak screens with good tracery and carving fill the arches at the E. end of the nave aisles and the arches from the chancel into the aisles. The tower, which is separated from the nave by a stately arch, is faced with ashlar throughout, and is 100 ft. high, and 128 ft. to the apex of the turrets. It is disengaged, *i.e.* is only attached to the Ch. at the E. wall, and has four stages separated with belts of

quatrefoils. At each corner are two buttresses running up to the belfry stage. The tower is surmounted with an embattled parapet, and at each corner a graceful turret with pinnacles and a central spirelet with crockets and finials and surmounted by a vane. It contains a fine ring of eight bells by Joseph Eayre (1753), the well-known bell-founder of St. Neots. The tenor bell, recast in 1832 by Dobson of Downham, in Norfolk, is the largest bell in the county. The exterior of the nave and aisles have also embattled parapets.

The market square is a large open space. Here the Earl of Holland, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Peterborough, and others, who had taken up arms against the Parliament, were defeated on 10 July, 1648. They had previously had an engagement with the Roundheads at Kingston-on-the-Thames, where they were routed. They made another stand at St. Neots, but were utterly overpowered by the Roundheads under Col. Scroope; many were made prisoners and lodged in the Ch. The Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Peterborough escaped; but the Earl of Holland, after being kept a prisoner for six months in Warwick Castle, was brought to London and tried for treason. He was found guilty, but his brother, Earl of Warwick, who had espoused the Puritan cause, petitioned to Parliament for his brother's life. The question was discussed, and on a division an equal number of members voted each way. The Speaker, however, gave a casting vote in favour of the sentence. The Earl of Holland was, accordingly, beheaded on 9th March, 1649.

Francis White, who became Bp. of Carlisle, of Norwich, and finally of Ely, was born at St. Neots. He died about 1630. The Rev. G. C. Gorham, also a native, wrote "The

History and Antiquities of Eynesbury and St. Neots" in 1820.

On the River Ouse, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, are large paper mills of Messrs. Towgood, employing a number of hands. There is good fishing and boating in the neighbourhood. The river is now navigable from Bedford to King's Lynn. *Priory Park* is the seat of G. F. Rowley, Esq., J.P.; the house, standing in a park of 100 acres, is approached by a fine avenue of elms.

Eynesbury is separated from St. Neots by a small river called Hen Brook, over which there is a bridge. It was a Roman Station, and the priory of St. Neots, founded by Alric (see St. Neots), was here until the Dissolution. The Ch. of St. Mary is a stone building, the nave has low arches and a clerestory, with N. and S. aisles; the latter is narrow; the roof is Perp. The chancel has been restored. The detached tower on the S.E. side was nearly rebuilt in the time of James II. and contains the vestry. There are some old pews carved with grotesque animals. At the E. end of the nave roof is a small bell-cot in which the sanctus bell was hung. In the Register is the following licence to "eate fleshe" between the years 1556 and 1568: "Whereas by a Statute made in the 5th yeare of the Quene's Majestye's Raygne that now is called the *Statute of Navygacion* yt is graunted, that persons notoryously sycke maye be lycensed by the parson of the paryshe where the parties dwell, to enjoy the benefyt of eatynge fleshe on the daies prohybted by the saide Statute, for the recoverynge of theyre healthe; (yf yt pleasith God :) Let yt be knowne to the seere hereof that Jhon Burton of the paryshe of Eynesburye in the countye of Huntingdon being verye sycke, ys lycensyd to eate fleshe for the tyme his sycknes, soo that he enjoyeinge

the benefytt of the lycence, his sycknes contynewinge 8 dayes, do cause the same to be registered in the Register Booke of the same paryshe, accordynge to the tenor of Statute in that behalfe; & this lycence no longer to indure than his sycknes doth laste; by me, Wylliam Samuell, parson of Eynesburye."

2 m. N.W. of St. Neots is **Hail Weston**, a small village with the Ch. of St. Nicholas, in E. E. style, of rubble and brick. The tower and spire (400 years old) at the W. end are of most peculiar construction, being entirely composed of wood, and covered with oak shingles. Here are two springs not far apart. According to Fuller, "one sweet conceived good to help the dimness of the eyes—the other in a manner salt, esteemed sovereign against the scabs and leprosie. What saith St. James (Ch. 3, 11): 'Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?' meaning in the ordinary way without miracle. Now although these different waters flow from several fountains, yet seeing they are so near together it may justly be advanced to the reputation of a wonder."

About 4 m. S.E. of St. Neots is the small village of **Abbotsley**. The Ch., dedicated to St. Margaret, is in the late Dec. and Perp. styles, and has a western tower, on the four corners of which are figures of kings. Two of them are modern. 4 m. further is **Great Gransden**. The Ch. of St. Bartholomew is a large and handsome 15th cent. building of stone. It was thoroughly restored in 1874. The screen now in the organ chamber formerly divided the chancel from the nave. *Gransden Hall* is the seat of W. B. Ryder, Esq., J.P. On the borders of Cambridgeshire, 1 m. S.W., is **Waresley**, with a modern but handsome Ch. erected by Butterfield in 1857. *Waresley Park* (Capt. Walter H. O. Duncombe) consists of 84

acres, and is well stocked with deer. The house is in Italian style.

2 m. N. of St. Neots, on the Great North Road and situated on the l. bank of the Ouse, is **Little Paxton**. The Ch. of St. James is an E. E. edifice of pebbles and stone, with a chancel, nave with S. aisle, and a tower at the W. end. There is a curious Norm. doorway with sculpture in the arch. *Paxton Park* (Lord Esmé S. Gordon) is more than 90 acres in extent. The house contains some good paintings.

On the rt. side of the river is **Great Paxton**, with the large and interesting Ch. of Holy Trinity of pebbles and stone (restored in 1880). As late as 1808 an unfortunate woman, named Ann Izzard, was supposed to be a witch, and was shamefully ill-treated by some of the parishioners. About 2 m. E. is **Toseland**, formerly a place of importance, and giving its name to one of the four "hundreds" in the county. The ruins of several churches have been discovered. The Ch. of St. Michael, comprising a chancel and nave under one roof, and a bell gable at the intersection, is an early 12th cent. building (restored by Sir A. Blomfield, A.R.A., in 1873); it has a Norm. doorway on the S. side. The small village of **Yelling** is about 1 m. E. on the borders of Cambridgeshire. The Ch. of the Holy Cross, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and W. tower, has been recently much and carefully restored.

4½ m. **Oxford and Buckden** (Stat.). The village of **Oxford Cluny** is on the road to Huntingdon, close to the river Ouse. The Ch. of All Saints is an E. E. building with nave and clerestory, aisles and a Perp. tower at the W. end. The chancel is modern. ½ m. S. on the main road is **Oxford d'Arcy**, also close to the river. The Ch. of St. Peter, a 12th cent. building with a

chancel, nave with clerestory and aisles. The W. tower is embattled and has a spire. There are remains of Norm. work in the columns and arches of the N. aisle. The Ch. contains some mutilated brasses, one of Lawrence Pakenham (d. 1400), in armour between his two wives. There is an old oak screen of early 14th centy. work. Buckden lies to the W. (see Rte. 13).

8 m. **§ HUNTINGDON** (Stat.—also another Stat. adjoining with branch lines—G. E. Rly. to Cambridge, and Midland Rly. to Kettering).

The name, called *Hunterdone* in Domesday Book, is derived from the Saxon *Huntandene* or *Hunter's Down*, which it acquired from the convenience of this district for hunting. It was one entire forest till it was partly disforested by Kings Henry II. and III., and finally by Edward I. Some writers fix the Roman station *Duroliponte* at Godmanchester, whilst others believe it to have been at Huntingdon, basing their opinions, that although coins have been exhumed at Godmanchester, the Romans would not have built a fortification on such low-lying ground. The Roman way, Ermine Street, runs through the town of Huntingdon, and on a mound near the bridge over the river are remains of earthworks which, according to Camden, was the site of a castle built by King Edward the Elder. There is a legend respecting a spring in the castle called Waltheof's Fountain, which sprung up after he had been executed by the conqueror. It was said that—

“When this well doth cease to run
It bodeh ill for Huntingdune,”

and according to tradition when Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon, set forth to assist the Earl of Northampton against the Scots, the spring ceased to flow. The Scots were victorious and the earl was

slain. David, brother to Queen Matilda, wife of Henry I., married the earl's widow, and the king gave his kinsman the county of Huntingdon, which was considered a masterpiece of policy in the English monarch, as it was likely to prevent the King of Scotland from making incursions into England during the time Henry was at war with the French. This castle was levelled to the ground by King Henry II., owing to the frequent contentions for its possession between the Scots and the St. Lizes. During the Civil War Huntingdon was pillaged by the Royalists commanded by King Charles himself.

There were formerly four Religious Houses in the town, but little traces of them now remain. The Priory of the Austin Canons was founded prior to 973, when by a charter King Edgar granted it to Thorney Abbey. After the Dissolution it was given by King Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Cromwell, great-grandfather of the Protector, and one of the king's chief favourites (see *post*). In this priory David Bruce, the Scotch Earl of Huntingdon, was buried. The Ch. of St. Mary (see *post*) now occupies the site. At the N. end of the town was a House of Augustine Friars established about 1285. It was suppressed at the Dissolution and granted to Thomas Arden. A hospital, dedicated to St. Margaret for a “Master and Brethren and several leprous and infirm people,” was probably founded by Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, and Earl of Huntingdon. In 1446 it was annexed to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. There was another hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, during the reign of Henry II., a portion of it is now the Grammar School. It is Norm. in character. The charity, consisting of eight almshouses for widows, still remains.

HUNTINGDON, ST. IVES, ST. NEOTS.



Huntingdon is supposed formerly to have been much larger than at the present time. It was the residence of merchants and shipowners, and although an inland town it was the southern port of the Wash. Its decay has been ascribed to some alterations made in the course of the river by a man named Grey, "a mynion of the time" (*Speed*), and some mills erected by the Abbots of Ramsey, which impeded the navigation, but it is more probably due to the ravages of the plague which visited the town in the thirteenth century and reduced the number of inhabitants by one-fourth, and left the survivors almost destitute; and the decline of its commercial importance was caused by the uprising of the town of Lynn, which with its much greater facilities attracted the shipping and commerce thither, thus avoiding the tedious navigation of the River Ouse. The town received its charter of incorporation from King John, and at one time, according to Leland, there were fifteen churches. There are now but four parishes, All Saints, St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Benedict's, with only two of the old churches remaining. Charles Simeon is said to have summed up matters thus: *Four parishes, two churches, one parson, and no religion.* The livings were then united.

All Saints' Ch., occupying one side of the market-place, is a late Perp. embattled edifice, rebuilt about 1520. It consists of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and a S. porch, and a tower of later date at the N.W. angle, at the base of which may be seen in a Norm. pier all that remains of the original Ch. The nave is divided from the aisles by four pointed arches on either side springing from clustered columns, and separated from the chancel by a high pointed arch. The roofs are oak, and were renewed when

the Ch. was restored by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., but as much of the quaint, old carvings was preserved as possible. The windows in the aisles are mostly large and of four lights, with good tracery in the heads and panelling at the base. The chancel stalls are of carved oak, walnut and cedar, and the modern oak reredos is elaborately carved. The sculptured alabaster pulpit and the font, supported by jasper columns, are also modern. Below the embattlements on the exterior runs a frieze with sculptured heads, animals, flowers, &c. The S. porch is handsome. In addition to the register of All Saints, which dates from 1558, there is the register of the demolished Ch. of St. John the Baptist, dating from 1585. The latter contains the entry of the baptism of Oliver Cromwell (see *post*). There is also mention made of the resting, within the walls of the Ch., of the body of Mary Queen of Scots, on its way from Peterborough Cathedral to Westminster Abbey. Many of the Cromwells were buried here, but no memorials of them remain except some tombs in St. John's Ch.-yd. under the name of Williams, to which the family returned after the Restoration. It is probable that they were destroyed during the Civil War, as the town suffered more from the Royalists than from the Parliamentarians.

St. Mary's Ch., situated half way between the Market Place and the bridge, stands on the site of the Priory of the Austin Canons, which became the Parochial Ch. on the removal of the Priory in the reign of Stephen. This building fell down in 1607, and the present building was erected between the years 1608 and 1620. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome embattled tower at the W. end. The nave is separated from

the aisles by four pointed arches on each side supported by E. E. round and octagonal columns. The Ch. was restored by Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A., in 1876. The tower is a good specimen of Perp. work, having buttresses with rich niches, panelling, and crocketed pinnacles. The font is E. E., with a plain octagonal bowl, supported on a cluster of circular shafts. A monument with a long Latin inscription records the memory of Sir Nicholas Pedley (d. 1685). There is a large monument for the family of De Carcassonet erected in 1799, also a memorial erected by the officers of the Huntingdonshire Regiments to their comrades who fell in the Crimean war.

The *Grammar School*, originally the chapel attached to St. John's Hospital (see *ante*), was restored in 1878 at the expense of Dion Boucicault, the actor, in memory of his son who was killed in the disastrous railway accident at Abbots Ripton in 1876. A Norm. doorway and windows were discovered during the restoration.

The Nonconformist Ch. (Trinity) stands in High Street. It is in E. E. style, and has lofty tower and spire.

The *Town Hall*, erected in 1745, contains full-length portraits of Kings George II. and III., and their respective Queens; John, 4th Earl of Sandwich, by Gainsborough; and many others.

The Town and County Hospital stands on the common near the Rly. Stat.

The racecourse, in the flat meadow entirely surrounded by the Ouse, is close to the town.

Huntingdon is noted as being the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. He was born on the 25th April, 1599, and according to the parish register of St. John, he was christened four days afterwards. The family of Cromwell was of Welsh extraction,

and their name was originally Williams. The name of Cromwell was first added by Morgan Williams, gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry VII., who married a sister of Thomas Cromwell, a servant to Cardinal Wolsey.

“O Cromwell, Cromwell!

Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.”

—*Hen. VIII.*, act iii. sc. 2.

He afterwards became a favourite of Henry VIII., who created him Earl of Essex.

Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell, son of Morgan Williams, was great-grandfather to the Protector. Through the influence of his uncle he was appointed one of the visitors of Religious Houses, and at the Dissolution was granted the nunnery of Hinchingsbrooke (see *post*). He was noted for his skill and bravery, and at a tournament at Westminster, the King was so pleased with his valour that he knighted him on the spot. According to family tradition the King presented him with a diamond ring, at the same time exclaiming, “Formerly thou was my Dick, but hereafter shall be my Diamond.” Ever since the Cromwell's crest has been a lion holding a ring in its paw.

Sir Henry Cromwell, eldest son of Sir Richard, was esteemed by Queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Hinchingsbrooke in 1564. His second wife died of a lingering illness, which was attributed to witchcraft, and three persons at Warboys (see *post*) were executed for being the cause of her death. Their property was forfeited to Sir Henry, who gave it to the Corporation of Huntingdon on condition that a sermon should be preached annually against witchcraft.

Robert Cromwell, second son of Sir Henry, and father of the Protector, settled at Huntingdon, and was one of its Members of Parliament. He had a large family, and

"to ease the expenses incident on such a numerous progeny, and so much felt where the fortune is small, and the descent ancient, Mr. Cromwell carried on a large brewing business, but which was chiefly conducted by servants, whose accounts were entirely inspected by Mrs. Cromwell herself. She was a careful prudent mother, and brought up her family after her husband's decease in June 1617, in a very handsome, though frugal manner, chiefly from the profits arising from the brew-house which she continued to carry on upon her own account; and by that means gave each of her daughters a fortune sufficient to marry them to persons of genteel families. Her greatest fondness was lavished upon her only (surviving) son, Oliver, whom she ever partially loved; and to her he was in every way deserving of it, as he behaved always in the most filial and tender manner; and upon exalting himself to sovereign greatness, he gave her apartments in the Palace at Whitehall, where she continued until her death, which happened on the 18th of November, 1654."

According to tradition, when Oliver was quite an infant, he had a narrow escape of his life; his grandfather having sent for him to Hinchinbrooke, a monkey took him from his cradle, and ran with him upon the lead that covered the roofing of the house. On another occasion, when a school-boy, he was saved from drowning by a clergyman, who many years afterwards was recognised by Oliver, when the latter was marching at the head of his troops through Huntingdon, and asked by him whether he did not remember having saved his life. "Yes," replied the clergyman, "I do, but I wish I had put you in, rather than see you thus in arms against your King." Tradition also states that when the Duke of York, afterwards Charles I., on his journey

from Scotland to London in 1604 stopped at Hinchinbrooke, Sir Oliver Cromwell sent for his nephew Oliver to play with his Royal Highness, but they had not been long together before they disagreed, and Charles, being as weakly as Oliver was strong, the Royal visitor was sadly worsted.

Oliver was educated at the Grammar School, and whilst there he persisted in stating that he had dreamt that he was to be "the greatest person in the kingdom," for which he was flogged by the head master, Dr. Beard, at the special desire of his father. Additional evidence of the early ambition and aspiring mind is inferred from the enthusiasm with which he performed the character of Tactus in the comedy of "Lingua, or the combat of the Tongue and the Five Senses for the superiority," when acted at the Grammar School. This comedy was printed in 1607, and the plot is that Lingua gives a crown and robe to be contested for by the five senses. In the fourth scene of the first Act Tactus stumbles over the crown and robe, and afterwards putting them on expresses his delight at his good fortune.

"Was ever man so *fortunate* as I,
To break his shins at such a stumbling-
block?
Roses and bayes, back hence; this *Crown*
and *Robe*
My brows and body circles and invests.
How gallantly it fits me! Sure the slave
Measured *my head* that wrought this
coronet.
They lie, who say complexions cannot
change:
My blood's ennobled, and I am transform'd
Unto the *sacred* temper of a King.
Methinks I hear my noble parasites
Styling me *Cesar*, or great *Alexander*;
Licking my feet, and wondering where I
got.
This precious ointment: how my pace is
mended!
How princely do I speak, how sharp I
threaten!
Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impu-
dence,
And make you tremble when the lion
roars."

In 1616 Cromwell was sent to Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, but after he had been there only fourteen months his father died and he returned home. At this period of his life he became so very extravagant and dissipated and pursued such a boisterous life that he was excluded from respectable society. Whether he actually assisted his mother in the brewery business has never been determined, although he was not unfrequently lampooned by his enemies as being a brewer, and some verses, entitled "The Protecting Brewer," were certainly written under that impression.

"A Brewer may be as bold as Hector,
When as he drank his cup of nectar,
And a Brewer may be a Lord Protector,
Which nobody can deny."

Subsequently a complete change was produced in his behaviour, and he became by degrees a rigid sectarian. His house became the retreat of the persecuted non-conformists. He obtained the confidence of a large party which elected him in 1628 Member of Parliament for the borough of Huntingdon. In 1631 he sold his father's estates in Huntingdon and removed to St. Ives, where he took a farm in the outskirts of the town. Here he led a very devout life, so much so that the success of his undertaking was impeded through the loss of time which he and his servants daily consumed in prayer. On the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Steward, Cromwell became possessed of considerable estate in Ely and its neighbourhood, and finally left Huntingdonshire. Cromwell married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Felsted in Essex, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, most of whom were born in Huntingdon. Robert the eldest, and James the fifth son, died young. Oliver the second son was killed in battle in 1648; the third son, Richard, who succeeded

his father in the Protectorate, was born at Huntingdon in 1628; and Henry the fourth son, also born at Huntingdon, became Lord Deputy of Ireland. The daughters of Cromwell possessed considerable ability and inherited much of their father's spirit. Bridget the eldest, baptised at Huntingdon in 1624, was twice married, first to the celebrated General Ireton, and afterwards to Colonel Fleetwood. Elizabeth, the second and favourite daughter, was christened at St. John's Ch., Huntingdon, in 1629. She became the wife of John Claypoole, Master of the Horse to the Protector. At her death, in August 1658, within one month of that of her father, she was buried with great pomp in Henry VII. Chapel, at Westminster Abbey, where her remains were allowed to rest, whilst those of the Protector and his mother were indecently disinterred. The two youngest, Mary and Frances, were probably born at Ely—the former became Lady Fauconberg, and the latter was twice married, first to the Hon. Robert Rich, and afterwards to Sir John Russel.

Hinchingbrooke (Earl of Sandwich) lies to the W. of the station on elevated ground, commanding a superb view of the valley of the Ouse. It is a fine Elizabethan mansion erected on the site of a Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St. James, to which the nuns were removed from Eltisley in Cambridgeshire by William the Conqueror. At the Dissolution its annual value was 19*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Cromwell (see *ante*), whose son Sir Henry Cromwell entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1564. His eldest son, Sir Oliver, uncle and godfather of the Protector, succeeded to the property, and lived in great style. When James I., on his accession, passed from Edinburgh to London, he stopped at *Hinchingbrooke*, and was most

loyally entertained by the owner. Sir Oliver was a strong adherent to the royalist cause during the Commonwealth, and expended such large sums of money in support of it, that he was obliged to sell Hinchingbrooke. It was purchased by Sir Sydney Montagu, son of Lord Montagu of Boughton, an ancestor of the present owner. Sir Oliver removed to Ramsey, and when there he was visited on two occasions by his nephew Oliver, who, although endeavouring to maintain the character of a dutiful relation, seized all the plate for the public service on the first visit, and obliged his uncle to give forty saddle horses for the cavalry, and inflicted a fine of a thousand pounds on the second occasion. Sir Oliver died at Ramsay in 1655 at the age of ninety-three.

Sir Sydney Montagu was succeeded by his son Edward, who strongly supported the side of Parliament during the Civil War, first in the army and afterwards in the navy, but at the death of Cromwell he directed his exertions towards the restoration of the Stuarts. As Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Montagu received Charles II. on board his ship, the "Naseby," and conveyed him as the restored king to England. King Charles created him Earl of Sandwich, Viscount Hinchingbrooke and Baron Montagu of St. Neots. On the occasion of the marriage of Charles II. with the Infanta of Portugal he acted as the King's proxy, and afterwards brought the Queen to England. He was killed in the battle of Solebay in 1672, when the English were surprised by Admiral De Ruyter. He was a patron of his connection Samuel Pepys (see Brampton, Rte. 13).

The house is partly of stone and partly of brick, a portion of the nunnery remains, but the greater part of the present edifice was built by the Cromwells in the time of

Elizabeth. The E. end of the house, including a large bow window in the great room, added by Sir Oliver Cromwell in 1602, was destroyed by fire in 1830, but was restored by the late Earl in 1832, and considerable additions are now in progress by Edward 8th Earl. It had stained glass with shields of the Cromwell arms. The house contains a fine collection of pictures including numerous portraits and an extensive library. The courtyard is entered by an old arched gateway

‡*Godmanchester* (Stat.), an old town on 'Ermine Street $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Huntingdon on the opposite side of the Ouse. Owing to the number of coins found here, it is supposed by some to have been the site of the Roman town of *Duroliponte*; but the site, as already stated, was more probably on the higher ground at Huntingdon. The name was formerly *Gumecestre*, and said to be derived from the Danish chief Gormond, to whom Alfred the Great ceded East Anglia. According to the Cottonian MSS. the curious custom of borough English prevailed here, by which the youngest son was the heir. Godmanchester for several centuries was Crown land, and when James I. passed through the town he was met by seventy new ploughs drawn by teams of horses. On inquiring the reason he was informed that the lands were held immediately from the Kings of England by the tenure of so meeting them when passing through the town.

The Ch. of St. Mary is a large and interesting building in late Perp. style of the 14th cent., with a chancel, nave with clerestory and aisles, porches on the N. and S. sides, and a tower with spire of the 17th cent. at the W. end, built with stones brought from the ruins of Ramsey Abbey. In the tower is a good ring of 8 bells, said to be the best

in the county, originally by Osborn, of Downham, Norfolk, 1794, though the 6th has been recast. The building was restored by the late Sir G. G. Scott in 1853.

The town is connected with Huntingdon by a raised causeway and two bridges. In 1637 one Robert Cooke, whilst attempting to cross the causeway during a flood, fell into the river and was nearly drowned. In commemoration of his escape he left a sum of money for the repair of the causeway and bridges. An inscription on the wall of the bridge nearest Godmanchester records this gift.

2 m. N.W. of Huntingdon on the Great North Road is **Great Stukeley**. The Ch. of St. Bartholomew is a stone building consisting of a nave with a low clerestory, aisles, and chancel. The piers in the nave are E. E., and the massive W. tower with buttresses is Perp., and evidently originally intended for a spire to be added to it.

1 m. further on the North Road is **Little Stukeley**. The Ch. of St. Martin is mainly a Perp. edifice with earlier portions. It has a clerestoried nave, and a chancel, with aisles extending the whole length of the building, and a W. tower, the lower part of which is E. E. The S. doorway and porch, richly decorated with tracery, has been restored. There is an arch of pellet moulding in the N. aisle of remarkable and most unusual character. The font with a modern base is Dec. There is a brass on the floor of the S. aisle supposed to be Sir Nicholas Stukeley, Bart.

2 m. beyond, situated to the W. of the Great North Road, is **Alconbury**. The Alconbury brook flows through the village and joins the Ouse at Huntingdon. The Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul, standing on an eminence, is a fine 13th cent. building. It consists of a nave with clerestory, aisles, chancel, and an E. E. tower, with a spire at the W. end. It

was restored in 1877 (*E. Christian*, archit.). The tower is surmounted by a bell chamber and broached spire, 60 ft. high, common in this part of the country. During the progress of the restoration, it was discovered that the lower part of the structure, of much earlier date, was in a very decayed and unsafe state. By an elaborate system of shoring, the upper part, which was perfectly sound, was kept in its place while the tower itself, 50 ft. high, was pulled down and entirely rebuilt. The work was done by Mr. T. Williams, of Cardiff. A brass plate, with a plan of the shoring, to commemorate this successful undertaking, is placed in the tower. The chancel is E. E. with a triplet window at the E. end enriched with clustered shafts; the side walls are divided into 8 bays by shafts and arches. The wooden ceiling is fine, the beams being supported by angels. The piers in the nave are octagonal with moulded capitals. There are piscinas in both aisles. According to the Cottonian manuscript this Church originally contained frescoes on the walls. A gibbet formerly stood on the Buckden road.

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Abbots Ripton** (Stat.). The village, which formerly belonged to Ramsey Abbey, lies to the E. of the Rly. The Ch. of St. Andrew, a Perp. building, consists of a chancel, a clerestoried nave with aisles, and an embattled tower at the W. end. It was restored in 1868. On the smallest of the 3 bells is the following inscription, hitherto unknown elsewhere: "Non venit ad veniam qui nescit amare Mariam." *Anglice*.

"Of its favour heaven is chary
To the man who loves not Mary."

The bell was cast before 1418. *Ripton Park*, a seat of Lord de Ramsey, is occupied by H. Gilliat, Esq.

2½ m. S.E. is **King's Ripton**, with an old rubble Ch. dedicated to St. Peter with some E. E. remains. It has a clerestoried nave with a N. aisle, chancel, and a W. tower.

About 4 m. W. of Abbots Ripton, a short way off the Great North Road, is **Upton**. The Ch. of St. Margaret is an E. E. building erected about 1250. It is remarkable for the very early S. doorway which has a curious trefoil head; and the font which has a square bowl with a slightly sunk ornament, probably Norm., whilst the circular pedestal is E. E. The tower with a short spire is Dec., and was evidently built long after the Ch., as the N. and S. walls cut two arches in half internally. The piers in the nave are octagonal with good capitals. The Ch. was restored by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., in 1871.

About 1 m. N. of Upton is the hamlet of **Copmanford**, mentioned in Domesday, 1235. The old Ch. has entirely disappeared, and the stones broken up for roads and providing material for buildings in the neighbourhood. The old farmhouse still stands in good preservation where Charles I. took refuge on his way to Stamford and the North.

3 m. further N.W. is **Hamerton**. The Ch. of All Saints is a rubble edifice of large and handsome proportions, consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and S. porch. The tower at the W. end is battlemented. The chancel and porch are E.E. and the rest Perp. The octagonal piers in the nave have moulded capitals. The font is good Perp. with richly panelled bowl and pedestal on raised steps. The stone pulpit is modern. Here was an estate called the Bedells. Sir John Bedell (d. 1613) was buried in the Ch.

2 m. N.W. is **Winwick**. The Ch. of All Saints is an E. E. stone edifice with a W. tower and broach

spire 105 ft. high. The entire building was thoroughly restored in 1865 at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch. The S. aisle, transept, chancel, clerestories, and porch are entirely new, and the upper part of the spire was rebuilt. The transept, separated from the nave and aisle by old oak screens (restored), forms the vestry.

To the N.E. of Winwick are three small villages, Great Gidding, Little Gidding, and Steeple Gidding, situated in the most hilly part of the county.

Little Gidding, which lies in the centre, has a small Ch. dedicated to St. John, built early in the 17th cent. In 1848 the manor was acquired by Mr. W. Hopkinson, who carefully restored the Ch. (*Clutton*, archit.) to the state, in which he believed it was left by Nicholas Ferrar (see *post*), the oak seats being placed stall-wise the whole length of the nave. The windows, filled with stained glass, have the arms of Charles I., Archbp. Williams, Nicholas Ferrar, and Mr. Hopkinson (d. 1865), who is buried here. A clever parody on "Drunken Barnaby's Journeys," entitled "A Fragment of a Journey not yet Published—the Author Barnaby, Junior (the Sober)," was written by Canon James in 1856, recording a visit to Mr. Hopkinson at Little Gidding. The altar plate is very curious and valuable. The brass eagle lectern was found in a pond, where it had been thrown by the Roundheads. The Ch. and the circumstances attending it have been fully elaborated in the well-known work "John Inglesant," by Mr. Shorthouse. Little Gidding obtained much celebrity in the time of Charles I. through being made the retreat of the religious family of Ferrars, and became known as the Protestant nunnery. The Ferrars derived their descent from Walke-

line de Ferrariis, who came to England with the Conqueror, and whose descendants branched out in several counties. One line settled in Yorkshire, from which sprung Nicholas Ferrar, a merchant adventurer of great repute in the City of London, whose table was frequented by the distinguished seamen Hawkins, Drake, and Raleigh. His fourth son, Nicholas, was the founder of the Society of Little Gidding. He was born in 1592, in the parish of St. Mary Stayning, in London. He was early imbued with the principles of piety and virtue, and being fond of learning he acquired a very rapid knowledge of Latin and Greek. In his fourteenth year he was admitted to Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a Fellow. In 1613 he visited the Continent, where he acquired a knowledge of low and high Dutch, Italian, French, and Spanish. He also studied for some time at the Universities at Leipsic and Padua. He returned to his native country after an absence of five years, and within a short time from his acknowledged talents was appointed King's Counsel for the Virginia Plantation, and subsequently Deputy-Governor of the Virginia Company. He did not, however, hold the latter office long, as King James I. in 1623 had the Charter of the Company declared "null and void." In the following year he was elected Member of Parliament for Lymington, Hants; but he shortly afterwards determined to give up public life. He therefore purchased the lordship of Little Gidding, whither he retired in 1625 with his brother John, his mother, her daughter and son-in-law, and their numerous family. The community, with their servants, numbered about forty persons. In the next year Mr. Ferrar was ordained, and he restored the church which had been used as a barn, and

completely repaired the Manor House. The fame of this institution spread so much that King Charles I. on his way to Scotland in May, 1633, paid a visit to it. At his Majesty's request Mr. Ferrar composed a 'Harmony of the Evangelists' for the King's own use. From this period a sort of friendly acquaintance was preserved between the Ferrars and the King, who visited Gidding on several occasions, the last was during his secret journey northwards, to throw himself under the protection of the Scotch Army. This was on the 2nd May, 1646, and though Nicholas Ferrar had been dead for some years the King having the confidence of the family made himself known; and John Ferrar conducted him to the obscure hamlet of Copmanford, near Upton (see *ante*), where he slept the night, and on the next day went on to Stamford. Nicholas Ferrar died in December, 1637. His days were to some extent shortened by the severity of his application to religious observances. His nephew, of the same name, who was a youth of most extraordinary accomplishments, also died from the effects of a too severe application to his studies and pious duties when in his twenty-first year. He composed several works from the Scriptures for the use of Prince Charles; among them the New Testament harmoniously arranged in twenty-four different languages; and he afterwards composed a second in twenty-six languages, to which he added the Lord's Prayer in sixty different tongues. The King determined to place him at the University of Oxford, under his own immediate protection, but troubles ensuing in the state and the premature death of the youth in 1641 prevented it.

During the tempestuous period of the Civil Wars many falsehoods were circulated by puritanical zealots respecting the establishment at Gid-

ding. The unfortunate appellation of nunnery seems to have rendered it more particularly obnoxious, and it was at length ransacked and destroyed by some soldiers of the Parliamentary army. Recently some of the relics and treasures of the monastery have found their way back to England from Australia, whither they had long been exiled by the nearest relatives of the Ferrar family. The cabinet given by King Charles to Nicholas Ferrar was purchased by H.M. the Queen. The 'Concordance to the Bible,' formerly in use at Little Gidding, and 3 MS. volumes of the religious 'Conversations,' compiled by Nicholas Ferrar, were secured by the trustees of the British Museum.

Steeple Gidding lies about 1 m. S.E. The **Ch.** of St. Andrew, consisting of a chancel, nave with S. aisle and porch, W. tower and spire, is principally late Dec. The S. doorway, however, is E. E., and the porch is Perp. The building, excepting the tower, was restored in 1874 by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., at the sole expense of the patron J. M. Heathcote, Esq., of Conington Castle. There are several monuments to the Cotton family, descendants of Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., founder of the Cottonian Library in the British Museum (see Conington).

Great Gidding is 1 m. N. of Little Gidding. In the time of Charles II. the manor belonged to the Earl of Rockingham. The **Ch.** of St. Michael is a large and handsome E. E. edifice, consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory and aisles, and a W. tower with a lofty spire and pinnacles. The building was thoroughly restored in 1870 by Fowler of Louth. In the chancel are a curious E. E. piscina, and a leper's window on the N. side. At the back of the reading-desk is a small
[*Hertfordshire.*]

panel carved with a square word puzzle, dated 1614—

S A T O R
A R E P O
T E N E T
O P E R A
R O T A S

Beyond reading every way the object or meaning is not apparent, although various translations have been given to it. It has been suggested that "arepo" is simply "opera" reversed, and introduced to make the square perfect, and is translated, "The sower holds the wheels (and) works," whilst another suggestion is that "arepo" is a proper name.

The Kennels of the Fitzwilliam hunt are in the parish.

The village of **Thurning** lies 2 m. W. of Great Gidding on the borders of Northamptonshire. The **Ch.** of St. James, a stone edifice, with some Norm. and E. E. remains, was entirely taken down with the exception of the arcades of the nave and the chancel, and rebuilt in 1880. On a bell lying in the churchyard is inscribed "Dei genitrix virgo Maria ora pro me (?)"

2 m. N. of Abbots Ripton on the rt. of the Rly. is **Wood Walton**, a small village at the commencement of the fen district. The **Ch.** of St. Andrew, a small Dec. edifice, stands on an eminence a short distance from the village, and was, with the exception of the arcading, entirely rebuilt, in 1859-1860, on the old foundations. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and western embattled tower, containing four bells. The old font was buried in the Ch.-yd. as not being sufficiently ornate, and a new one in Perp. character was put in its place. Two old fragments of stained glass commemorate St. Lawrence and St. Catharine respectively. A leper's

window exists on the S. side. Wood Walton was once a much larger place than at present; there are traces of a *moat* which formerly surrounded a large fortified building near the village; and near this, some five years ago, some Roman urns were dug up, containing about 2000 early Roman coins. The base of an old village cross is on the green.

On the opposite side of the Rly. is Monks Wood. To the N. of which, on the Great North Road, is the town of **Sawtry**, comprising three parishes, All Saints, St. Andrews, and St. Judith. There were formerly two churches, All Saints and St. Andrews, but in 1880 they were pulled down, and the materials used for the erection of the new **Ch.** of All Saints. The bell is identical in character with that at Thurning (see *ante*). It is said, probably untruly, to have come from Sawtry Abbey; it is inscribed, "Mater Dei miserere mei Amen." There is a good sepulchral brass of a knight and lady dated 1404.

St. Judith Sawtry was the site of a Cistercian Abbey, founded by the second Simon de Liz, Earl of Huntingdon, about the year 1146, on the land which belonged to Lady Judith, wife of Earl Waltheof. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and supplied with monks from Warden Abbey in Bedfordshire. At the Dissolution Henry VIII. granted the abbey and its appurtenances to his favourite Sir Richard Cromwell. Mr. James Sutton, who held the *Abbey Farm* for 50 years under Lord Chesham, made extensive excavations. He laid bare the bases of the pillars of the Abbey **Ch.** existing in regular intervals. In course of time, however, all these bases, which were E. E. in character and very elegant, were used to mend the roads, with the exception of two of them, one of which is now in the garden at Wood Walton Rectory,

and the other is at Alconbury. He also discovered the Abbey key, various Roman tiles, and the sites of the kitchen, fish pond, &c., belonging to the monks. The Abbey was once very considerable, giving food and drink to every wayfarer as was elsewhere customary. Henri de Sawtre, a writer on theological questions, came from here.

Proceeding by rail into the fen country from Abbots Ripton,

At 18 m. is **Holme** (Junct. Stat. with a branch line to Ramsey). The **Ch.** of St. Giles was entirely rebuilt and enlarged in 1862. The Norm. arches in the nave were re-erected. A memorial window to the late William Wells, Esq., was placed in the **Ch.** in 1890.

Holme Wood (F. G. Banbury, Esq., M.P.), a handsome red brick mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected not many years ago by the late W. Wells, Esq., J.P., has now passed into the hands of Lord De Ramsey along with the Holme estate.

To the S.E. is the village of **Connington**. *Connington Castle* (John Moyer Heathcote, Esq., J.P.) stands in a well-wooded park, and is approached by a fine avenue of trees. This was the seat of the Cotton family (see *post*). The house, erected by Sir Robert Cotton, was taken down by his grandson Sir John, with the exception of a stone colonnade of the front.

"In Bonney's 'History of Fotheringhay,' it is stated that Sir Robert Cotton, soon after 1625, purchased the hall of the castle in which the Queen of Scots was beheaded, and removed it to Connington in Huntingdonshire. Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden, supposes that Sir Robert Cotton purchased only the interior of the room—the wainscot, &c., and not the room itself. Mr. Bonney differs from this opinion, and considers that the arches and columns in the lower part of Connington Castle are those which divided the hall at Fotheringhay into three aisles, —*Legends, &c., of Huntingdonshire.*

On a terrace in the garden were two octangular stone summer-houses, one of which was fitted up with Roman inscriptions and altars brought from the Roman wall of Severus. They are now fixed up at the foot of the library stairs in Trinity College, Cambridge, having been presented to the College by Sir John. Sir Robert Cotton visited the wall with Camden in 1600, but on account of "the rank robbers thereabouts," they could only see portions of it, and could only bring away a few altars. They are from Bremenium (High Rochester), and Habitaneum (Risingham), both stations some miles N. of the wall, with one from Magna Carvoran on the wall itself.

The fine Perp. Ch. of All Saints stands close to the present house, and is built of Ketton stone. The best part being the tower, which has panelled octagon turrets at the angles, finished with crocketed pinnacles. The piers and arches of the nave are of very fine proportions; the clerestory is so occupied by windows as to appear almost like a series of pierced panels, and the wooden roof is supported by long and slender shafts of stone. The chancel has rich sedilia; the reredos is modern, and there are piscinas in the N. and S. chapels. There is a most remarkable effigy in the Ch. of a warrior in chain mail armour, worn in the time of Edward I., over which is a friar's sleeved cowl, with its hood and customary waist-cincture of knotted cord. An Abbot's chair, originally belonging to Peterborough Cathedral, stands in the S. Chapel. It came from Fotheringhay, and is said to have been the last chair in which Mary Queen of Scots sat previous to her execution.

There are also several monuments to the Cotton family, including four large medallions with inscriptions for Sir Robert Cotton (d. 1631), his

son Sir Thomas (d. 1662), and his grandson, Sir John, and his second wife (both d. 1702), and memorials to members of the Heathcote family.

Connington, which became celebrated as the seat of the Cottons, was anciently, says Camden, "holden of the Honour of Huntingdon," and there, "within a square ditch, are traces of an ancient castle, the seat, as also Saltrey, by gift of Canute, of Turkill the Dane." On his exile, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was granted by the King to Waltheof, afterwards Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, who married Judith, niece to William the Conqueror, and whose daughter Maud conveyed her inheritance in marriage first to Simon de Liz, and secondly to David, son of Malcolm, first King of Scotland. A farm here at Connington, called "Brewster's Castle," really signifies "Bruce's Castle." The estate continued in the male line until Isabell, the daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and brother to Malcolm, William and Alexander, successively Kings of Scotland, conveyed it by her marriage with Robert de Brus into that family. Subsequently it came into the hands of the Wesenham family by the marriage of Anne, daughter of Sir John de Brus, with Sir Hugh de Wesenham. From that family it passed by marriage to William, second son of Sir Richard Cotton of Ridware in Staffordshire, from whom Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., the celebrated antiquarian, was lineally descended. He was born at Denton (see *post*) in 1570, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Afterwards he went to London, where he prosecuted the study of antiquities with great zeal, and was soon admitted a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, then but recently established. In 1600 he, accompanied by Camden, visited Carlisle, and collected the monuments from the

neighbourhood of the Roman wall, now preserved at Trinity College (see *ante*). On the accession of James I. he was created a knight; "and during this whole reign he was very much courted, admired, and esteemed by the greatest men in the nation; and consulted as an oracle by Privy Councillors and the rest of the Ministers upon every difficult points relating to our Constitution." As a means of replenishing the exhausted treasury of King James I., Sir Robert suggested the creation of Baronets. One of whom he himself became. In the first Parliament of Charles I. he was a member, and took a very active part in public affairs till 1629, when he was arrested by order of the Privy Council, "for having in his possession a pestilent tractate, which he had fostered as his child, and had sent it abroad into divers hands; containing a project how a prince may make himself an absolute tyrant." His library and papers were seized by the Government, and although it was proved that the tract complained of had been written by Sir Robert, Dudley whilst exile in Florence, yet his collections were withheld from him. This loss occasioned an illness, which terminated in his death in 1631 at his house in Westminster. He was buried with great pomp in the chancel of Connington Ch. in accordance with his own wish. His valuable library and rare MSS. were kept together in the possession of his family; it was afterwards bought for the Crown, and was transferred to the British Museum at the time of its foundation.

About 2 m. from Connington, separated by the Great North Road, is **Glatton**. In the time of Charles II. the manor belonged to Sir John Cotton, Bart. Afterwards it was possessed by the Castells and Sherards, and in the end of last cent. by

Mr. Wells, a ship-builder at Chatham, and father of Admiral Wells. He built a 50-gun ship, which was called the *Glatton*, a name still retained in the Royal Navy. The **Ch.** of St. Nicholas (restored in 1869) consists of a chancel, nave with aisles, N. transept, and an embattled tower at the W. end. Some of the piers of the nave are Norm., and others transition to E. E.; most of the arches are semi-circular, and many of them are of very handsome and lofty proportions. The S. aisle has some good Dec. work, but the remainder of the Ch. is chiefly Perp. There are a well-carved wood screen, elaborate poppy heads on the old open seats, an ambry, a double piscina, and a remarkably high font. Two curious stone brackets with grotesque masks on either side of the altar are supposed to have been used for holding altar lights. *Glatton Hall*, a fine brick mansion, the property of Lord Sherard, is occupied by the Rev. W. L. West, D.D.

1 m. N. of Glatton is **Denton**, noted for being the birthplace of Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. (see Connington), and also for having had for its rector, from 1859 till 1871, the Rev. Edward Bradley, better known as "Cuthbert Bede." The following are extracts from an account given by "Cuthbert Bede" of the birthplace of Sir Robert Cotton. "On reference to the Denton Register, I find Sir Robert's birth duly recorded:—

" 'Aⁿ. Dni 1571 Mr. Robert Cotton was born ye xxij of January and baptized ye xxvi of ye same.'

"With reference to the date 1571 in the Register and 1570 on the monument," in Connington Church, "we may reconcile the apparent discrepancy by remembering that the civil year did not begin till

March 21. Sir Robert Cotton's birth at Denton is the more noticeable, since (as appears from a careful search), he was the only one of that family whose name appears in the parish register. The causes that led to Denton being his birthplace are stated in Collins' *Baronetage of England* . . . The passage is quaint, and runs thus :—

“ Robert, only son by the first wife, was born 22 Jan., A.D. 1570, in the village of Denton, near Conington (part of his Ancestor's Inheritance), his Parents having removed thither not long after their marriage, as well as for Splendour of his Birth as to be more at liberty from the incommodiousness of their own Seat, arising from great accession of New Domesticks.’

“ So that, even then servants would seem to have been considered the greatest plague in life. This is the fullest record that I have ever been able to find in print of the residence of the Cottons at Denton. No mention of their mansion-house is made in any of the scanty histories and topographies of Huntingdonshire, and their connection with Denton is passed over by the brief remark that the family had an estate, and that here the most illustrious member of that family was born. So little having been said concerning the connection of Sir Robert Cotton with Denton I may perhaps be here permitted to note a few memoranda that I have gathered on the spot during the past fourteen years, and which may possess some fraction of interest for those who have profited by the labours of the indefatigable collector and antiquary.

“ . . . This *Dentone* of the Domesday Book was truly, as its name implied, the town of the Valley. . . . The parish, which stretches to the mere, and is crossed by the Great Northern Railway, is very long and narrow, containing 1030 acres, and had at the last census 19 houses and 87 inhabitants. The population may have been somewhat larger in Sir R. Cotton's time, several houses having

been taken down in the present century. The chief of these was the mansion-house of the Cottons, which stood on the land adjoining the S. side of the churchyard, on the precise spot now occupied by a barn and farm buildings. The base of this barn is a portion of the foundation of the old house, which, having fallen into a ruinous state, was pulled down about the year 1816 by the Lord of the Manor, Admiral Wells, of Holme-Wood. I was told, in 1854, by a woman who had lived in Denton for forty years, that the dismantling of the old house took place two or three years after she came to reside in the parish. She described the house as being ‘ very auncious fine, and old established,’ with ‘ a sight of rooms,’ and the ‘ floors all done in free-stone,’ and it had three stories in height. Others spoke of it to me in somewhat similar terms; and a carved bedstead, that had come from the house, and passed into the possession of a Denton cottager, was described as having ‘ its head covered with images and cut amazing fine in nicks.’ . . . The traces of the former habitation were to be seen, not only in the foundations of the barn and buildings, but also in the fishponds, and the fruit-trees that marked the old gardens. Since then, in 1855, a farm-house has been built in connection with the barn and buildings; and the tenant has filled up two of the fishponds, reduced the third in size, levelled much of the ground, and made other alterations which have assisted to obliterate the few remaining traces of the old mansion and birthplace of Sir Robert Cotton. . . . The font in which the future Sir Robert was in all probability baptized by the Rev. W. Garfit still stands in all its integrity in its original situation in Denton Church. It is of late Norman, plain in character, hexagonal, and with a goodly bowl. It has at some time,

been gorgeous in colour, for its exterior is scored with faintly-engraved or well-worn lines, disposed of a lozenge pattern, of which little more can be made out than here and there a trace of vermilion, green and gold. The little Church—which, in highly generalized language of a Directory-writer of the County, is described as ‘a neat and ancient edifice’—has other proofs of its Norman origin, in its curious Norman tower, and its transition South door; but its outer walls are of later date.”

According to Parker’s *Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England*, 1851, Mr. W. Caveler, the writer, says of All Saints Church at Denton, that “the tower, which is very plain, appears to be Norm.; the south doorway is transition to E. E. The rest of the church was rebuilt in 1665.” Cuthbert Bede, however, states, “The last sentence is, I believe, incorrect. Similar information has been given by other writers, as for example by Brayley, in April 1808, who says, ‘the church was partly rebuilt about the year 1665,’ by Sir John Cotton. This statement is indirectly based upon the general appearance of the architecture, but chiefly from the date 1665 inscribed over the north porch. But Mr. Caveler overlooked two other dates—the first, 1607, being carved on a bench end; the other being the following inscription, very plainly cut in a stone over the exterior of the E. window, ‘Anno Domini 1620 August.’ The old oak open seats, though plain, were of a very good character; the windows in the nave and chancel (where a north door was walled-up) are of Elizabethan style, with mullions and transoms; but the porch is altogether of a debased period, and would appear to have been erected at a later date than the windows. Taking these points into consideration, I can come to no

other conclusion than this—that although the porch was erected by Sir Robert Cotton’s grandson, Sir John Cotton, three years after he had succeeded his father Sir Thomas in the title and estates, yet, that the other portion of the church was rebuilt by Sir Robert Cotton in the year set forth in the inscription above the E. window.”

Adjoining is the village of **Caldecot**. The **Ch.** of St. Mary Magdalen was entirely rebuilt in 1874 in E. E. style. *Washingley Hall*, standing in a park, is the seat of C. Robertson, Esq.

1 m. N.E., on the Great North Road, is **Stilton**. The **Ch.** of St. Mary is a stone building with E. E. piers in the nave, and a Perp. embattled tower at the W. end. There are some *brasses* to the Curthoys family; Richard Curthoys (1573) and his wife (1606), and their two sons, Thomas (1590) and John (1618). This village gives the name to the well-known cheese. It was, however, first made at Wymondham in Leicestershire, and supplied to a celebrated sporting innkeeper, Cooper Thornhill, who kept the Bell Inn at Stilton in the middle of the last cent. It acquired such reputation, that it used to be sold at half-a-crown a pound. On 29th April, 1745, Thornhill rode for a wager to London, back to Stilton, and back again to London, in all 213 m., in less than 12 hours. He made use of 19 horses, and rode to London upon the last one, a hunter belonging to the Duke of Ancaster, without stopping from the White Horse at Wormley. The Bell Inn, with some good old carving, and the Angel Inn on the opposite side of the road, were both noted houses in the old coaching days. Stilton Fen extends 3 m. E. to what was formerly the Whittlesea Mere (see *post*).

21 m. ♂ **Yaxley** (Stat.). The village is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. It is called *Yakesle* in Domesday Book, and formerly a market was held. The Ch. of St. Peter is a noble cruciform building, but in much need of restoration. At the W. end is the tower with a fine crocketed spire and pinnacles connected with flying buttresses, which is seen for a considerable distance. Most of the chancel is Dec., and the nave, piers, and arches are Perp. A clerestory runs the length of the nave and chancel. A Perp. oak screen separates the nave from the chancel. There are five Ch. of England Endowed Schools founded by Ladies Probyn in 1709.

The adjoining hamlet, **Norman Cross**, on the Great North Road, is noted for the Barracks, which formerly stood here. In them were confined several thousand French prisoners during the years 1797–1814. The buildings were erected in 1796, covering an area of 40 acres, and were surrounded by a high wooden palisade. Many of the prisoners occupied their time in making boxes, models of ships, &c. in bone, and pictures in coloured straw. When the peace was proclaimed in 1814, the prisoners were liberated, and two years afterwards the barracks were pulled down.

To the S.W. is **Folksworth**, with the small Ch. of St. Helena on a hill a short distance from the village. There is a remarkable gargoyle near the S. door. Near to the Ch. a large stone coffin, containing the bones of a man and a woman, was found in 1866. Pieces of pottery and other traces of a Roman cemetery were also discovered.

The village of **Morborne** lies to the N.W. of Norman Cross. It has an old Ch. (All Saints) with Norm. and E. E. remains. It was restored

in 1864 when the E. wall was rebuilt. The tower of red brick with pinnacles is at the W. end. The E. E. chancel has sedilia and double piscina in the S. wall. To the N. of Morborne is **Haddon**. The Ch. of St. Mary is chiefly an E. E. building with a good N. porch to the nave. An embattled tower is at the W. end.

To the rt. of the Rly., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. of Yaxley Stat., is **Farset**, locally *Fasset*, situated on the old river Nen in the Fen district, and part of the parish is what was formerly the Whittlesea Mere. The Ch. of St. Mary is a small stone edifice with a semi-Norm. tower and lead spire of about the year 1180, of good architectural character. The old chalice is inscribed "The Towne of Farset." The nave and S. doorway are E. E.

24 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ♂ **Peterborough** (Stat.) in Northamptonshire (see *Handbook for Northants*).

On the S. side of the river Nen, which divides the two counties, is the village of **Fletton**. Here is the Peterborough joint Stat. of the G. E. Rly., Midland Rly., and L. & N.-W. Rly. The Ch. of St. Margaret, of Barnack stone, consists of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and a tower with a broach spire at the W. end. The smallest of 3 bells is quaintly inscribed S. Pale (*i.e.* to St. Paul). It is pre-reformation and from Newcombe's foundry at Leicester. The chancel is Norm. On the exterior of the S. wall are two quaint figures in shallow recesses, and on the buttress some curious carved ornament, supposed to have been brought from the original Saxon Cathedral at Peterborough. At the W. end is a cross with a Roman inscription, "Radulf, filius Wilielmi." The E. window and side lights are Dec. The piers and arches of the nave are

Norm., excepting the large western arches formed by the removal of a pier on either side. The staircase to the rood loft remains in the chancel arch.

To the E. of Fletton is **Stanground**. More than half the parish is in Cambridgeshire, and it is proposed to form such portion as is in the Isle of Ely into a separate parish. The **Ch.** of St. John the Baptist, is a good Dec. edifice of Barnack stone, consisting of a chancel with a chantry on the N. side, now used as an organ chamber, a nave with clerestory, aisles, and a tower with good angular buttresses and a broach spire at the W. end. In the S. wall of the chancel is a double piscina and canopied sedilia. In the chantry are a hagioscope and staircase leading to the rood loft. The base of the W. pier of the nave on the N. side is an inverted Norm. capital, similar to those at Fletton. The large bell is from Leicester, dated 1588, and inscribed "Sarve God and obe(y) the princes." In the parish are remains of an old fortification, called Horsey Grange, supposed to have been erected in the time of the Commonwealth.

1 m. S.W. of Peterborough is **Woodstone**. A large portion of the parish is incorporated with the borough of Peterborough. The **Ch.** of St. Augustine was almost entirely rebuilt in 1844, and enlarged in 1884. The only remains of the old edifice are at the lower part of the W. tower, which has a small portion of supposed Saxon masonry with a small single light. The old tower was pulled down as being "unsafe," but required gunpowder to effect its destruction. In the parish are two Saxon cemeteries. Bronze ornaments, pieces of pottery, &c., have been found, many of which have been placed in the Peterborough Museum.

1 m. S.W. from Woodstone on the road to Oundle is **Overton Longueville**, or **Orton Longueville** (Stat. 1 m. W. on the L. & N.-W. Rly. branch line from Northampton to Peterborough). It is bounded on the N. by the river Nen. The manor belonged to the Lovetofts in the 13th cent., afterwards to Sir Charles Cope, Bart., and then passed by marriage to the Earls of Aboyne, in which family it still remains. **Orton Hall** (Marquis of Huntly), a Tudor stone mansion, is pleasantly situated amidst the trees close to the village. In the dining-room is a Roman mosaic pavement, dug up in the neighbourhood, and in the hall are preserved numerous Saxon and Roman remains. The **Ch.** of Holy Trinity, a Dec. structure of stone, consists of a chancel with a N. chantry, nave with clerestory and aisles, and a tower at the W. end. Between the chancel and the chantry is a mutilated effigy of a cross-legged knight in a shirt and hood of mail of 13th cent.; it was found in the Hall grounds, and probably represents one of the Lovetofts. In the N. aisle is a fresco painting of St. Christopher, also a handsome monument, ornamented with many shields of arms, to the memory of Elizabeth (d. 1629), daughter of Sir William Reynr who married Henry Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and to Mary (d. 1674) their daughter, whose second husband was Sir William Armine, Bart. There are also a marble seated figure by *Chantrey*, a memorial of Lady Mary Seymour (d. 1845), and an altar tomb of black marble to the 10th Marquis of Huntly (d. 1863). The stained glass E. window in the chantry is to the memory of this Marquis. There are other monuments to the Talbots and Armines, and to Sir Charles Cope (d. 1781). On the S. side of the chancel arch is a hagioscope, and the stairs to the rood-loft still remain on the N. side. The S

aisle was built (1721) of materials brought from the Ch. at Bottlebridge.

Bottlebridge (Botolph Bridge), near to the river Nen, was formerly a separate parish, but united with Orton Longville in 1728. The Ch. and manor-house have disappeared, but the site is marked by a mound and gravestone.

1 m. further, just off the Peterborough and the Oundle Road is **Overton**, or **Orton Waterville**. The Ch. of St. Mary is a stone and rubble Dec. building, consisting of a chancel (greatly modernised), nave with clerestory, and an embattled tower (the lower portion E. E. and the upper stage Perp.), with small crocketed pinnacles at the W. end. There is a very fine Elizabethan pulpit elaborately carved in oak, with panels and borders of foliage. The details resemble those of the screen in King's College Chapel at Cambridge, and the pulpit is said to have been brought from St. Mary's Ch. there. The form is octagonal, and over it is suspended an octagonal canopy of similar character crested with the Royal Arms. In the N. aisle is a brass to John de Herlington (d. 1408).

1½ m. further on the Oundle Road, where it crosses the Great North Road, is **Alwalton**, close to the river Nen. There is a pleasant walk to the village from Overton Stat., through a wood called the Lynch, beside the river. At the time of the Domesday survey *Wal-tune* belonged to Hugh de Bolebec. In the following century it was granted to the monks of Peterborough, who retained it until the Dissolution, when it was given by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The Ch. of St. Andrew is a cruciform building with a massive embattled tower

with a turret at the W. end. According to Rickman this Ch. is one of the most singular combinations of Norm. and E. E. to be met with. The N. piers are round, the bases and capitals with mouldings considerably advanced in E. E. style, whilst the arch is semicircular. The chancel, mostly Dec., has low-sided windows, with geometrical tracery on the N. and S. sides, also a piscina and E. E. sedilia. The transepts are Dec., whilst the tower and font are E. E. The edifice was much modernised when restored in 1840. *Alwalton Hall* is the seat of Hon. C. W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam. *Alwalton Castle*, 1 m. N.E. on the river, is the site of a Roman camp. By the side of the road leading to Caistor, near Gunwade Ferry, where the bridge now crosses the river Nen, is a ridge called St. Edmund's Balk, upon which are two upright stones about 7 yds. apart, which stand between 3 and 4 ft. above the ground. They are both nicked at the top in imitation of arrows, and are known as Robin Hood and Little John, from the tradition that two arrows were shot here by these two worthies from Alwalton ch.-yd. According, however, to Camden these stones, which are Barnack stone, were set up to testify that the carriage of stone, from Barnack to Gunwade Ferry, and thence to Bury St. Edmund's, should pass that way toll free; and the stones on the top were nicked as arrows in memory of St. Edmund, who was shot to death with arrows. On the banks of the Nen are found blocks of stone formerly worked and known as Alwalton marble. In the old coaching days there was, at the intersection of the Great North and Oundle Roads, a celebrated inn called *Kate's Cabin*. It still remains, but its glory has departed.

Adjoining Alwalton on the W.

side of the Great North Road is **Chesterton**, so named from its situation near the site of the Roman Station *Durobrivæ* (see *post*). The Ch. of St. Michael is a stone edifice chiefly E. E., consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and a tower with a Dec. broach spire at the W. end. The lower portion of the tower is fine E. E. The chancel was much modernised in 1841, and all the windows of the Ch. shorn of their tracery. In the N. aisle is a sepulchre arch with a plain stone coffin remaining with inscription to William Bevill (d. 1483). At the E. end of the aisle is a large monument in two stages with kneeling figures of Robert Bevill and his wife, and their son Sir Robert Bevill and his wife. Above are shields of arms, and below figures of children in relief. At the E. end of S. aisle is a marble tablet to John Driden (d. 1707), cousin of the poet and grandson of Sir Robert Bevill. His epitaph concludes with some lines from the epistle in verse which the poet addressed to him, and prefixed to his 'Fables.' The epistle praises the activity of Mr. Driden as a J.P., and a lover of field sports, and contains the well-known lines :—

"Better to hunt in fields for health un-
bought
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous
draught."

In the Ch.-yd. is a huge stone coffin weighing near two tons, it was found in 1849 in some fields called "the Castles," the site of a square camp or outpost of *Durobrivæ*.

Chesterton House, pulled down in 1807, was the home of John Driden, cousin of the poet, who changed his name to Dryden. The poet was often here, and it is said that he wrote the first four verses of his *Virgil* with a diamond on one of the window panes.

About midway between Chester-
ton and Castor, in Northamptonshire,

is the site of the Roman settlement *Durobrivæ*. It would appear from the Celtic prefix *Dur* (water) that it occupied the place of an ancient British town. Although the Roman settlement extended on both sides of the river Nen the principal entrenchment was on the S. bank, nearly opposite Caistor Mills. *Ermine Street*, running N. from *Godmanchester* towards *Lincoln*, passed through the station, and was known as "Lady Coneyborough's Way" from a tradition that when St. Keneburga, the patron saint of Caistor (see *Handbook to Northants*), was once pursued by a ruffianly assailant, the road rolled itself before her as she fled and thus enabled her to escape. The station, now called "the Castles," remains tolerably perfect, in form an irregular hexagon, 2200 ft. long and 1300 ft. wide, diminishing to 600 ft. at its S. end. It is surrounded by a fosse and a vallum. There is a tumulus within the camp; and on the greater part of its area portions of Roman buildings and much pottery have been discovered. It is said that a bridge across the Nen formerly existed here, but no trace of it remains. There can be no doubt that *Durobrivæ* was a large and important town, and famous for its pottery, but it is uncertain whether it was on the N. or S. side of the river Nen, that is, whether in Huntingdonshire or Northamptonshire. From the nature of the remains, however, which have been dug up it would appear that the city proper was at Castor on the N., and that the castles, camps, and pottery works extended on the S. side towards Chesterton. At Castor have been found tessellated pavements, household implements, personal ornaments, &c., all indicating a town (see *Handbook to Northants*), whilst on the S. side have been found weapons of war, fragments of pottery, and a great number of stone coffins and sepulchral vases, which tend to

show that this was the outside of the town, as the Romans never buried their dead within the walls. Coins ranging from Galba to Theodosius have been found, and in the neighbourhood of the great entrenchment they were at one time so numerous that an old writer says "a man would really think they had been sown." They are locally known as Dorman pennies. The local clay was found excellent for the purpose of the potter; and kilns and works extended round the neighbourhood of Durobrivæ for about 20 m. up and down the Nen valley. Roman potters' kilns have been found nowhere else in England so perfect, or in so great numbers. The Durobrivian ware was the best made in this country under the Romans. It occurs glazed and unglazed; red, brown, grey, black, white, and cream-coloured. "The vessels, on which are displayed a variety of hunting subjects, representations of fishes, scrolls, and human figures, were all glazed after the figures were laid on; where, however, the decorations are white the vessels were glazed before the ornaments were added." Some of the vessels were stamped with the name of the potter, and many of the forms are very graceful. Besides pottery, iron weapons and ornaments were extensively made here by the Romans of native ore, and hatchets, spear and arrow heads, &c., have been found in large numbers.

Continuing along the Oundle Road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Chesterton, is the neat village of **Elton** (Stat., L. & N.-W. Rly.), pleasantly situated on rising ground, on the borders of Northamptonshire, near to the river Nen.

The **Ch.** of All Saints is an interesting structure. The nave is E. E., the chancel Dec., and the lofty embattled tower, built in four stages of ashlar, is Perp. The building was restored at the cost of the Earl of

Carysfort in 1886 (J. C. Pearson, R.A., archt.). It was found, on the removal of the aisle roof which came up to the nave battlements, that there were six clerestory windows blocked up. The aisle roofs have now been put at their proper level, and the windows restored. Portions of two Saxon crosses with Runic decoration were also discovered at the same time. They now stand N. of the tower.

In the S. aisle are the coat of arms of Sir Thomas Sapcote, 1470. There are monuments to the members of the Proby family, dating from 1684. In the chancel are sedilia, a piscina, and ambry, and in the N. chancel arch is a staircase which led to the rood-loft.

The Rev. F. W. Faber, afterwards well known in the Roman Catholic Communion, was Rector here for a short time. The following lines, in his beautiful hymn, "Pilgrims of the Night"—

"Far, far away, like bells at evening pealing,
The voice of Jesus sounds o'er land and sea,"

are said to have been suggested by the bells (5) of Elton Ch., which are exceptionally good ones, if the old local saying, "No bells like Elton, no church like Elton, no village like ours!" is to be trusted. He officiated his last Sunday there, and after sensationally throwing off his surplice before his sermon was finished, he next morning went with several parishioners to Peterborough, and all were received into the Roman faith. The Ch. service books were presented by him on Advent, 1843.

Elton Hall (Earl of Carysfort) was formerly the seat of the family of Sapcotes, whose arms remain on the old tower. Camden mentions a private chapel here of singular workmanship, and most beautiful glass windows that was built by Elizabeth Dinham, widow of Baron Fitz-Warin, who married into the Sap-

cote family. The manor-house was rebuilt after the Restoration by Sir Thomas Proby, Bart., an ancestor of the present owner. There is a good library, including a Mazarin Bible, missals, old prayer books, &c., and a collection of pictures including family portraits by Reynolds. A silver censer and an early Tudor incense boat, which probably belonged to Ramsey Abbey, are preserved here. They were found in Whittlesea Mere.

2 m. to the N. of Chesterton, on the Great North Road, is **Water Newton**, pleasantly situated on the river Nen. The Ch. of St. Remigius is chiefly an E. E. structure, consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and tower with a broach spire at the W. end. The tower is very early, the upper stage has Norm. windows with zigzag ornament on the outer arch. The W. front has a small niche with a trefoil head, containing a statue with an inscription beneath. On a sill of a window in the S. aisle is a small recumbent stone effigy in costume temp. Edw. III. There is a stone coffin in the ch.-yd. Being close to the Roman station of Durobrivæ (see *ante*) numerous coins and

pieces of pottery, &c., have been dug up in the parish.

In the N.W. corner of the county is **Stibbington**, on the Great North Road close to the river Nen. The Ch. of St. John the Baptist, containing some Norm. work, was restored in 1848, when the outer walls, with the exception of those of the chancel, were rebuilt. The tower, like that at Woodstone, was pronounced "unsafe," and like that also could not be torn down without gunpowder. *Stibbington Hall* (Mrs. Vipian), a Jacobean building of stone, is the property of the Duke of Bedford.

1 m. further on the North Road is Wansford Bridge, which crosses the river here on thirteen arches. The village of **Wansford** (Stat. L. & N.-W. Rly.) is in Northants. It is known as "Wansford in England" from the following lines in 'Drunken Barnaby's Journeys,' written in Latin and English metre in the 17th cent.

"On a Haycock sleeping soundly
Th' River rose and took me roundly
Down the current: People cry'd
Sleeping down the Stream I hy'd:
Where away, quoth they, from Greenland?
No; from Wansforth-brigs in England."

ROUTE 13.

ST. IVES TO KIMBOLTON.

GREAT EASTERN AND MIDLAND RAILWAY. 15½ m.

½ St. Ives (Joint Stat. G. E. and Midland Rlys.), a small ancient town situated on the river Ouse. In Saxon times it was called *Slepe*, and is so recorded in the Domesday Survey. It afterwards obtained the name of St. Ives from Ivo, a Persian

Bishop who came to England as a missionary and resided here. He died about the year 600 A.D., and it is supposed that he was buried where the old priory stood. In the reign of King Edgar, Æthelstan Manvessune, a noble Saxon, be-

queathed various estates to the Abbey of Ramsey, and amongst them "certain land Slepe," but it was not to become the property of the church till after the death "of Alfwenne, his youngest daughter," and "if she had an heir of him also." Some disputes, however, arising as to this disposition of the property, it was agreed on a compromise, that the land of Slepe, after the decease of Alfwenne, should altogether remain to the church of Ramsey whether she had children or not. The monks of Ramsey having obtained possession of Ramsey, laboured to turn it to the best advantage; and in 1001 A.D. the remains of Ivo, which, it was pretended, were accidentally discovered by a ploughman, were conveyed with much solemnity to Ramsey. On the spot where it was stated that the remains had been found Abbot Ednoth built a Ch.; and afterwards, in 1017, a Priory was erected by Earl Adelmar, who placed here some Benedictine monks from Ramsey, and granted them various privileges. In 1207 the Ch. and priory were burnt, but being rebuilt they continued in subordination to Ramsey till the Dissolution, when they were granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audley. The manor is known as "St. Ives or Slepe and Burstellers." As the Saxon name of the town did not disappear entirely till about 1600, it is supposed that at first only the place where the body of Ivo was found was called St. Ives; and the name of "Burstellers," derived probably from the Danish *bus* (underwood) and *tellar* (tiller of bush land), indicated that there were two manors.

The Ch. of All Saints is a light and handsome Perp. edifice of stone, consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and tower with spire at the W. end. The E. window of the chancel with five

lights has good tracery. The nave is separated from the aisles by clustered piers and lofty pointed arches. The E. window of the S. aisle is very early Dec., and on the S. side of it is an E. E. double piscina. A handsome choir screen and loft, surmounted by an organ, has recently been erected. The S. porch is very fine, and has a good niche on either side of the archway. The tower, supported by staged buttresses, has a very fine W. doorway with rich spandrels and a niche on either side, the doors themselves are excellent specimens of panel tracery, but are much dilapidated. The spire, twice blown down, in 1741 and 1822, was rebuilt in 1880. In the tower is a ring of 8 bells, all originally (now 6 of them only) were founded by Henry Penn, at Peterborough in 1723. They were said to have been at first intended for Godmanchester Ch. Anyhow, they caused the death of their founder, for the people of St. Ives, being dissatisfied with the bells, entered a law suit against Penn, which he won after a protracted litigation; but, mounting his horse in the Inn yard to ride home to Peterborough, he fell dead from excitement. 'Till a few years ago there was in the ch.-yd. a tombstone to a noted gambler with the following epitaph:—

"Here lies the body of All Fours,
Who spent his money and pawned his
clothes;
If any one should ask his name—
'Tis Highest, Lowest, Jack and Game."

Dr. Robert Wilde (d. 1678) bequeathed fifty pounds, the yearly interest to be expended in the purchase of six Bibles, which should be "cast for by dice" on the Communion table every year by six boys and six girls of the town. This singular custom has been regularly observed, but the practice of throw-

ing dice on the Communion table has been discontinued, and the raffling now takes place on a table placed in the chancel.

The old stone bridge over the river Ouse is one of the most interesting architectural features of the town. It is believed to have been built by the Abbots of Ramsey in the early part of the 15th cent. It has six arches, four of which are pointed; the other two semicircular were rebuilt by William Duke of Manchester in 1716. Over the centre pier is an old house, the upper part of which was destroyed by fire in 1689, and rebuilt of brick. It is traditionally reported to have served as a lighthouse for persons navigating the river. It was anciently used as a chapel, but is now a dwelling-house. The river here, although sluggish, is picturesque, and does not deserve the description given of it by Thomas Carlyle, who thus writes of it: "The Ouse flows here, you cannot without study tell in which direction, fringed with grass, reedy herbage, and bushes, and is of the blackness of Acheron, streaked with foul metallic glitterings and plays of colour."

A great part of St. Ives was destroyed by fire on the 13th April, 1689, when the houses belonging to 122 families were laid in ashes, the whole loss being estimated upwards of 13,000*l.*

Slepe Hall, which was demolished in 1848, was noted for having been the residence of Oliver Cromwell during his residence at St. Ives, when he devoted his time to farming. The site is now occupied by private houses, Cromwell Terrace and Cromwell Place. There is not much authentic information concerning Cromwell whilst at St. Ives, but Carlyle, in his 'Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell,' quotes a letter written by him on 11th January, 1635, to his "very loving friend Mr. Storie, at the sign

of the 'Dog' in the Royal Exchange, London," and Cromwell's name appears in parish register on 7th April, 1634.

Across the bridge a road to the rt. leads to the village of **Hemingford Grey**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., noted as the birthplace of the beautiful Misses Gunning. Maria, the elder sister, married in 1752 the 6th Earl of Coventry; and Elizabeth married in the same year the 6th Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards became the wife of the 5th Duke of Argyll. With regard to her marriage with the Duke of Hamilton the following account is given by Horace Walpole: "The Duke carried off Miss Gunning from a ball, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, sent for the rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, to marry them. Dr. Trebeck, however, refused to perform the ceremony without license and ring. The Duke swore he would send for the Archbishop. At last they were married with a ring of a bed curtain at half-an-hour past 12 at night at May Fair Chapel." This clandestine marriage was the immediate cause of the Marriage Act.

The poet Cowper wrote "The Dog and the Water Lily" whilst on a visit here.

"The moon was shady, and soft airs
Swept Ouse's silent tide;
When 'scaped from literary cares,
I wandered on his side.
It was the time when Ouse displayed
His lilies, newly blown;
Their beauties I, intent, surveyed,
And one I wished my own."

The **Ch.** of St. James stands on the S. bank of the Ouse. It is an ancient structure with some Norm. and E. E. remains. It consists of a chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles and W. embattled tower with pinnacles. There was formerly a spire, but it was blown down in 1741, the base of it only remains. The manor was granted by King Hardecnut through

the entreaties of his mother Emma to the Ch. at Ramsey, but it was seized by William the Conqueror. The *Manor House* (Mrs. Heseltine), the birthplace of the Misses Gunning, is of great antiquity, and has some thick wall with Norm. doorways still standing. The water-mill is also an ancient structure.

A little further W. is **Hemingford Abbots**, on the S. bank of the Ouse. It was granted to the Abbots of Ramsey by Bp. Æthelric in the time of King Canute, and continued in their possession until the Dissolution. The Ch. of St. Margaret, consisting of a chancel, clerestoried nave, and a tower with spire at the W. end, is an E. E. and Dec. building with Perp. insertions. The roof of the nave is curiously painted, and has two inscriptions. The chancel has been much modernised. There is a tomb to one of the Abbots of Ramsey *Hemingford House*, (Bateman Brown, Esq., J.P.), stands in a well-wooded park of 120 acres.

On the opposite side of the river Ouse is **Houghton**. The Ch. of St. Mary is mainly a Perp. edifice, having an embattled western tower with a spire and pinnacles. In the E. E. chancel is a good double piscina. In the village is an obelisk erected in 1871 to the memory of Potto Brown, Esq. *Houghton Hill* is the seat of Mrs. Ansley.

Adjoining is the village of **Wyton**. Amongst the earliest endowments to the Monks of Ramsey, the gift of Wyton was presented to Ailwin, the founder, by his brother Alfwold, about A.D. 990. The Ch. of St. Margaret, or All Saints (restored), is a small E. E. building with modern tower and spire at the W. end. An early cross surmounts the E. gable of the chancel, and the N. door is noted for its curiously traced hinges, a

good specimen of old work. The Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox was married in this Ch. on 28 September, 1795, to Elizabeth Bridget Cane.

The Rev. John Horne Tooke, for some time M.P. for Sarum, and author of 'The Diversions of Purley,' resided at the Rectory for many years, more as a farmer than a cleric. Mrs. Bishop (*née* Isabella Bird), the celebrated traveller and authoress, lived here during her father's incumbency, from 1846 to 1858.

1½ m. W. on the N. bank of the Ouse is **Hartford** (1 m. from Huntingdon). The Ch. of All Saints is an ancient edifice with some Norm. remains. The piers of the nave and arches are Norm., also the S. doorway. The tower is Perp. with the exception of the lower portion which is Norm. It has angular buttresses, a good staircase turret and battlements. The Ch. was restored in 1862, when some mural paintings were discovered on the walls, and as many as twenty stone coffins were dug up.

1¼ m. S. of St. Ives is **Fenstanton**, situated on the Roman road, *Via Devana*, from Huntingdon to Cambridge, near to the borders of the county. William the Conqueror granted the Manor to Gilbert de Gaunt. It afterwards reverted to the Crown, and Henry III. gave it to his sister Joan, Queen of Scots, who bestowed part of it on the nunnery of Tarrent in Dorsetshire. The Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul is a fine building consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and a tower, with a broach spire at the W. end. The chancel is a good specimen of Dec. work, and has a magnificent E. window, 17 feet wide, with seven lights filled with elaborate tracery; the stained glass is modern. In the S. wall is a good doorway, also good sedilia and a

piscina. The S. porch has a fine E. E. arch with toothed ornaments. The rest of the building is Perp. The tower, open to the nave and aisles, has fine arches.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of St. Ives, situated on rising ground, as its name implies, is **Hilton**, at a short distance from the Great North Road, and close to the borders of Cambridgeshire. On the village green is an obelisk erected to the memory of William Sparrow, dated 1641. It is surrounded by a maze curiously cut in the turf. The **Ch.** of St. Mary Magdalen is a Perp. stone building with a tower at the W. end. The first of the 4 bells has the quaint legend—

“ Maria Magdalene wil(l) sing sweetli(y)
Be Four (before).
Cum (come) mereli (merrily) after 1604.”

It is now, however, cracked and useless. In the E. end of the S. aisle is a good niche with a canopy, and there are two curious old chests in the **Ch.** The interior of the building was restored in 1889.

$5\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Godmanchester** (Stat.). See Rte. 12.

$5\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Huntingdon** (New Stat.). See Rte. 12. The railway line, after running parallel with the main line of the Great Northern Rly., passes under it, and branches off to the rt.

$8\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Buckden** (Stat., also a Stat. on the main line of the G. N. Rly.). The village is 1 m. S.W., in which are the ruins of the *Palace* of the Bps. of Lincoln. The buildings are very extensive, and have many excellent portions remaining, comprising two quadrangles, a tower, and a gatehouse, formerly surrounded by a moat. According to Leland, Bp. Rotherham erected a new brick tower and wholly altered the Hall. His successor, Bp. Russel, built

most of the existing remains of the palace at the end of the 15th cent. This manor was granted to Lincoln by the Abbot of Ely, temp. Hen. I., in return for leave given to him to “make his abbacy a Bishopric.” Queen Katharine of Arragon resided here for some time after her divorce prior to going to Kimbolton. The **Ch.** of St. Mary consists of a chancel, nave with a lofty clerestory, aisles, and a tower with a spire at the W. end. The whole edifice is a fine specimen of Perp. work with good details. In the chancel is a monument to R. Sanderson, Bp. of Lincoln (d. 1663). There are also memorials to several other Bps. of Lincoln who were buried here. The *Towers* (Colonel A. W. Marshall) is a modern residence erected in the Palace grounds. *Stirtloe* (John Linton, Esq., J.P.) is a substantial house standing in a well-wooded park.

1 m. S. of Buckden is **Diddington**. The **Ch.** of St. Lawrence is a small edifice, with a tower at the W. end. There are some E. E. remains, but a large portion of the **Ch.** has been rebuilt. There are two interesting *brasses*—one to Alicia Wattes (d. 1513), and the other to William Tallard (d. 1505). *Diddington Hall* (A. J. Thornhill, Esq.) stands in a picturesque park.

The adjoining village is **Southoe**. In the time of Edw. III. John of Gaunt possessed this manor in right of his wife, Lady Blanche. The **Ch.** of St. Leonard is a handsome edifice, consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and tower with pinnacles at the N.W. angle. The inner door of the S. porch is very fine Norm. work. The piers in the nave are circular on the N. side and octagonal on the S. side. The W. doorway is very good, the arch is enclosed within a square, and the spandrels have the letters I. B.

1 m. N. of Buckden Stat. is **Brampton** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Huntingdon). This village is associated with Samuel Pepys, the author of Pepys' Diary. He was born in 1632, but whether actually in the parish is not absolutely certain, as the register in the Ch. does not commence till 1653. His father and mother, however, were both buried at Brampton, the former on Oct. 4th, 1630, and the latter on March 27th, 1667, and he inherited a considerable property here from them. Samuel Pepys was educated partly at Huntingdon Grammar School and partly at St. Paul's School, London; and afterwards went to Cambridge. He married, when he was 23 years of age, a young lady only 15 years old. Through the influence of his cousin, Sir Edward Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, of Hinchingsbrooke House (see Rte. 12), he obtained an appointment in the Civil Service, and afterwards became Secretary to the Admiralty during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. The celebrated 'Diary' was commenced on Jan. 1st, 1659-60, and in it are frequent references to Brampton and the neighbourhood, and especially to Hinchingsbrooke. It consists of six volumes closely written in shorthand by Pepys himself. He bequeathed it at his death with other books and MSS. to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where it remained unnoticed until 1820, when the MS. was deciphered by the Rev. John Smith and published under the auspices of Lord Braybrooke.

When it was feared, in 1667, that the Dutch intended to follow up their victories obtained over the English fleet by sailing up the Thames to London, Pepys, in common with the rest of the inhabitants, was greatly exercised as to the safety of his property. He despatched his father and wife with 1300*l.* in gold to Brampton with instructions to bury

[*Hertfordshire.*]

it in the garden, and he made himself a girdle, by which he carried 300*l.* in gold about his body, "that I may not be without something in case I should be surprised." After the Dutch had retired and alarm was over, Pepys went to Brampton in order to recover his property, and the following extract from his 'Diary' on 10th and 11th Oct., 1667, shows the great agitation he was in with respect to it.

"10th. Up, to walk up and down in the garden with my father, to talk of all our concernments: about a husband for my sister, whereof there is at present no appearance; but we must endeavour to find her one now, for she grows old and ugly. My father and I with a dark lantern, it being now night, into the garden with my wife, and there went about our great work to dig up my gold. But Lord! what a tosse I was for some time in, that they could not justly tell where it was; but by and by poking with a spit, we found it, and then begun with a spudd to lift up the ground. But, good God! to see how sillily they hid it, not half a foot underground, and in the sight of the world from a hundred places, if any body by accident were near at hand, and within sight of a neighbour's window: only my father says that he saw them all gone to church before he began the work, when he laid the money. But I was out of my wits almost, and the more from that, upon my lifting up the earth with the spudd, I did discern that I had scattered the pieces of gold round about the ground among the grass and loose earth; and taking up the iron head-pieces wherein they were put, I perceived the earth was got among the gold, and wet, so that the bags were all rotten, and all the notes, that I could not tell what in the world to say to it, not knowing how to judge what was wanting, or what had been lost by Gibson in his

coming down : which, all put together did make me mad ; and at last I was forced to take up the head-pieces, dirt and all, and as many of the scattered pieces as I could with the dirt discern by candle-light, and carried them up into my brother's chamber, and there lock them up till I had eat a little supper : and then, all people going to bed, W. Hewer and I did all alone, with several pails of water and besoms, at last wash the dirt off the pieces, and parted the pieces and the dirt, and then began to tell them by a note, which I had of the value of the whole, (in my pocket). And do find that there was short above a hundred pieces, which did make me mad ; and considering that the neighbour's house was so near that we could not possibly speak one to another in the garden at that place where the gold lay (especially my father being deaf) but they must know what we had being doing, I feared that they might in the night come and gather some pieces, and prevent us the next morning ; so W. Hewer and I out again about midnight, (for it was now grown so late,) and there by candle-light did make shift to gather forty-five pieces more. And so in, and to cleanse them : and by this time it was past two in the morning ; and so to bed, and there lay in some disquiet all night, telling of the clock till it was day-light.

“ 11th. And then W. Hewer and I with pails and a sieve, did lock ourselves into the garden, and there gather all the earth about the place into pails, and then sift those pails in one of the summer-houses, (just as they do for dyamonds in other parts of the world ;) and there, to our great content, did by nine o'clock make the last night's forty-five up seventy-nine : so that we are come to about twenty or thirty of what I think the true number should be. So do leave my father

to make a second examination of the dirt ; and my mind at rest in it, being but an accident, and so gives me some kind of content to remember how painful it is sometimes to keep money, as well as to get it, and how doubtful I was to keep it all night, and how to secure it in London. About ten o'clock took coach, my wife and I, and Willet, and W. Hewer, and Murford and Bowles, (whom my lady lent me to go along with me my journey, not telling her the reason, but it was only to secure my gold,) and my brother John on horseback ; and with these four I thought myself pretty safe. My gold I put into a basket, and set under one of the seats ; and so my work every quarter of an hour was to look to see whether all was well ; and I did ride in great fear all the day.”

Samuel Pepys died on 28th May, 1703, and he left all his property at Brampton to his nephew, John Jackson. The house where his father resided, and to which it was his intention to retire, is still standing, but considerably altered.

The *Ch.* of *St. Mary*, standing on an elevated position, is a handsome edifice ; the nave has light but lofty arches and a small clerestory of *Perp.* character ; the chancel is *Dec.* The *S.* porch has a fine wooden door with rich tracing in good preservation. The embattled tower with pinnacles has the date 1635. At the *E.* end of *S.* aisle is a monument to *Sir Robert Bernard, Bt. (d. 1679)*. There is also a monument to *Gen. Sir R. Bernard Sparrow*, who died on board ship on his way home from the *Barbadoes* in 1805, and to his wife *Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow (d. 1863)*. *Brampton Park (B. Beasley, Esq.)* was formerly the residence of *Lady Olivia Sparrow*, and here she was frequently visited by *Mrs. Hannah More* the poetess. The house, almost entirely rebuilt

in 1820, is a handsome stone edifice, standing in a well-wooded park. The *Manor House* (Rev. H. F. Burnaby) was rebuilt in 1877.

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Grafham** (Stat.). The **Ch.** of All Saints is chiefly an E. E. edifice. There is a good double piscina in the S. wall of the chancel. The W. tower, with a stair-turret at the S.E. corner, has a broach spire and pinnacles.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is **Ellington**. Here the father of Samuel Pepys resided for some time (see *Brampton, ante*). The large and beautiful **Ch.** of All Saints is chiefly Perp. The chancel, rebuilt in 1862, has an E. E. doorway in the S. wall. The W. tower with spire is Perp.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Ellington is the small village of **Woolley**, noted for having had a Russian prince for a clergyman in the first half of the 17th cent., named Mikiplier Alphery. He was born in Russia and of the Imperial line. The register of the **Ch.** records that he was appointed rector in 1618, dispossessed during the great Rebellion in 1643, and restored again in 1660. The **Ch.** of St. Mary is an E. E. edifice with a good chancel (restored 1861). The W. tower with spire is Dec.

2 m. further N. is **Buckworth**. The **Ch.** of All Saints is an E. E. edifice. The tower is a very fine specimen of this style. The spire was rebuilt in 1884.

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. \S **Kimbolton** (Stat.). A small market town 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., with a broad main street, having the entrance gates to **KIMBOLTON CASTLE**, at the top end of it. The Castle is of unknown but remote origin. "The east side of this county," says Camden, "is adorned with the Castle of Kinnibantum, now Kimbolton, anciently the seat of the

Magnavilles, after the Bohuns and Staffords."

Leland says of it: "The Castle is double diked, and the building of it metely strong; it belonged to the Mandevilles, Erles of Essex. Sir Richard Wingfield built new fair lodgyns and galleries upon the old foundation of the Castle."

After her divorce Queen Katharine of Arragon retired to Kimbolton in 1533. Here she resided until her death in the beginning of the year 1536.

"... When I am dead, good wench,
Let me be used with honour: strew me
over
With maiden flowers, that all the world
may know
I was a chaste wife to my grave: embalm me,
Then lay me forth: although unqueen'd
yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me."
King Hen. VIII., act iv. sc. 2.

Sir Richard Wingfield afterwards obtained a grant of the Castle from the King. His son Sir James Wingfield sold it to Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards created Earl of Manchester, and his lineal descendant the present Duke of Manchester is now the owner.

Edward, 2nd Earl of Manchester, was the celebrated Parliamentary General. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Edge Hill, and assisted at the victory of Marston Moor. After the Restoration he was received into favour by the King. His grandson was a supporter of William Prince of Orange, and fought at the battle of the Boyne.

The present mansion, which stands close to the town in an extensive and well-wooded park, is a square embattled building of stone, with a large courtyard in the centre. The front, with lofty columns, faces the gardens. It was partly rebuilt by Vanbrugh. The great feature of the interior is the noble sequence of state rooms, containing many fine paintings. The White Hall, Queen Anne and William III., by *Kneller*;

the Red Drawing-room, Charles I., by *Van Dyck*; Earl of Manchester, the Parliamentary General; Prometheus, by *Rubens* and *Snyders*. The Green Drawing-room, Henry VIII., by *Holbein*; Edward VI., *Holbein*; Thomas Cromwell, *Holbein*; Queen Katharine and other portraits. The Saloon, family portraits, including the 1st Duke of Manchester and Duchess, by *Lely*. The rooms said to have been occupied by Queen Katharine are still preserved. There is also an extensive library. The house is not shown.

The Ch. of St. Andrew is a stone edifice with a chancel with chapels, a clerestoried nave, aisles, and a tower with a broach spire at the W. end. The pillars of the nave are E. E., and the tower is Dec., with a fine west doorway. There are good Perp. oak roofs supported with figures of angels, &c. The carved screens which divide the chapels from the aisles are also Perp. There are many monuments to the Montagu family and to the Earls and Dukes of Manchester. In the chancel hang banners and pieces of old armour bearing their arms. In the S. chapel is a monument and tomb to the 1st Earl of Manchester (d. 1642) in black and white marble. On the latter is a finely carved pillow with an inscription. The modern stained glass window in this chapel is in memory of the 7th Duke (d. 1890). At *Stonely*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E., was a small Priory of Austin Canons, founded, according to Leland, by William Mandeville, Earl of Essex, about 1180, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At the Dissolution its annual value was 62*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* It was granted by Henry VIII. to Oliver Leder.

3 m. S.E. is **Great Staughton**, with the small river Kym, a tributary of the Ouse running through it. In the main road of the village is a sundial on a stone column, date

1637. The Ch. of St. Andrew is chiefly a Dec. and Perp. building, consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and a W. tower, with good Perp. work. On the exterior of the E. end of the nave is a bell-cot with a sanctus bell, the only one remaining in the county. The staircase to the rood-loft remains in the chancel arch, and behind the pulpit is a squint. In the chancel is a monument to the Deyer family, with four kneeling figures—Sir James Deyer or Dyer, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas (d. 1582) and his wife (d. 1560), and Sir Richard Deyer (d. 1605) and his wife (d. 1601), who was daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Deputy of Ireland in 1586. There are also monuments to Sir Baldwin Conyers, Bart. (d. 1731) and family, and to Gen. Denzil Onslow (d. 1838). A modern brass has been placed to the memory of Rev. Richard Walter (d. 1785), Chaplain, H.M.S. *Centurion*, and author of 'A Voyage round the World.' In the S. aisle is a recumbent figure in armour, representing Sir George Wauton (d. 1606), erected by his friend Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle and godfather of the Protector. In Gaynes Chapel, a continuation of the N. aisle, is the tomb of Sir James Beverley (d. 1670) with helmet and gauntlets. Against the wall is a memorial to Major-Gen. T. Handasyd, a Governor of Jamaica (d. 1729). There is also in the chancel a Brass to the memory of the Rev. H. B. Wilson, Vicar 1850–1888, the editor of and a contributor to "Essays and Reviews." There is an old seat carved with the following inscription: "of your charyte pray for the good estate of Olyver Leder and Frances hys wyfe anno dm. 1539." Close to the Ch. is *Place House*, an interesting building of the 14th cent., traces of a moat may be seen. It is now a farmhouse. *Staughton House*

stands in a park adjoining the Ch. It at one time belonged to Lord Ludlow, afterwards to the Onslow family, and now to W. J. Raffety, Esq. *Gaynes Hall* (Hon. Mrs. Duberly) is a handsome mansion in a wooded park to the N.E. of the village.

4 m. S.W. of Kimbolton is **Swineshead**, nearly surrounded by Bedfordshire. The Ch. of St. Nicholas is a good Dec. edifice with a W. tower and octagonal spire. In the N. wall of the chancel is an E. E. doorway of very unusual character, and forming a passage from the chancel to the N. aisle; also a wall sepulchre, the arch to which has rich hanging tracery and spandrels. There is a good rood screen across the channel arch, and a staircase to the rood loft still exists in the S. aisle. The door of the S. porch is a good specimen of woodwork with tracery. There is also a good W. doorway in the tower.

1½ m. N. of Kimbolton Stat. is **Stow Longa**. In the village is the base and shaft of a cross. The Ch. of St. Botolph is an early Dec. edifice, with a good square tower at the W. end. In the chancel is a good early Norm. doorway with some curious carvings on the capitals and arch. There are also two piscinas and an ambry. The S. doorway is a good specimen of E. E. work. There is a mural monument to Sir Thomas Maples, Bart. (d. 1634). The silver paten, dated 1491, is one of the earliest known. An oak screen, 15th cent. work, separates the chancel from the nave. The adjoining parish on the N.E. is **Easton**. The Ch. of St. Peter is a Perp. building with a tower and spire at the W. end. The piers in the nave are E. E. The oak roof is dated 1630, and an oak screen separates the nave from the chancel. In the S. aisle are stairs to the rood loft.

To the N.W. of Easton is **Spaldwick**, on the main road between Huntingdon and Thrapston. The Ch. of St. James is a large stone building with a very lofty tower and broach spire at the W. end. The piers in the nave are E. E. The chancel has some good Dec. windows and a piscina in the S. wall. A Perp. screen separates the aisle from the Lady Chapel. 2 m. further N. is **Barham**, with a small Ch. dedicated to St. Giles. It is chiefly an E. E. edifice with Norm. piers and arches in the nave, and a Norm. doorway. There is a bell turret on the W. gable.

1¼ m. N.W. of Kimbolton Stat. is **Great Catworth**. It was the birth-place of Sir Wolston Dixie, Lord Mayor of London in 1585. The Ch. of St. Leonard (restored 1876) is principally a Perp. edifice, having a good E. E. south doorway. The communion table, of oak, dated 1634, was the gift of Thomas Ekins. In the S. aisle is a mural monument to Rose Lawton (d. 1710), niece of the poet Dryden. A bell is rung every week-day at noon. There is a tradition that a farmer once went to plough on a Sunday; and when reproved for doing so, he alleged that he did not know the day. To prevent the recurrence of a similar act of desecration, some good man left a piece of land to provide for and maintain the ringing of a noon bell every day in order that all in the parish might know when Sunday came round and abstain from labour.

Little Catworth, a small hamlet, is ¾ m. E.

2 m. N.E. of Great Catworth is **Leighton Bromeswold**. The Ch. of St. Mary is a Cruciform building with a late W. tower. It is principally E. E. with Perp. additions. It contains a white marble tomb

with recumbent effigies of Sir Robert and his wife, who was one of the maids of honour to Queen Catherine Parr.

To the W. of Leighton Bromeswold are four villages lying close to the main road between Huntingdon and Thrapston, **Brington**, **Molesworth**, **Bythorn**, and **Keystone**, on the borders of Northamptonshire with the remote village of **Old Weston** to the N.E. The **Ch.** of **All Saints** at Brington is chiefly an E. E. and Dec. edifice, with a W. tower and spire. The **Chs.** of **St. Lawrence**, **Bythorn**, with a beautiful spire, and **St. Swithin** at Old Weston, are chapelries annexed to Brington. At the latter a curious custom is observed. On the occasion of the patronal festival of the parish, the first Sunday after 12th of July, the **Ch.** is strewn with newly-mown hay, supplied from a field left by a lady many years ago for this purpose. The grass has to be cut and the hay made ready for this particular Sunday. The old lady is said to have been very much disturbed in her devotions by the villagers' squeaking boots. It has a well-proportioned and lofty broach spire. The **Ch.** of **St. Peter** (restored 1885) at Molesworth, is chiefly

a Perp. building with a W. tower. The chancel is good specimen of E. E. work.

The **Ch.** of **St. John the Baptist** at Keystone (restored 1884) is a cruciform building with a fine Perp. tower and spire. The W. front has a rich doorway with hanging tracery, crocketed canopies, and good finials of very remarkable character and design. The transept is supposed to have been the chapel of the Earls Ferrers.

Continuing by railway from Kimbolton, on the S. side of the line is **Covington**. Close to the village is the three-shire stone where the counties of Bedford, Hunts, and Northants meet. The **Ch.** of **St. Margaret** or **All Saints** (restored 1883) is a small stone building with a low W. tower. The N. doorway is Norm., and has some quaint designs in the tympanum. In the chancel window are fragments of stained glass with arms of Richard de Bayeux, lord of the manor, temp. Edw. II., and other interesting details.

The railway shortly afterwards passes into Northants and reaches Thrapstone. (See *Handbook to Northants*.)

ROUTE 14.

ST. IVES TO SOMERSHAM AND RAMSEY.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY, 13 m.

The Great Eastern Rly. from Cambridge crosses the Ouse just before reaching St. Ives Junct. Stat. One branch of the Rly. goes off W. to Huntingdon (see Rte. 13). Another in an easterly direction to Ely, and a third N.E. to Wisbech, with a branch line at Somersham to Ramsey.

It is a pleasant walk from St. Ives to **Holywell**, situated on a commanding eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., and overlooking a wide expanse on the bor-

ders of the Ouse. The name of the village is derived from a well or spring of soft water, rising near the ch.-yd. It was formerly reputed to possess healing qualities, and many came to drink the waters. The village is probably the site of a Roman station, and various fragments of Roman pottery, etc., have been dug up here. The Ch. of St. John the Baptist, standing on the hill, is a small edifice with an E. E. chancel and a western Dec. tower. The font. is Norm. **Needingworth** is a hamlet of Holywell, 1 m. N. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in September, 1847. Here Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Lord Mayor of London in 1576, was born.

Leaving St. Ives by the Wisbech line at 2 m. the Ely branch turns off to the rt., and at 5 m. is **Bluntisham** (Stat.). According to the 'History of the Church of Ely' this parish was purchased for the monks of that monastery between the years 1008 and 1015, and the Dean and Chapter of Ely are still lords of the manor. The Ch. of St. Mary is chiefly a Perp. edifice, consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and a western embattled tower and spire. The chancel, which is Dec., has an unusual semi-octagonal end. The S. porch has some good tracery. There is a marble tablet with a long Latin inscription to Dr. S. Knight (d. 1746), chaplain to George I. He wrote the lives of Dean Colet and Erasmus.

1½ m. further E. is **Earith**, on the Ouse. There is a suspension bridge across the river, which divides the county from Cambridgeshire. To the N.E. are some earthworks called "the Bulwarks," a large quadrangle with bastions at the corners. From the Roman pottery found here at various times, and a bronze statue of Jupiter, discovered in 1820, and now in the British Museum, it is sup-

posed to be the site of a Roman encampment. To the N. of Earith alongside the river are the fens, which being frequently flooded in winter, are visited by skaters in large numbers.

Proceeding by the Wisbech line

At 5 m. is **Somersham** (Stat.). The district round the village, known as the "Soke of Somersham," was part of the royal forest till it was disforested in the time of Edward I., and is referred to by Charles Kingsley in 'Hereward the Wake.' Britton, Duke of Northumbria, gave this and several other valuable manors to the Monastery of Ely, on condition that if he should be slain in battle, the monks should inter his body in their Ch. He was killed in a fight against the Danes near Waldon, in Essex. His body was found by the monks and buried in their Ch. with great pomp. The Bishops of Ely had a Palace here. There is no record of when it was actually built, but it must have been prior to the middle of the 14th cent., as John de Hotham, who was made a Bishop in 1316, died here in the year 1337. After the Dissolution the Palace was annexed to the Crown, it formed part of the jointure of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. During the Civil War it was granted to Colonel Valentine Wauton, brother-in-law to the Protector, "in satisfaction for 2132*l.* 6*s.* then due to him for monies advanced for the use of the Commonwealth." After the Restoration the manor belonged to the Hammonds, who resided in a wing of the Palace which remained, but still formed a good house. At the end of the 18th cent. it was purchased by the Duke of Manchester, who pulled down the remaining wing. *Somersham Park House* (F. Street, Esq.) stands close to the site.

The Ch. of St. John the Baptist is a fine E. E. edifice, with later

additions, situated on a gravelly eminence in the centre of the village. The chancel has a fine triplet lancet window at the E. end, a double piscina and good graduated sedilia. On the pavement within the altar rails are three large slabs which have been inlaid with brasses of priests, only one of which now remains. The figure is in a sacerdotal vestment, and holds a sacramental cup and wafer; the inscription is gone. Near the font is another slab, which formerly had a brass representing a knight and five shields of arms. It is supposed to be the tombstone of Sir Richard Thwaytes, who died 1467. There are two good doorways in the S. wall. The tower at the W. end is early Dec. The Ch. was restored in 1883.

There is a mineral spring at Somersham, discovered by Dr. Layard. It was of some repute during the latter half of last cent. Roman coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

1 m. S. of Somersham is **Colne**. In the reign of Edw. III. Lady Blanche Wake, a near kinswoman of the King, and afterwards the wife of John of Gaunt, resided here. Her mansion was about 1 m. from the palace of the Bps. of Ely at Somersham. The contiguity of their estates occasioned many controversies to arise between the then Bp. Thos. de Lisle and her ladyship. It culminated in the Bp.'s chamberlain slaying one of Lady Blanche's servants in a violent affray, which had originated in a dispute about the boundaries of the two estates. The Bp. being unjustly found guilty as an accessory after the fact, fled to Avignon and appealed to the Pope. In consequence a quarrel arose between the King and the pontiff, which was only ended by the death of the Bp.

The Ch. of St. Helen, chiefly an

E. E. building, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the village, is remarkable for having the W. tower within the Ch., the lower part is open to the nave and vestry. Colne derives its name from the Latin *Colonia*, and in the Colne Fen, near the road from Somersham to Chatteris, is the "Camp Ground," supposed to have been a Roman settlement.

2 m. W. of Somersham, just off the Huntingdon road, is **Pidley**, or Pidley-cum-Fenton. The Ch. of All Saints is modern, replacing a former edifice.

Further W. are two small villages, **Old** (i.e. *Wold*) **Hurst** and **Wood Hurst**. The Chs. of both, dedicated to St. Peter and St. John the Baptist (or All Saints) respectively, are chapelries to St. Ives. Though small, they are very interesting, and have been carefully restored. Near the former on the road to Ramsey is a very large square stone in the form of a chair. There are remains of an inscription, but now quite illegible, and there is no record concerning it. The latter village was nearly entirely destroyed by fire in 1834.

1 m. to the N.W. of Old Hurst is **Broughton**. It was the head of the Barony of the Abbots of Ramsey, and had annexed to it in this shire 4 knights' fees. It was granted to the Abbey of Ramsey by Æthelred II., and after the Dissolution Henry VIII. gave it with the Abbey and other lands to Sir Richard Cromwell. The Ch. of All Saints is chiefly a Dec. edifice with a Perp. tower and broach spire at the W. end. The early Norm. font is remarkably fine, and there is a good E.E. piscina in the chancel.

Leaving Somersham, the direct line passes through Somersham Fen, and enters Cambridgeshire at

Chatteris. The line to Ramsey branches off in a N.W. direction.

10 m. Warboys (Stat.). The Ch. of St. Mary Magdalen is a handsome E. E. edifice, with a very pretty tower and broach spire at the W. end. The font is a good specimen of E. E., being beautifully sculptured with trefoils. A Norm. archway separates the chancel from the nave. The village is noted for the unfortunate family of John Samwells, Alice his wife, and Ann their daughter, who were tried and executed for being witches in 1593. Their history as given at length in a pamphlet of the time furnishes a memorable instance of the infatuated credulity in regard to witchcraft. The title of the narrative, as reprinted in London in 1693, is as follows: "The most strange and admirable *Discoverie* of the three witches of Warboys, arraigned, convicted, and executed at Huntingdon in this county for the bewitching the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton, Esquire, and divers other persons, with sundrie devilish and grievous Torments; and also for bewitching unto *Death* Lady Cromwell: the like hath not been heard of in this Age." When the three witches were executed their goods were forfeited to Sir Henry Cromwell, husband of Lady Cromwell as Lord of the Manor. He gave them to the Corporation of Huntingdon on condition that a sermon should be annually preached against witchcraft. The agreement between the Huntingdon Corporation and Queen's College, Cambridge, dated Sept. 1593, still exists, whereby for the sum of 40*l.* the latter undertook to provide a Doctor or Bachelor of Divinity to inveigh and preach a sermon against sorcery in All Saints Church, Huntingdon, upon each Lady Day. This sermon was annually preached for more than 200 years.

About 1 m. to the N.W. of War-

boys is **Wistow**, with the handsome Perp. Ch. dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a remarkable old chest formed by scooping out the trunk of a tree. It is roughly shaped off, and the lid formed by the part cut off at the top.

To the W. of which are the two villages, **Great** and **Little Raveley**. The latter only has a Ch. which is dedicated to St. James, and consists of a chancel and nave with a double turret at the W. end. About 2 m. N.W. of Wistow is **Upwood** (about the same distance S.W. of Ramsey). It was anciently called *Upwode*, and was given by King Edgar to Duke Ailwin. After the Dissolution the manor became the property of Sir Richard Cromwell, and remained in that family until it was purchased during the Protectorate by Sir Peter Phesant. It afterwards passed through various hands to the Hussey family. The Ch. of St. Peter, consisting of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and a tower at the W. end. The chancel, the chancel arch, and the arches on the N. side are Norm. The tower is an early specimen of E. E. There is a monument to Sir Peter Phesant, and several of the Cromwell family were buried here, but there are no memorials. The nave and aisles were restored and the S. porch taken down in 1885. The tower was restored in 1890. One of the bells bears the inscription "Henry Cromwell, Armiger, 1615." *Upwood House*, the property of R. Hussey Hussey, Esq., J.P., is the residence of J. Evison, Esq., J.P.

To the E. of Upwood, and 1 m. S. of Ramsey, is **Bury**, or *Berry* as it is sometimes locally written, originally forming part of the possessions of Ramsey Abbey. After the Dissolution it became the property of Sir Richard Cromwell. The Ch. of the Holy Cross stands on a

hill, at the bottom of which is the village. It was originally a large cruciform building. It now consists of a chancel, nave with a N. aisle, and an embattled tower at the W. end. The chancel arch is Norm., with rich capitals; the tower, good E. E. work, with bold buttresses and fine arches supported on corbels on the disengaged sides, with long single E.E. lancet windows on each face of it. The tower also stands on four arches, all of which are blocked up. There were three chantry chapels on the N., S., and W. sides of the tower. "When perfect, this tower must have been one of great beauty, but nearly the whole of the rich work at the base is destroyed." The first of 3 bells is inscribed "Ave Maria." The magnificent carved oak lectern, executed in the early part of the 12th cent., is engraved in most books on the subject. The font is late Norm.

13 m. ♂ Ramsey (Stat. in High Street. Also Stat., Holme and Ramsey Rly., at the N. end of the town). This ancient town, situated on the Bury Brook on the borders of the Fens, consists chiefly of two streets. The Great Whyte, a very broad street with a clock in the middle of it, presented by Lord de Ramsey in memory of his father, and High Street, crossing it at rt. angles at the S. end.

The parish **Ch.**, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, a spacious building chiefly transition from Norm. to E. E., consists of a chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, and an embattled W. tower. The chancel, considerably raised above the nave, with a straight E. end, supported by Perp. pilaster buttresses, with three narrow round-headed lights, and over them a "Vesica picis," is an almost unrivalled piece of pure Norm. work. There were stone-vaulted N. and S. chapels, of which some pillars and traces of spring of

the arches, a piscina, shelf, and ambry survive on S. side. The S. porch was taken down in 1744.

The Ch. was cut into, and in 1672 the then churchwardens erected the present tower "of stone from the Abbey." It was probably an original tower in the Abbey.

The nave is of seven bays, the piers and arches are Trans. to E. E.; the eighth bay is cut off by a W. screen or partition running right across, so that the Ch. really is larger than it looks at present. The oak lectern, supported on four buttresses of open tracery, surmounted by figures of the four Evangelists (restored), dates from the middle of the 15th cent. It has on it Erasmus' Paraphrase of the Gospels, and a black letter copy of Comber on the Book of Common Prayer of great antiquity. To the latter a chain is still affixed, inserted in an earlier Tudor binding. The hexagonal font of blue marble supported on columns was found buried below the floor when the building was restored. The whole style of the Ch. corresponds, though the work is infinitely finer, to the parish Ch. of Battle in Sussex, which was similarly under a Benedictine Abbey. The columns and capitals of the Ch. are exquisite in carving, design, and variety. As Herbert Losinga, Bishop of Norwich and builder of that cathedral, was an Abbot of Ramsey, this may account for the splendour of the work. Several of the Abbots' tombs are to be seen—two placed over other graves in the ch.-yd. The ch.-yd. also contains a rare collection of carved tombs of the Queen Anne period, and at the E. end stands the shaft of an ancient cross.

Adjoining the ch.-yd. are the remains of the once celebrated **Abbey of Ramsey**. They consist of part of the fine Perp. gateway and the half-ruined porter's lodge with a beautiful staircase turret, a small

riel, and some buttresses with elaborate details, and a dungeon underground. The present Abbey, the residence of the owner Lord de Ramsey, is a modern mansion. Portions of the E. and S. walls up to the string course and many mutilated stone arches of the refectory in the basement, also an old oak door with the initials H. C. (Henry Cromwell) removed from Biggin House, in 1757, are all that remain of the ancient abbatial demesne. Many valuable charters and other deeds of the Abbey (see *post*) are preserved here, and the monumental figure of the founder Ailwin occupies a conspicuous place in the corridor. According to the 'Book of the Benefactors of the Church of Ramsey,' chronicled by one of the monks, about 1170, the name is derived from the two words *Ram* and *Eye* = island, so given to the tract of land encompassed by the river Ouse and the Marshes, where, according to tradition, a solitary ram took up its abode. Another derivation of the name Ramsey is given as *Ramus* and *insula* = the woody island. The great Fen level, in which Ramsey is situated, was early renowned for its ecclesiastical establishments. It also included Ely, Crowland, Thorney, and Peterborough. In the early centuries these monasteries were only accessible by boats, with the exception of Ramsey, which was approached by an artificial causeway. The first part of the Chronicle graphically describes the characteristics of the site of the Abbey, set in the midst of the watery fen, and records that after the patient labour and skill on the part of the monastic settlers for two centuries the reclaimed land as being rich arable soil, bright in summer with green pasture meadows, and smiling in autumn with golden harvests.

The Benedictine monastery of Ramsey was founded A.D. 969 by

Duke Ailwin at the instigation of Oswald, Archbp. of York, and King Edgar. The Confessor was a great benefactor.

In the charter of King Edgar, in which he granted various lands and privileges, it is narrated how the spot chosen for the monastery was pointed out by the following miracle. "The forenamed illustrious man Ailwin, suffering frequently and severely with the gout in his feet, had at length a promise of health, by a certain fisherman of his, named Wlfget, who, with his small boat and fishing tackle, went on Ramsey Mere to catch fish for his before-mentioned Lord. Wlfget fishing here and there, but by the predestination of God labouring in vain, and at length wearied, slept in his boat, to whom in a dream Saint Benedict appeared, thus speaking: 'When the morning dawns, throwing your nets you will take a multitude of fish, offering the largest of the captured fish, which you call Haked, from me to your Lord Ailwin, say to him, that taking my gift kindly, he shall build without delay to the pious Mother of Mercy, to me, and to all holy virgins a monastery in this island, fitted with necessary offices; that I urge you to make known all these things, repeating word for word, wherefore let him carefully notice in the fore-mentioned place how the weary cattle lie down at night, and where he shall see a bull, rising, strike the earth with his right foot, there he may know he is to build an altar with a house for guests. And that his mind may be clearer and his faith firmer as to these commands being from me, I bend for thee thy outer finger, which he, himself loosened from the bond of gout and strengthened by a certain sign, shall straighten for thee.' Therefore the forementioned fisherman waking as he heard these things, and seeing the day dawning,

as had been told him, began to throw his nets, and, as the holy father had said, he inclosed a multitude of fishes, of which, choosing the largest as bidden by Saint Benedict, he carried to his master, and told him the things which had been revealed in his dream; and asked him to straighten his finger bent by the saint, all which things Ailwin taking in with quick intelligence, he straightened the man's finger, and taking the fish, he gave numberless thanks to the mother of Lord Jesus Christ, and to Saint Benedict for his blessed words, and the illustrious man rising commanded a horse to be saddled quickly, and going to the island itself observed how the animals lay, as he was commanded. Wonderful thing, and wonderful to be related! when the Duke entered the island, immediately by the nod of God, he was entirely freed from his stubborn and double disease, he saw his animals lying in the form of a cross, a bull in their midst; and as formerly to Saint Clement a lamb with his right foot showed the place of a fountain, so to this man a bull by striking the earth with his foot showed by Divine permission the place of the future monastery. Then the aforesaid man, praising God, immediately, trees being cut, began to build a chapel there with beautiful work as he had been commanded, and from a chosen plan he built a convent for the future congregation of monks." The church took five years to build, and in the year 974 it was solemnly dedicated by Archbp. Oswald, to the patronage of the Virgin of Virgins, to the holy St. Benedict, and to the memory of all virgins. In the reign of Ethelred II. the central tower of the Ch. gave way through the ooze of the soil. It was taken down and rebuilt on stronger foundations at the expense of Archbp. Oswald, and when completed Duke Ailwin presented a reredos, over-

laid with silver plates and set with jewels, to the Ch. He also gave 30*l.* for fabricating copper pipes for the organ, "which fitting their holes within its hollow in close order upon one spindle, and being played upon on festival days with the strong breath of bellows, uttered a most sweet melody, with a far resounding clangor." As it was necessary to have relics in the monastery Ailwin soon after its foundation brought from Wakering in Essex the bones of two young Kentish princes, Æthelbert and Æthelred, grandsons of Egbaud King of Kent, who had been murdered in the year 664. And further relics were obtained two years after the death of Ailwin, as he prophesied when dying, by the discovery of the bones of St. Ivo at Slepe (see Rte. 13, St. Ives). Many of the abbots and monks of Ramsey were men of considerable talents and learning, to which, doubtless, the school established within its walls, and almost coeval with its foundation, greatly contributed. Here also was a famous Library, celebrated for its collection of Hebrew books. A catalogue of the Library of Ramsey Abbey is given in the '*Chronicon Abbatiae Ramesiensis*,' published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, 1886.

In 1540 the Abbey and lands, which at the time of the Dissolution the annual income was estimated at 198*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, were granted to Sir Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell, and it was here that the Protector met his uncle Sir Oliver on the High Bridge, and forced him to give 40 saddle horses and one thousand pounds for the Parliamentary cause (see Rte. 12, Huntingdon). The Abbey remained in the hands of the Cromwell family until Henry Cromwell, grandson of Sir Oliver, died without any issue, and his estates devolved on his two sisters,

and co-heiresses, Carina Ketley and Elizabeth English. These ladies sold the property, about 1674, to Colonel Silas Titus, who is supposed to have been the author of the pamphlet, 'Killing no Murder.' He left the Abbey to his wife and two daughters: the surviving daughter, Catherine, left the whole estate at her death in 1732 to her two servants, from whom it was purchased by Coulson Fellowes, Esq., an ancestor of the present owner. Edward Fellowes, Esq., became the 1st Lord de Ramsey. He died in 1887.

Bawdsey House, 1 m. from Ramsey, contains some interesting E. E. remains.

The Registers of Ramsey Ch. contain numerous entries of the baptism and burials of members of the Cromwell family from 1606 to 1665. The last entry is the burial of Colonel William Cromwell, who died of the plague. He caught the infection by wearing a coat, the cloth of which had come from London. The tailor, all his family, and about 200 persons, died from the disease.

At Ramsey St. Mary, and at Pond's (formerly Ponder's) Bridge, two modern Chs. have been built

through the liberality of the Fellowes' family to supply the outlying parts of the large and scattered mother parish of Ramsey, St. Thomas à Becket. To the N. of Ramsey lay Ramsey Mere, which was drained about 50 years ago. The drainage has been the means of banishing fever and ague from the district.

To the N.W. of Ramsey was the once famous *Whittlesea Mere*. It was an extensive piece of water about three and a half miles in length, and two and a half in breadth. Its depth varied from 2 ft. to 7 ft. It was a great resort for fishermen, large numbers of eels and pike being caught. In summer time regattas were held, and in the winter the ice afforded a large tract for skating matches. In 1844 an Act of Parliament was passed for draining the mere, and in 1850 the mere was pumped dry. As the water sank nets were dragged for weeks, and tons of fish were taken out. In 1852 the banks gave way, and the land was again flooded. The water was once more pumped out, and Whittlesea Mere is now arable land. Since the drainage the surface of the land has subsided about 12 ft. from shrinkage of the soil.

INDEX AND DIRECTORY.

A.

ABBOTS LANGLEY, 108.
 ABBOTSLEY, 215.
 ABBOTS RIPTON, 222.
 ALBURY, 17.
 ALCONBURY, 222.
 ALDBURY, 112.
 ALDENHAM, 65.
 ALWALTON, 233.
 AMPTHILL, 124.
 Inn: *White Hart*.
Amphill Park, 126.
 AMWELL END, 15.
 AMWELL, GREAT, 14.
 AMWELL, LITTLE, 15.
 ANSTEY, 20.
Arbury Banks, 58.
 ARDELEY, 54.
 ARKLEY, 31.
 ARLESEY, 211.
 ASHRIDGE PARK, 113.
 ASHWELL, 58.
 ASPENDEN, 18.
 ASPLEY GUISE 171.
 ASTON, 53.
 ASTWICK, 211.
Aubury, 89.
 AYOT, ST. LAWRENCE, 47.
 AYOT, ST. PETER'S, 47.

B.

BALDOCK, 57.
 Pop.: 2,300.
 Inn: *Rose and Crown*.
 BALL'S PARK, 25.
 BARFORD, GREAT, 204.
 BARFORD, LITTLE, 209.
 BARHAM, 245.
 BARKWAY, 20.
 BARLEY, 21.
 BARNET, CHIPPING, or
 HIGH, 30.
 Pop.: 5,400.
 Inns: *Red Lion*; *Old
 Salisbury Arms*.
 BARNET, EAST, 28.
 BARNET, FRIERN, 28.
 BARNET, NEW, 30.
Barnet, Battle of, 31.
 BARTON-LE-CLEY, 123.
 BATCHWORTH, 105.
 BATTLESDEN, 184.
 BAYFORD, 26.
 BAYFORDBURY, 26.
 “*Bede, Cuthbert*,” 228.
 BEDFORD, 133.
 Pop.: 23,000.
 Inns: *Swan H.*; *George H.*;
 Lion H.
 BED OF WARE, 21.
Bedwell Park, 26.
Beechwood Park, 90.
 BELMONT, 64.
 BENGEO, 25.
 BENNINGTON, 53.
Bentley Priory, 63.
 BERKHAMSTEAD, LITTLE, 26.
 BERKHAMSTED, GREAT, 110.

BERKHAMSTED ST. MARY, 111.
 BERNARD'S HEATH, 68.
 BIDDENHAM, 148.
 BIGGLESWADE, 211.
 Inns: *Crown*; *White
 Swan*.
 BISHOP STORTFORD, 13.
 Pop.: 6,600.
 Inns: *George H.*; *Chequers
 H.*; *Railway H.*
 BLAKEMERE, 44.
 BLAKESWARE, 16.
 BLETCHLEY, 182.
 BLETSOE, 199.
 BLUNHAM, 204.
 BLUNTISHAM, 247.
 BOLNHURST, 202.
 BOREHAM WOOD, 64.
 BOTTLEBRIDGE, 233.
 BOVINGTON, 109.
 BOXMOOR, 109.
 BRAMFIELD, 50.
 BRAMPTON, 241.
 BRAUGHING, 18.
 BRICKENDON, 25.
 BRICKET WOOD, 106.
 BRINGTON, 246.
Brock-t Hall, 43.
Brockley Hill, 61.
Brogborough Round House,
 171.
 BROMHAM, 149.
 BROOKMANS, 35.
 BROUGHTON, 248.
 BROXBOURNE, 8.
 Inns: *Crown*, a fishing
 house noted for its fine gar-
 dens; *New*, near the Stat.
 BUCKDEN, 240.

BUCKLAND, 21.
 BUCKWORTH, 243.
 BUNTINGFORD, 18.
Bunyan, John, 139, 146.
 BURNT MILL, 11.
 BURY, 249.
 BURY STEDE, 66.
 BUSHEY, 95.
 Hydropathic Establish-
 ment.
Bushmead Priory, 208.
Byng, Admiral, 162.
 BYTHORN, 246.

C.

CADDINGTON, 90.
 CAINHOE CASTLE, 157.
 CALDECOT, 230.
 CALDECOTE (BEDS.), 207.
 CALDECOTE (HERTS.), 59.
 CALDWELL PRIORY, 143.
 CAMBRIDGE, 210.
 CAMPTON, 154.
 CANONS, 61.
 CARDINGTON, 164.
 CARLTON, 198.
 CASSIOBURY PARK, 98.
 CASTLE MILLS, 150.
 CATWORTH, GREAT, 245.
 CATWORTH, LITTLE, 245.
 CHALGRAVE, 122.
Chauncey, Sir Henry, 54.
 CHELLINGTON, 198.
 CHENIES, 106.
 CHESFIELD, 55.
 CHESHUNT, 6.
 CHESTERTON, 234.
 CHICKSANDS PRIORY, 154.
Childwick Bury, 56.
 CHILTERN GREEN, 115.
 CHILTERN HILLS, [1], [9].
 CHORLEY, 105.
 CLAPHAM, 147.

CLIFTON, 153.
 CLOPHILL, 132.
 CLOTHALL, 58.
 COCKAYNE HATLEY, 209.
 COCKFOSTERS, 32.
 CODICOTE, 52.
 COLE GREEN, 44.
 COLMWORTH, 202.
 COLNE, 248.
 COLNE RIVER, [3].
 COLNEY HATCH, 27.
 CONGAR HILL, 121.
 CONNINGTON, 226.
 COPLE, 165.
 COPMANFORD, 223.
 COTTERED, 19.
Cotton, Sir Robert, 226, 228.
 COVINGTON, 246.
Cowper's House, 192.
 CRANFIELD, 170.
Cromwell, Oliver, 218, 238.
 CROXLEY GREEN, 105.

D.

Dallow Farm, 120.
 DANE END, 18.
 DANE'S FURLONG, 56.
 DATCHWORTH, 52.
 DEAN, 201.
 DENTON, 228.
Devil's Dyke, 48.
 DIDDINGTON, 240.
 DIGSWELL, 49.
 DUNSTABLE, 184.
 Pop. : 4,500.
 Inns: *Sugar Loaf*; *Red*
 Lion.
 DUNTON, 210.
Durobrivee, 234.
Duroliponte, 216.
Dyrham Park, 34.

E.

EARITH, 247.
 EASTON, 245.
 EASTWICK, 11.
 EATON BRAY, 189.
 EATON SOCON, 209.
Edge Grove, 66.
 EDGWARE, 61.
 EDWORTH, 211.
 EGGINGTON, 184.
 ELLINGTON, 243.
 ELSTOW, 144.
 ELSTREE, 64.
 ELTON, 235.
Ermine Street, [7].
 ESSENDON, 26.
 EVERSCHOLT, 182.
 EVERTON, 205.
 EYNEBURY, 214.
 FYWORTH, 211.

F.

Faber, Rev. F. W., 235.
 FARCET, 231.
 FARNDISH, 199.
 FELMERSHAM, 196.
 FENNY STRATFORD, 182.
 FENS, [16].
 FENSTANTON, 239.
 FLAMSTEAD, 90.
 FLAUNDEN, 106.
 FLETON, 231.
 FLITTON, 159.
 FLITWICK, 123.
 FOLKSWORTH, 231.
Foxley Hill, 58.
 FROGMORE, 106.
Fyler's Hill, 59.

G.

GADDESSEN, GREAT, 109.
 GADDESSEN, LITTLE, 110.
Gadesbridge Park, 109.
Gaynes Hall, 244.
 GIDDING, GREAT, 225.
 GIDDING, LITTLE, 223.
 GIDDING, STEEPLE, 225.
 GILSTON, 12.
 GLATTON, 228.
 GOBIONS, 35.

GODMANCHESTER, 221.
 Pop. : 2,100.
 Inn : *Godmanchester Arms*.

GOFF'S OAK, 8.
 GOLDINGTON, 150.
 GORHAMBURY, 86.
 GOSMORE, 54.
 GRAFHAM, 243.
 GRANSDEN, GREAT, 215.
 GRAVELEY, 55.
 GRAVENHURST, LOWER, 152.
 GRAVENHURST, UPPER, 152.
 GREAT NORTH ROAD, [2].
 GRIMES DYKE, [6].
 GROVE PARK, 100.

H.

HADDON, 231.
 HADHAM, GREAT OR MUCH, 16.
 HADHAM, LITTLE, 16.
 HADLEY, or MONKEN HADLEY, 31.
 HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, 9.
 HAIL WESTON, 215.
 HAMERTON, 223.
Handel, 63.
 HARLINGTON, 120.
 HARLOW, 12.
 HARPENDEN, 88.
 HARROLD, 197.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, 91.
 Pop. : 5,700.
 Inn : *King's Head*.
 HARROW SCHOOL, 93.
 HARROW WEALD, 95.
 HARTFORD, 239.

HATFIELD, 37.
 Inns : *Red Lion H.* on the North Road; *Salisbury Arms* (temperance), in the town.

HATFIELD HOUSE, 38.
 HATLEY COCKAYNE, 209.
 HAYNES, 132.
 HAYNES PARK, 129.
 HEATH AND REACH, 184.

HEMEL HEMSTEAD, 109.
 Inn : *King's Arms*.
 HEMINGFORD ABBOTS, 239.
 HEMINGFORD GREY, 238.
 HENDON, 60.
 HENLOW, 151.

HERTFORD, 23.
 Pop. : 7,200.
 Inns : *Salisbury Arms*, *Dimsdale Arms*.
 HERTFORD HEATH, 15.
 HERTINGFORDBURY, 44.
 HEXTON, 56.
 HIGHAM GOBION, 153.
Highwood House, 61.
 HILFIELD, 66.
 HILTON, 240.
Hinchingbrooke, 220.
Hinwick House, 199.
 HINXWORTH, 59.

HITCHIN, 55.
 Pop. : 8,900.
 Inns : *Cock H.*; *Sun H.*

HOCKERILL, 13.
Hockers, 56.
 HOCKLIFFE, 184.

HODDESDON, 9.
 Inns : *Bull*; *Salisbury Arms*.

HOLCUT. *See* HULCOTE.
 HOLME, 226.
 HOLWELL, 151.
 HOLYWELL, 246.
 HORMEAD, GREAT, 19.
 HORMEAD, LITTLE, 19.
 HORTON, 193.

HOUGHTON, 239.
 HOUGHTON CONQUEST, 128.
Houghton Park, 125.
 HOUGHTON REGIS, 190.
Howard, John, 165.
 HULCOTE, 170.
 HUNSDON, 11.

HUNTINGDON, 216.
 Pop. : 4,350.
 Inns : *George H.*; *Fountain H.*
 HUNTON BRIDGE, 106.
 HURST, OLD, 248.
 HUSBORNE CRAWLEY, 171.
 HYDE, WEST, 106.

I.

ICKLEFORD, 57.
Icknield Way, [6].
 ICKWELL, 206.
Ickwell Bury Park, 206.
 IPPOLLITS, 54.
 IRCHESTER, 203.
 IVEL RIVER, [10].

J.

Jumps Inn, 169.

K.

Kate's Cabin, 233.
 KELSHALL, 59.
 KEMPSTON, 150.

KENDALLS, 66.
 KENSWORTH, 90.
 KEYSOE, 202.
 KEYSTONE, 246.

KIMBOLTON, 243.
 Inn: *Lion H.*

KIMPTON, 48.
Kingsbourn Green, 89.
 KING'S LANGLEY, 107.
 KING'S RIPTON, 222.
 KING'S WALDEN, 52.
 KNEBWORTH, 50.

KNEBWORTH PARK, 50.
 KNOTTING, 193.

L.

Lace-making, [10].
 LANGFORD, 211.
 LANGLEY, ABBOTS, 108.
 LANGLEY, KING'S, 107.
 LANGLEYBURY, 106.
 LAYSTON, 18.
 LEA RIVER, [2].
 LEAGRAVE, 120.
 LEAVESDEN, 97.
 LEIGHTON BROMESWOLD, 245.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, 183.
 Inn: *Swan H.*

LEMSFORD, 43.
 LETCHWORTH, 57.
 LIDLINGTON, 170.
 LILLEY, 56.
 LOCKERS, 109.
 LONDON COLNEY, 88.
London Orphan Asylum, 97.
 LONG MARSTON, 112.
 LOUDWATER, 106.
 LYONSDOWN, 31.

LUTON, 116.
 Pop.: 30,000.
 Inn: *George.*

LUTON HOO, 115.
 LYONSDOWN, 31.
Lytton, Bulwer, 50.

M.

MAIDEN BOWER, 189.
 MARDOCKS, 15.
 MARKYATE, 90.
 MARSTON GATE, 112.
 MARSTON, LONG, 112.
 MARSTON MORTEYNE, 169.
 MAULDEN, 132.
 MEESDEN, 20.
 MELCHBOURNE, 201.
 MEPPERSHALL, 152.
Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum,
 27.

MILLBROOK, 168.
 MILL END, 106.
 MILL HILL, 61.
 MILTON BRYANT, 182.
 MILTON ERNEST, 195.
 MIMMS, NORTH, 34.
 MIMMS, SOUTH, 33.
 MOLESWORTH, 246.
 MONKEN HADLEY, 31.

MOOR PARK, 103.
 MORBORNE, 231.
 MORHANGER, 204.
 MUNDEN, 102.
 MUNDEN, GREAT, 18.
 MUNDEN, LITTLE, 18.

N.

Nash Mills, 109.
 NEEDINGWORTH, 247.
 NETTLEDEN, 110.
 NEWBERRIES, 66.
 NEWENHAM PRIORY, 143.
 NEW MILL END, 48.

NEWNHAM, 58.
 NEW RIVER, [2], 15.
 NORMAN CROSS, 231.
 NORTHAW, 36.
 NORTHCHURCH, 111.
 NORTHILL, 205.
 NORTON, 58.

O.

OAKLEIGH PARK, 28.
 OAKLEY, 193.
 ODELL, 197.
 OFFLEY, 56.
 OFFORD CLUNY, 215.
 OFFORD D'ARCY, 215.
 OLNEY, 192.
 ORTON. *See* OVERTON.
 OUSE RIVER, [10], [15].
 OVERTON LONGUEVILLE, 232.
 OVERTON WATERVILLE, 233.
 OXHEY, 102.

P.

PANSHANGER, 44.
 PARK STREET, 106.
 PAVENHAM, 194.
 PAXTON, GREAT, 215.
 PAXTON, LITTLE, 215.
 PELHAM FURNEAUX, 19.
 PELHAM BRENT, 20.

PELHAM, STOCKING, 20.
Pepys, Samuel, 240.
 PERTENHALL, 209.

PETERBOROUGH, 231.
 Inn: *Station H.*, adjoining G. N. Rly.

PIDDINGTON, 193.
 PIDLEY, 248.
Piggotts Manor, 66.
 PINNER, 95.
 PIRTON, 57.
Pishobury Park, 13.
 PODINGTON, 199.
 POLES, 23.
 POTTERELLS, 35.
 POTTERS BAR, 33.
 POTTESGROVE, 184.
 POTTON, 209.
 PUCKERIDGE, 17.
 PULLOXHILL, 124.
 PUTTENHAM, 112.
Putteridge Park, 56.

R.

RADLETT, 65.
 RADWELL, 58.
RAMSEY, 250.
 Pop.: 4,700.
 Inn: *Crown H.*
 RAVELEY, GREAT, 249.
 RAVELEY, LITTLE, 249.
Ravensburgh Castle, 56.
 RAVENS DEN, 203.
 REDBOURN, 89.
 REED, 21.
 RENHOLD, 203.
 RHEE RIVER, [3].
 RICKMANSWORTH, 103.
 RIPTON, ABBOTS, 222.
 RIPTON, KING'S, 222.
 RIDGE, 36.
 RIDGMONT, 171.
 RISELY, 200.
 RISINGHOF, 150.
Robin Hood, [18].
 ROKESAC, 123.

ROTHAMSTED, 89.
 ROXTON, 208.
Royal Gunpowder Factory, 3.
 ROYDON, 11.
 ROYSTON, 59.
Ruislip Reservoir, 95.
 RUSHDEN, 19.
 RYE HOUSE, 13.

S.

ST. ALBANS, 66; Cathedral, 69.
 Pop.: 12,900.
 Inn: *Peahen*.
ST. IVES, 236.
 Pop.: 3,300.
 Inn: *Golden Lion*.
 ST. MARGARET'S, 14.

ST. NEOTS, 212.
 Pop.: 4,100.
 Inn: *Cross Keys H.*
 ST. PAUL'S WALDEN, 52.
 SALFORD, 170.
 SAMSELL, 120.
 SANDON, 59.
 SANDRIDGE, 88.

SANDY, 204.
 Inns: *Bell; Greyhound*.
 SARRATT, 106.
 SAWBRIDGEWORTH, 12.
 SAWTRY, 226.
 SEWELL, 189.
 SHARNBROOK, 195.

SHEFFORD, 153.
 Inn: *White Hart*.

SHELTON, 201.
 SHENLEY, 66.
 SHEPHALL, 53.
 SHILLINGTON, 152.
 SILSOE, 158.
 SLEPE, 236.
 SLOB, THE, 48.
 SMALLFORD, 49.
 SOMERIES, 119.
 SOMERSHAM, 247.
Sopwell Nunnery, 82.

SOULDROP, 197.
 SOUTHGATE, 28.
 SOUTHGATE, NEW, 27.
 SOUTHILL, 160.
 SOUTHOE, 240.
 SPALDWICK, 245.
 STAGSDEN, 149.
 STANBRIDGE, 184.
 STANBRIDGEFORD, 184.
 STANDON, 17.
 STANFORDBURY, 153.
 STANGROUND, 232.
 STANMORE, GREAT, 63.
 STANMORE, LITTLE, 61.
 STANSTEAD ABBOTS, 14.
 STAPLEFORD, 27.
 STAUGHTON, GREAT, 244.
 STAUGHTON, LITTLE, 209.
 STEPPINGLEY, 124.

STEVENAGE, 53.
 Pop.: 3,300.
 Inn: *White Lion H.*

STEVINGTON, 193.
 STIBBINGTON, 236.

STILTON, 230.
 Inns: *Bell, Angel*.
 STOCKWOOD, 119.
 STONDON, UPPER, 152.
 STONELY, 244.
 STOTFORD, 211.
 STOW LONGA, 245.
Straw plaiting, [3], [10], 116, 188.

STREATLEY, 123.
 STUDHAM, 190.
 STUKELEY, GREAT, 222.
 STUKELEY, LITTLE, 222.
 SUDBURY, 91.
Sulloniæ, 61.
 SUNDON, 120.
 SUTTON, 209.
 SWINESHEAD, 245.

T.

TEMPSFORD, 207.
 TEWIN, 49.
 THEOBALD'S PARK, 4.

THERFIELD, 59.
 THORLEY, 13.
 THREE COUNTIES, 211.
 THROCKING, 19.
 THUNDRIDGE, 23.
 THURLEIGH, 202.
 THURNING, 225.
 TILBROOK, 201.
 TILSWORTH, 184.
 TINGRITH, 123.
 TITTENHANGER PARK, 88.
 TODDINGTON, 120.
 TOSELAND, 215.
 TOTTERIDGE, 29.
 TOTTERNHOE, 189.

TRING, 111.

Pop.: 4,500.

Inns: *Royal H.*, at the
 Stat.; *Rose and Crown H.*,
 in the town.

TRING PARK, 111.

TURVEY, 190.

U.

UPTON, 223.
 UPWOOD, 249.

V.

VERULAM, 85.

W.

WADESMILL, 23.
 WALDEN, ST. PAUL'S, 52.
 WAKELY, 19.
 WALKERN, 54.
 WALLINGTON, 58.
 WALTHAM, 1.
 WALTHAM ABBEY, 1.
 WALTHAM CROSS, 3.
 WANSFORD, 236.
 WARBOYS, 249.
 WARDEN ABBEY, 163.
 WARDEN, OLD, 162.

WARE, 21.

Pop.: 5,100.

Inns: *Saracen's Head*;
Railway H.

WARE SIDE, 15.
 WARESLEY, 215.
 WATER END, 88.
 WATERFORD, 27.
 WATER NEWTON, 236.

WATFORD, 96.

Pop.: 16,800.

Inns: *Clarence H.*; *Mal-*
den H., by the Rly.; *Essex*
Arms H., by the Market
 Place; *Rose and Crown*;
George, in High Street.

Watling Street, [7].

WATTON AT STONE, 27.

WAULUDS BANKS, 120.

Wayting Ball, 56.

WELLINGBOROUGH, 203.

WELSH HARP, 60.

WELWYN, 49.

WEST HYDE, 106.

WESTMILL, 18.

WESTON, 58.

WESTON, OLD, 246.

WESTONING, 123.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD, 47.

WHETSTONE, 29.

WHIPSNAD, 190.

WHITCHURCH, 61.

WHITTLESEA MERE, 253.

WIDFORD, 16.

WIGGINTON, 112.

WILBURY HILL, 57.

WILDEN, 203.

WILLIAN, 57.

WILLINGTON, 166.

WILSHAMSTED, 132.

WINWICK, 223.

WISTOW, 249.

WOBURN, 172.

Inn: *Bedford Arms H.*
 (Omnibus meets most trains
 at Woburn Sands Station.)

WOBURN ABBEY, 173.

WOBURN SANDS, 171.

WOOD END, 120.

WOODEND, 166.

Woodhall Park, 27.

WOOD HURST, 248.

WOODLANDS, 193.

WOODSTONE, 232.

WOOD WALTON, 225.

WOOLLEY, 243.

WOOTTON, 167.

WORMLEY, 8.

WRESTLINGWORTH, 210.

WREST PARK, 158.

WROTHAM PARK, 33.

WYDDIAL, 20.

WYMINGTON, 198.

WYMONDLEY, GREAT, 55.

WYMONDLEY, LITTLE, 54.

WYTON, 239.

Y.

YAXLEY, 231.

Inn: *Norman Cross H.*

YELDEN, 201.

YELLING, 215.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK

ADVERTISER,

1894-1895,

CONTAINING

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS,

RAILWAY

AND

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES,

HOTELS,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FRENCH POSTAL STEAMERS.

FROM MARSEILLES TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW CALEDONIA.

On the 3rd of every month for Port-Saïd, Suez, Aden, Mahé (Seychelles), King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Noumea, transshipping at Mahé for Reunion and Mauritius.

EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

On the 12th of every month for Port-Saïd, Suez, Obock, Aden, Zanzibar, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé (branch line for the West Coast of Madagascar), Diego-Suarez, St. Marie, Tamatave, Reunion and Mauritius.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Every alternate Sunday on and after 13th May for Alexandria, Port-Saïd, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore (branch line for Batavia), Saïgon (branch line for Quin-hon, Tourane, Thuanan, Haï-phong), Hong-Kong, Shang-haï, Kobe and Yokohama.

CORRESPONDING EVERY FOUR WEEKS.

1° at Colombo for Pondichery, Madras and Calcutta.

2° at Singapore for Samarang.

KURRACHEE, BOMBAY.

Branch line from Aden to Kurrachee and Bombay corresponding with the East Coast of Africa and Australian lines.

MEDITERRANEAN.

For Constantinople and Odessa every other Saturday (on and after 12th May).

Constantinople and Black Sea ports every other Saturday (on and after 5th May).

Alexandria, Port-Saïd, Syrian Ports, Smyrna, Salonica, Piræus (on and after 5th May).

Piræus, Salonica, Smyrna, Syrian Ports, Port-Saïd, Alexandria (on and after 12th May).

LONDON.

Weekly from Marseilles to Havre and London (merchandise only).

FROM BORDEAUX TO

ATLANTIC OCEAN.

1° On the 5th of each month for Lisbon, Dakar, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

2° On the 20th of every month for Lisbon, Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

3° On the 28th of each month (and optionally the 12th) for La Corogne, Vigo, Porto Leixoes, Lisbonne, Las Palmas, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosario (calling occasionally at Passages).

OFFICES	{	PARIS: 1, RUE VIGNON. MARSEILLES: 16, RUE CANNEBIERE. BORDEAUX: 20, ALLÉES d'ORLEANS. LONDON: 97, CANNON STREET, E.C.
----------------	---	--

North German Lloyd, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL & UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The Company is its own Insurer.

BREMEN AND NEW YORK,

By magnificent Express Steamers, leaving BREMEN every Tuesday and Saturday, calling at SOUTHAMPTON every Wednesday and Sunday for Passengers and Mails.

From NEW YORK every Tuesday and Saturday.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

North
German Lloyd Co.

EXPRESS STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS,
NAPLES AND GENOA.

Hamburg
American Pkt. Co.

MONTHLY MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

CHINA AND JAPAN

AND

AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

Via Southampton, Genoa, Naples, and Suez Canal.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS AT LOWEST RATES,

STARTING EAST OR WEST.

RIVER PLATE DIRECT

From BREMEN, calling at ANTWERP and SOUTHAMPTON, by specially designed new Passenger Steamers, "Pfalz" and "Mark," and "H. H. Meier" (twin screw).

Handbooks and full particulars will be furnished upon application to the Company in Bremen, or to the undermentioned Agents.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

KELLER, WALLIS, & CO., 32, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, West End;
65, 66, & 67, Gracechurch Street, City.

PHILIPPS and GRAVES, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C.

Agents in Southampton	KELLER, WALLIS, and Co.
" Paris and Havre	KANE and Co.
" New York	OELRICHS and Co., 2, Bowling Green.
" Baltimore	A. SCHUMACHER and Co.
" Antwerp	H. ALBERT DE BARY and Co.
" Lisbon	KNOWLES, RAWES, and Co.
" Naples	LEUPOLD FRATELLI.
" Genoa	LEUPOLD FRATELLI.

SPLENDID SEA TRIPS.

GLASGOW and BRISTOL CHANNEL (via BELFAST).

WILLIAM SLOAN & CO.'S First Class Passenger Steamers, having all latest improvements, will Sail as under—

Bristol to Glasgow every Monday and Thursday evening.

Swansea to Glasgow every Wednesday evening.

Glasgow to Bristol every Monday and Thursday at 2 p.m.

Glasgow to Cardiff and Swansea every Friday at 2 p.m.

Glasgow to Newport every alternate Friday at 2 p.m.

These Steamers have superior cabin accommodation: a Stewardess is carried. This route affords a favourable opportunity for making Excursions from West of England to Ireland and Scotland.

Fares—Glasgow: Cabin, 20s. Steerage, 12s. 6d.

„ Belfast: „ 17s. 6d. „ 10s.

Returns issued at Fare-and-Half, available for Two Months, and can be used to return from any of the ports.

Circular Tours can be made *via* London and East Coast in connection with Carron Co's Steamers to Grangemouth; London and Edinburgh Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Leith; and General Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers to Granton. Cabin Fare, 35s. Also per Dundee, Perth and London Shipping Co.'s Steamers from London to Dundee. Cabin Fare, 37s. 6d. And per Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers from London to Aberdeen. Cabin Fare, £2 5s. These Fares are exclusive of all Railway Fares for Rail parts of the Journey.

THE ROUTE MAY BE REVERSED.

Guide Books and further Particulars on application to—

WILLIAM SLOAN & CO., 8, Gordon Street, Glasgow.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE. **EXPRESS SERVICE.**

The undernoted magnificent Steamers, among the fastest afloat, with unsurpassed Passenger accommodation, and fitted throughout with the Electric Light, are appointed to sail regularly between

SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW YORK **EVERY FRIDAY.**

AUGUSTA VICTORIA (twin screw)	-	-	8,000	tons	12,500	h.p.
COLUMBIA	„	-	8,000	„	12,500	„
NORMANNIA	„	-	9,000	„	13,500	„
FÜRST BISMARCK	„	-	9,000	„	13,500	„

PASSENGERS ARE CONVEYED from London (Waterloo Station) BY SPECIAL TRAIN on day of sailing TO SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS, where arrangements are made for their immediate embarkation with comfort and despatch; the passengers and their luggage being conveyed from London and transferred free of charge.

The cabins are fitted for four passengers, but only two are placed therein at ordinary rates.

THESE STEAMERS, on the passage from New York, LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON every THURSDAY, taking passengers FOR HAMBURG.

For Fares and for detailed information, apply to


SMITH, SUNDIUS & CO., AS AGENTS,

22, COCKSPUR ST., CHARING CROSS, S.W., and 158, LEADENHALL ST., E.C., LONDON;
4, ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON; 11, MILLBAY ROAD, PLYMOUTH.

Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland

CONNEMARA.

CIRCULAR TOURS from DUBLIN to the TOURIST, ANGLING and SHOOTING RESORTS in the WEST OF IRELAND.

 **Reduced Fares for Parties of Two to Four Passengers.**

Extra Coupons issued for extended Tours from Dublin, Broadstone Terminus, to the North and South of Ireland.

Public Cars run during the Season, passing through Oughterard, Recess (for Glendalough), Clifden, Letterfrack (for Renvyle), Kylemore, and Leenane. Steamers ply on Galway Bay and Lough Corrib. The M. G. W. R. Co.'s 6d. Illustrated Handbook to the West of Ireland contains 16 full-paged toned Lithographs and numerous Woodcuts.

Apply to the Manager's Office, Broadstone Station, Dublin, where Programmes and all other information as to Fares, Routes, Conditions, &c., may be obtained.

JOSEPH TATLOW, Manager.

TOURIST TICKETS

From the PRINCIPAL TOWNS in ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND for CONNEMARA,

or
COMBINED TOUR including KILLARNEY.

Issued at the Offices of the Railway and Steam Packet Companies and Tourist Agencies.

“ ZEELAND ”

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ROYAL DUTCH MAIL.

Quickest, Safest, and Most Comfortable Route

BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT

VIA

LONDON, QUEENBORO' and FLUSHING (Holland).

IMPORTANT ACCELERATION of Service from May 1, 1894.

REDUCTION OF FARES from April 1, 1894.

ALGIERS. MUSTAPHA - SUPERIOR.

Hotel d'Orient and Hotel Continental.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, FULL SOUTH, SITUATED IN A LARGE GARDEN.

Magnificent Views.

OMNIBUS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

LAWN TENNIS. TELEPHONE TO ALGIERS.

J. HILDENBRAND, Proprietor.

ABBZIA.

ABBZIA (Austria) is rightly called the Austrian Nice. This new unequalled resort is celebrated for its pure, healthy, and unvaried temperature and coolness. One hour from Fiume on the Quarnero (Adriatic Sea). Thirteen hours from Vienna or Budapest (daily 4 trains in both directions). Seven hours from Venice. Noted sea bathing place, favoured by high class visitors. Most magnificent Southern vegetation, with the same medium temperature as on the Riviera. Laurels, cedars, palms, magnolias, etc. For invalids the climate is very good. Many first-class hotels, villas, and pensions, comfortable and elegantly furnished. Lift, general heating apparatus. English Church Service, and English spoken in all best hotels. Pension. Very fine promenade along seashore of 5 kilometres and among laurel groves 2 kilometres long, with splendid panorama; concerts, and lawn tennis grounds. English library, where the principal English newspapers are to be found. Many of the doctors speak English. Excursions to Fiume, to Whitehead's Torpedo Factory, to the Monte Maggiore with its splendid views, etc., etc.

For all further information, apply to the Direction of the

CURE ESTABLISHMENT IN ABBZIA, AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM.

AMSTEL HOTEL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

LIFT.

Railway, Telegraph, Post Offices and
Stables attached to the House.

TERMS MODERATE.

R. SEQUEIRA, Jr., Manager.

ANTWERP.

HOTEL ST. ANTOINE.

PLACE VERTE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

THIS excellent First-Class Hotel, which enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has been Newly Furnished and Decorated. Great Comfort, Superior Apartments, and Moderate Charges. Elegant Sitting, Reading and Smoking Rooms; fine *Salle à Manger*, excellent Table d'Hôte and choice Wines.

English, American, and French Papers.

TELEPHONE.

BATHS IN THE HOTEL.

AMIENS.

HOTEL DE FRANCE, D'ANGLETERRE, AND DE L'EUROPE.

BRULÉ, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, close to the Cathedral, the Museum, and other Public Buildings. Having been recently newly furnished, it offers great comfort. Families and Single Gentlemen accommodated with convenient Suites of Apartments and Single Rooms. Omnibus at the Station. English spoken.

ARCACHON.

GRAND HOTEL.

OWING TO A CHANGE IN THE LESSEE OF THIS SUPERB BUILDING, IT HAS LATELY BEEN ENTIRELY RE-FITTED IN THE MOST MODERN STYLE.

HOTEL DES PINS ET CONTINENTAL.

This fine Hotel is a branch of the Grand up in the "Winter City" of the Forest of Pines.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL. This excellent house is on the beach.

The direction of all three of these establishments being the same, allow their clients to choose their localities according to their taste and the season. They can also take their meals in any one of the Hotels as they wish.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

TELEPHONE.

B. FERRAS, Proprietor and Director.

ARCACHON, NEAR BORDEAUX.

ROYAL HOTEL.

WEBBER, Propriétaire.

This Hotel is situated in the best part of the Forest, near the Casino and Promenade des Anglais.

GOOD SOUTH ROOMS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

Billiard Room. Lawn Tennis Court.

TERMS:—8s., 10s., or 12s. per day, according to arrangement.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR FAMILIES.

AVRANCHES.

GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.

The most frequented and the most Comfortable. Good Cooking. Renowned Cellar. Omnibus at Station. Comfortable apartments for families. English Papers. Splendid Sculptures, Louis XVI. Carriages for Mont St. Michel. Cook's Tourists' Hotel.

EMILE PINEAU, Proprietor.

AVRANCHES.

GRAND HOTEL DE LONDRES.

MOREL, new Proprietor. First Class House. Near Post and Telegraph. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Smoking Room. Large Garden. Moderate Prices. Omnibus to all the trains.

AVRANCHES.

GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

Recently reconstructed and newly furnished throughout with large additions, and every possible Comfort. Celebrated Cellar. English Papers. Moderate Prices. Omnibus at Station. Carriages for Mount St. Michel and Excursions.

A. HOULLEGATTE, Proprietor.

BADEN-BADEN.

HOTEL BADISCHER HOF—COUR DE BADE.

(Not to be mistaken for the Hotel zur Stadt Baden at the Station.)

OLD celebrated first-class House in the Promenade. Large shady Park with Lawn Tennis Grounds. Thermal Baths in Marble. Drinking Fountains (direct supply from the original springs). Table d'hôte 1 and 6 o'clock. Arrangements for prolonged stay. Opened the whole year.

A. HIPPMANN, Manager.

BADEN-BADEN.

First-class Establishment, close to the CON-
VERSATION HOUSE and NEW VAPOUR
BATHS. Now surrounded by ITS
OWN BEAUTIFUL
PARK.

HOLLAND HOTEL
With DEPENDANCE "BEAU SÉJOUR."

OPEN
ALL THE YEAR.

Charges strictly moderate.

Special arrangements for a prolonged stay. Pension.

HYDRAULIC LIFT IN BOTH HOUSES.

REBUILT IN 1891.

A. RÖSSLER, *Proprietor.*

BADEN-BADEN.**VICTORIA HOTEL.**

Proprietor, Mr. FRANZ GROSHOLZ.

THIS is one of the finest-built and best-furnished First-Class Hotels, main front with Morning Sun, situated in the new Promenade opposite the new General Post Office, nearest the Kursaal and the famous Frederic Baths and Augusta Baths; it commands the most charming views, and is reputed to be one of the best Hotels in Germany. Principally frequented by English and American Travellers. Highly recommended in every respect, very moderate charges. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 6 o'clock. English and other Journals. Beautiful airy Dining-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Reading & Smoking-Rooms. Pension in the early & latter part of the season.
Hydraulic Lift. Bath Rooms. Sanitary Arrangements perfect.

BADEN-BADEN.**HOTEL MINERVA.**

Best Location of Baden. LICHTENTHALER ALLEE.

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTELS.

BÂLE.**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

First-Class Hotel.

Opposite the Central Railway Station.

Mostly frequented by English and American Families.
Arrangements for prolonged stay.

P. OTTO, *Proprietor.*

BÂLE.**HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.**

First Class Hotel. Opposite the Central Railway Stations.

L. E. MERIAN, *Proprietor.*

BASLE.**THREE KINGS HOTEL.**

LARGEST First-class Family Hotel in Basle, in a quiet, healthy, and magnificent situation on the River Rhine, and in the centre of the town. Hydraulic Lifts. Omnibus in attendance at the German and Swiss Railway Station.

Proprietor, C. FLÜCK.

BASLE.

**HOTEL SCHRIEDER ZUM
DEUTSCHEN HOF.**

OPPOSITE the Baden Railway Station.
Comfortable accommodation. Moderate
Charges.

M. ERNE, Proprietor.

BAVENO.

**MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR
NORTH ITALY & VENICE,**

TURIN, MILAN, THE ITALIAN
LAKES, GENOA, &c.

With 34 Maps and Plans. 10s.

(Lac Majeur) **BAVENO (Italie).**

GRAND HOTEL BELLE VUE.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, on the finest and healthiest position of the Lake, surrounded by an extensive Park. Facing the Borromean Isles. Landing Place at the entrance of the Garden. Omnibus and Carriages for the Simplon Pass. Pension arrangements made. Moderate and fixed charges. HYDRAULIC LIFT. Railway Tickets and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel.

NO OMNIBUS WANTED.

Ch. PEDRETTI, Proprietor.

BAYEUX.

HOTEL DU LUXEMBOURG.

REPUTED the best. Situated in the centre of the town, close to the Cathedral and public buildings. Breakfast, 2 fr. 50 c.; Dinner, 3 fr. Rooms from 2 fr. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant à la Carte. Garden. Billiard-room. Recreation Ground. Carriages for Excursions.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

BERLIN.

GRAND HOTEL DE ROME,

UNTER DEN LINDEN, 39, opposite the Royal Palace.

This reputed, first-class Hotel has the best situation in the Town, close to all the principal sights and Royal Theatres.

Splendid RESTAURANT, looking out over the "Linden."

"CAFÉ." DRAWING-ROOM FOR LADIES. BATHS. LIFT.

TABLE d'HÔTE. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Newspapers in all Languages. Omnibus at Stations. Moderate Charges.

Proprietor: **ADOLF MUHLING,**
Purveyor to the Imperial Court.

BIARRITZ.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA,

GRANDE PLAGE.

This new Hotel is built with all the latest improvements of comfort. Near the British Club and Golf Grounds. In the centre of the best Promenades. Lift. 150 Rooms and Saloons. Facing Sea and full South. Renowned Cuisine. Pension Moderate.

J. FOURNEAU.

BERLIN.

Berlin Hotel Company.**Hotel Kaiserhof, Hotel Continental,****WILHELMSPLATZ.**

(RAILWAY STATION)

FRIEDRICHSTRASSE.

Hotel Kurhaus
 AND
Lindemann's Hotel } **at Hermsdorf.**

Season from 1st June to 30th September.

WINES and HAVANA CIGARS WHOLESALE at HOTEL KAISERHOF.

First-Class Hotels, and well known for
 their Modern Comforts.

PROSPECTUS AND PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*GUSTAV ARRAS, General Manager.***Berlin Hotel Company.**

BIDEFORD.

Central for the whole of North Devon, Westward Ho, Clovelly, Hartland, Bude, Ilfracombe, and Lynton.

Adjoining the Railway Station, with Private entrance.

ROYAL HOTEL.
HIGH CLASS.

Overlooking the River Torridge and Old Bridge.

Superbly furnished and lofty rooms. Ventilation and Sanitary arrangements perfect. Continental Courtyard. Finest Stabling and Coach-house in Devonshire. Delightful Winter Resort.
 A portion of the house built in 1688 by an old merchant prince retains its magnificent oak staircase and suite of rooms, in one of which Charles Kingsley wrote a portion of "Westward Ho."

BIDEFORD.

NEW INN FAMILY HOTEL.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE TOWN.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, with excellent views. The House is pleasantly situated in the centre of the Town, overlooking the river Torridge, and other Hotels. Has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. It is well-known for its superior accommodation combined with moderate charges. Proprietor of and Booking Office for the Clovelly and Bude Coaches in connection with the L. & S. W. Railway. Hot and Cold Baths. Billiards, two tables. **H. ASCOTT, Proprietor.**

BLOIS.

GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.**THIBAUDIER GIGNON.**

Highly recommended to Strangers.

VERY COMFORTABLE TABLE D'HÔTE AND PRIVATE DINNERS.*Apartments for Families. Close to the Castle of Blois.*

Comfortable Carriages for visiting Chambord and the Environs.

Moderate Charges. **BATHS** in the Hotel. Pension during Winter.**OMNIBUS AT THE STATION. ENGLISH SPOKEN.**

BIDEFORD.**TANTON'S FAMILY HOTEL.**

THE Finest, best, and only Hotel with uninterrupted views, overlooking the River and old Bridge. Enlarged and Refurnished. Coaching. Posting and Livery Stables. W. GIDDIE, Proprietor.

BOPPARD-ON-THE-RHINE.**RHEIN HOTEL.**

First-Rate Hotel. Moderate Prices.

Facing the Rhine. Boppard is the nicest and healthiest town on the River.

M.A. Oxon. Extract—I don't know a more delightful and restful stopping-place than the charming RHEIN HOTEL at Boppard.

BOLOGNA (ITALY).

BAGLIONI'S GRAND HOTEL D'ITALIE

ET PENSION.

FIRST-CLASS. Central Situation. Elevator (Lift), Reading and Smoking Rooms with English Newspapers, Piano, Organ. Open-air Restaurant in summer, and warm Apartments in winter. Omnibuses meet all the Trains day or night.

MODERATE CHARGES.

GUIDO BAGLIONI, Proprietor.

BORDIGHERA (RIVIERA).**HOTEL d'ANGLETERRE.**

First-Class Establishment in a fine and large garden. Much patronised by English families. Arrangements made for protracted stay. Dark Room fitted up for Photographers. Omnibus to all Trains, and to Ventimiglia Station if requested.

MODERATE CHARGES.

J. KUNZLER, Proprietor and Manager.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.**GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL & BRISTOL.****First-class Hotel.**

Best Situation in the Town. Highly recommended for Families and Gentlemen.

Carriage in Attendance on Arrival of all Trains and Boats

SAGNIER and F. CHRISTOL, Proprietors.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.**BRIGHTON AND MARINE HOTEL**

JACQUES LECERF, Proprietor.

A large first-class Hotel, best situation in the Town, facing the Sea and the "Etablissement des Bains," the Garden of which is separated from the Hotel by the road only. Visitors to this Hotel have the advantage of hearing, from their own rooms, the Military Band which plays in the Garden. The Hotel has been newly furnished.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.**HOTEL DU PAVILLON IMPÉRIAL.**

First Class Hotel. The only one facing the Sea.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.**ELECTRIC LIFT.**

Also Proprietor of IMPERIAL HOTEL, 4, Rue Christophe Colomb (Champs Elysées), Paris.

VERMERSCH, Proprietor.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

HOTEL DES BAINS.**Mr. L. WALLET, Proprietor.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Port, facing the Railway Station and Steamers.
Near the Post Office and Casino. Hot and Cold Sea Baths in the House. Ad-
vantageous arrangements made for a stay.

LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS (FRANCE).

HOTEL DES ILES BRITANNIQUES.**J. DONNEAUD, Proprietor.***First-Class Establishment. Near the Baths. Best Sanitary Arrangements.***The only Hotel with a Lift.****ACH. ISNARD, OF "BELLEVUE," MENTONE, Manager.**

BRUNNEN (LAKE OF LUCERNE). ..

HOTEL AND PENSION WALDSTATTERHOF*(HOTEL DES QUATRE CANTONS).*

Finest Position on the Lake. First-Class Hotel. 250 Beds. Large Gardens.

Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL ROOMS.

LIFT.**BRUSSELS.****LIFT.****HOTEL MENGELLE,****RUE ROYALE.**

First-Class. Best Situation. Every Comfort. Rooms from 3 frcs. Pension.
Restaurant. Table d'Hôte. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Reading, Smoking, Billiard,
and Bath Rooms. Tariff in every Room.

B. MENGELLE, Proprietor.**BRUSSELS.****GRAND HOTEL, GERNAY.**

Close to the Railway Station for Ostend,
Germany, Holland, Antwerp and Spa, form-
ing the Corner of the Boulevards Botanique
et du Nord. Moderate charges. Baths in
the Hotel. Telephone.

BRUSSELS.**HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.***(CENTRAL.)***First Class. Moderate Prices.**

Table d'Hôte, Restaurant, Salon, Smoking Room,
Garden. Omnibus at Station. M. Shœffter-Wiertz
has taken also the management of the Grand Hotel,
Antwerp.

BRUSSELS.**HOTEL DE SUÈDE.****FIRST CLASS.****CENTRAL PART OF THE TOWN.****GOOD CUISINE.****CHOICE WINES.****VAN CUTSEM.****BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.****BUXTON HYDROPATHIC.****APPLY, MR. LOMAS.**

Telegraphic Address: "COMFORTABLE, BUXTON."

THIS Establishment is the largest and most complete Hydro in the
neighbourhood. Central and Sheltered situation. Close to Mineral Wells and Baths.
Sanitary, ventilating, and heating arrangements on the most approved principles.

New and elegant Suite of Drawing-Rooms, superb Ballroom, well-appointed Billiard-
Room (Two Tables). American Elevator.

Every description of Hydropathic Baths, also Rooms specially fitted for the Massage
Treatment. Experienced Masseurs and Masseuses.

GROTTE DE HAN

(BELGIUM.)

Situated 2 hours by Express Train from Brussels (Luxembourg Line), or 4 hours by Coach from Dinant.



Way out from the Caves.

25,000 to 30,000 Visitors per year.

ALL the Guides for Travellers talk unanimously of the Caves de Han as being the finest and most splendid Caves in the world. They consist of a suite of halls of different kinds. The largest, called Dome Hall, measures 154 metres in length and 140 in breadth, with a probable height of 120 metres. The width of this Cave is three kilometres. The latter part of the visit is made by boat. Then the visitor enjoys the most magnificent effect of spectral light imaginable.

CAEN.

HÔTEL



D'ANGLETERRE,

Rue St. Jean, Nos. 77, 79, 81.

Situated in the Centre of the Town. Rendezvous of the best Society.

100 Elegantly Furnished and Comfortable Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms.

BREAKFASTS À LA CARTE.

TABLE D'HÔTE BREAKFASTS AT 3 FRANCS.

DINNER AT TABLE D'HÔTE, 4 FRANCS.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

~~~~~  
**ENGLISH AND SPANISH SPOKEN.**

**L. MANCER, Proprietor.**



CAIRO.

**SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL.***Patronized by Imperial and Royal Families.*

**T**HIS world-famed Establishment, situated in the most healthy and interesting part of the city, combines the comforts of home with the luxury of the finest hotels in Europe.

Rooms and Suites of Apartments facing full south. Private Street Entrances. Fire-places. Hair Dressing Saloon. Tennis Courts. Branch Offices of the Egyptian Post and Telegraph, and the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited.

**FIREPROOF STAIRCASES. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING.  
HYDRAULIC LIFTS.**

DISINFECTING APPARATUS ON THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES.

**Drainage & Sanitary Arrangements on the most Modern Principles**

fitted up by Eminent English Engineers and approved by the Sanitary Engineer to the Egyptian Government. A thick layer of Hydraulic Concrete preventing humidity and noxious emanations.

*The surrounding Gardens and Palm Groves are the Property of the Hotel.*

**Ph. ZECH, Proprietor.**

CAIRO.

**HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

**T**HIS First-Class Family Hotel is situated in the best, most fashionable, and healthiest position in Cairo, close to the English and Catholic Churches, and is in every respect arranged and elegantly furnished both for modern luxury and home comfort, combined with moderate charges. Drawing and Ladies' Saloons, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Hydraulic Lift. Post and Telegraph Office. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements designed and fitted up by approved English engineers. Excellent Cuisine. Finest Selected Wines.

Patronised by Royalties and the Élite of Society. Under the personal supervision of the Proprietors—

**GEORGE NUNGOVICH**  
(Also Proprietor Hotel d'Angleterre).

**LUIGI STEINSCHNEIDER**  
(Late Manager of Shepheard's Hotel).

CAIRO.

**HOTEL DU NIL.**

**T**HIS Historical First-Class Hotel, newly rebuilt, handsomely furnished and enlarged with several new apartments, where quietness and health can be obtained, is strongly recommended. It is the only Hotel in Cairo where the Sanitary Arrangements on the English modern system are carried out to perfection. No cesspool on the premises, but complete system of Sewer Drains. Verandah 400 square metres. Beautiful Garden, Palm, Orange, and Banana Trees bearing fruit during the winter season. Drawing and Ladies' Saloons, Conversation, Reading, and Smoking Rooms, Library and Billiard Rooms, Bar, Dark Room for Photographers, Shooting Articles. Best French Cooking in Cairo. Renowned Cellar. Very old wines always in stock. Terms moderate. The proprietors live in the Hotel and personally attend to the good order of the Establishment.

**FRIEDMANN, Proprietor.**

CAIRO.

# GRAND NEW HOTEL

(First-class Hotel).

SPLENDID POSITION IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN,  
Facing the Grand Opera Square.

MAGNIFICENT VERANDAH OVERLOOKING  
THE ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

LIFT, GARDEN, AND LAWN TENNIS.

MODERN COMFORTS.

*Terms, including Room with Attendance, Light, and the usual  
Three Meals, 12/- to 16/-*

CAMPFÈR (ST. MORITZ):

## HOTEL JULIERHOF.

*First-class English Family Hotel.*

Sunny and Quiet Position. Sanitary Arrangements. Private Omnibus Service to the  
Iron Baths of St. Moritz. English Church Service. Lawn Tennis Court.  
Best References. J. MÜLLER, Proprietor.

CANNES.

## WINDSOR HÔTEL.

This First Class Family Hôtel is beautifully situated, not too far from the Town and  
Sea, of which, however, it enjoys an extensive view.

BATHS, SMOKING AND BILLIARD ROOMS. LARGE AND SHELTERED GARDEN.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE. LIFT.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS CERTIFIED BY AN EMINENT ENGLISH AUTHORITY.

Comfortable Apartments and careful Attendance at moderate prices.  
Perfect cleanliness everywhere.

ED. SCHMID, Proprietor & Manager.

CANNES.

## HÔTEL DU PARADIS.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON HIGH GROUNDS, NEXT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Magnificent Gardens. Lift. Tennis. Tram-Omnibus be-  
longing to the Hotel to and from Town every half-hour.

CH. STAEHLÉ, also Proprietor of the Thunerhof, Thun.

CANNES.

## HOTEL BEAU SITE

AND

## HOTEL DE L'ESTÉREL.

(THE NEAREST HOTELS TO THE GOLF-LINKS.)

**B**OTH situated at the West End of Cannes, in the midst of a most splendid Garden, and adjoining Lord Brougham's property; the healthiest part of the Town.

**300 Rooms and Private Sitting Rooms.**

*Enlarged Drawing Room, separate Reading Room, Smoking and Billiard Room, with Thurston's Tables.*

**BATH ROOM. LIFT WITH SAFETY APPARATUS.**

**THREE LAWN TENNIS COURTS,**

**CONSIDERED THE FINEST AND LARGEST IN EUROPE.**

**GEORGES GOUGOLTZ, Proprietor.**

CARLSBAD.

## HOTEL BRISTOL.

With Dependances "VILLA VICTORIA" and "KING OF ENGLAND."

*First-Class Hotel. Best Location.*

Opposite English Church, standing in its own grounds. 180 Rooms and Saloons. Splendid Dining Rooms with Verandah, Ladies' Parlour, Smoking, Reading, and Music Rooms.

**BATHS. CARRIAGES. OMNIBUS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. LIFT.**

**EMIL TELLER, Proprietor.**

CARLSBAD.

**NEWLY  
OPENED.**

## HOTEL CONTINENTAL

**NEWLY  
OPENED.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

The best situation in the centre of the town, and the nearest to all the Mineral Springs and Baths.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT. LIFT. BATHS. CALORIFERES.**

The proprietor was a long time engaged at first-class Hotels of England and America.

**ALFRED BERNHARTH, Proprietor.**



CARLSBAD.

# ANGER'S HOTEL

(Branch, RHEIN HOTEL).

These two first-class Hotels offer special comfort to English and American Travellers, who will find them most desirable residences.

Charge moderate. D deservedly recommended.

English and American Newspapers. Baths, Carriages, Omnibus.  
Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light.

Mr. and Mrs. Anger speak English.

CARLSBAD.

# GRAND HOTEL PUPP.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, recently built and splendidly furnished, situated in the best part of Carlsbad, opposite the new baths and close to the Springs. Much frequented by English and American visitors. Unrivalled Dining, Reading, Smoking, Music, and Ladies' Rooms. Electric Lighting, Baths, Otis Lift.

Concerts daily in the beautiful Park belonging to the Hotel.

*Telegraphic Address: PUPP, CARLSBAD.*

CARLSBAD.

# ROSCHER'S HOTEL.

*"Goldener Schild & Zwei deutsche Monarchen."*

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in the most beautiful location of the town. 200 rooms and saloons, Concert-Garden, Large Promenade Garden. Remarkable Dining Saloon with large Glass Verandah. Coffee Saloon with Newspapers in all languages. Concert of the Concert-Band twice a week. Baths, Carriages, Omnibus, Electric Light, Lift, Telephone.

*Railway Ticket Office and Royal Bavarian Custom Revision in the House.*

**F. ROSCHER, Hotelier.**

CASTELLAMMARE (Near POMPEII).

*THE BEST CENTRE FOR EXCURSIONS.*

# HOTEL QUISISANA.

Thirty Minutes' Carriage Drive from Pompeii.

CHAMONIX.

# GRAND HOTEL ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE

PENSION PALAIS DE CRISTAL (DEPENDANCE).

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, with a Large Splendid Park and Garden. Facing the celebrated Monument de Saussure. In full view of Mont Blanc. Every Modern Comfort. Baths. Patronised and recommended by English gentry for its cleanliness and excellent cooking. For a week's stay, Pension from 9 francs.

**E. EXNER, Proprietor.**

**CHAMONIX.**  
**HOTEL PENSION BEAU SITE.**

*Facing Mont Blanc.*

**SYLVAIN COUTTET, Proprietor.**

Breakfast, 1f. 50c. Lunch, 2f. 50c. Dinner,

3f. 50c. Room, from 1f. 50c.

Pension, from 6 francs.

**CHAMONIX.**  
**HOTEL PENSION**  
**CROIX BLANCHE**

*(Facing Mount Blanc).*

Specially recommended for its Good Management and Cleanliness. Excellent booking arrangements for a long stay.

ED. SIMOND, *Proprietor.*

**CHAMONIX.**  
**HOTEL DE FRANCE ET**  
**L'UNION REUNIE.**

Good House. Much recommended by Tourists. Newly Furnished. Baths. Smoking Room. American Bar. Splendid views. Bedrooms from 1f. 50c. Dejeuner, 3f. Dinner, 3f. 50c. Service and light, 50c. Reduced terms for a long stay.

F. PELISSAZ, *Proprietor.*

**CHAMONIX (LES PRAZ).**  
**HOTEL NATIONAL,**  
**PENSION**

*(Facing Mount Blanc).*

COMFORTABLE Pension at 5f. a day. Wine, light, and attendance include!

VEUVE COUTTET, *Proprietor.*

**CHESTER.**

**THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS. Situated in the centre of the City, close to the CATHEDRAL and other objects of interest. Open and close Carriages, and Posting in all its Branches. The Hotel Porters, and Omnibuses for the use of Visitors to the Hotel, attend the Trains. A Night Porter in attendance. Tariff to be had on application to the Manager.

**CHRISTIANIA.**

**DAVID ANDERSEN,**  
**Jeweller,**

**Prindsens Gade 12.**

MANUFACTURER of the noted Norwegian Spoons and Jewellery in Filigree, Transparent and Opaque Enamel, and Norwegian Spoons painted in Enamel.

LARGEST STOCK IN NORWAY, AND LOWEST PRICES.

**CHRISTIANIA.**

❖ **VÓLUND,** ❖

**Jewellers,**

**KARL JOHANS GADE 27.**

Next door to the Grand Hotel.

LARGE STOCK OF NATIONAL ORNAMENTS, SPOONS,  
 TRANSPARENT AND OPAQUE ENAMEL.

ANTIQUITIES IN SILVER.

**COBLENTZ.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

FIRST-CLASS. Commanding a splendid view of the Rhine and the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

Moderate Charges.

H. HOCHÉ, *Proprietor.*

**COBLENTZ.**

**GIANT HOTEL—HÔTEL**  
**DU GEANT.**

THE best situated First-Class Hotel, just opposite the landing-place of the Steamboats and Fortress Ehrenbreitstein. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Moderate Charges. Reduction for a long residence.

CH. H. EISENMANN, *Proprietor.*

# COLOGNE. HÔTEL DU NORD.

FIRST-RATE.

## COLOGNE. DOM HOTEL.

Opposite the Cathedral. Two minutes' from the Central Railway Station. Writing, Reading, Smoking, and Card Rooms. Ladies' Saloon. Lift. Front Rooms, including electric light, heating, and service, from 3 marks upwards. Reduced terms for full pension.

Electric  
Light.

### COLOGNE. HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Hydraulic Baths in the Hotel.

NEW HOUSE, 60 Rooms and Saloons, facing the South Portal of the Cathedral, the Central Railway Station, and the New Bridge, and near the Landing Place of the Rhine Steamers. Excellent Meals. Moderate Terms. Warmed by Steam.

FRITZ OBERMEIT, Proprietor.

### COLOGNE. HOTEL DISCH.

First-Class House. Near Cathedral and Central Station. Greatly enlarged. Every comfort found. 200 Rooms with 300 beds. Omnibuses meet Trains and Steamers. Choice wines for wholesale. Hydraulic Lift. Electric Light. Calorifers in winter. Railway Booking Office. J. CHRISTOPH.

### COLOGNE. HOTEL DE MAYENCE.

EXCELLENT HOTEL, near Railway Station and Cathedral, opposite the Theatre and General Post Office. Centrally situated for all the Sights. Comfort and Economy. Combined Bedroom from 2s. upwards. Pension including Table d'Hôte Dinner from 7s. 6d. and upwards per day. Hotel Omnibus meets Trains and Steamers.

J. H. PETERS, Proprietor.

### COMO. *Grand Hotel Volta* THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AT COMO.

G. BAZZI.

### CONSTANCE. HOTEL & PENSION INSELHOTEL AM SEE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, considerably enlarged by new buildings. Commanding a magnificent view on the Lake of Constance and the Alps. Beautiful Garden. Warm and cold baths in the Hotel, and baths in the Lake.

MAX OSCHWALD, Director.

## CONSTANTINOPLE-PÉRA. GRAND HÔTEL DE LONDRES.

Proprietors—L. ADAMOPOULOS et N. APERGHIS.

THIS newly established first rank Hotel—the first one in our capital which has been built with the last English comfort and latest innovations—in the centre of Péra, and in an exceptionally beautiful position, commanding a magnificent view of the Bosphorus and the whole *Golden Horn*: opposite the public garden and the summer theatre. Is replete with every modern comfort and convenience for the accommodation of families and tourists.

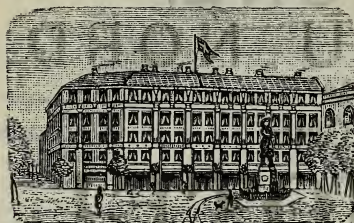
A First-Class Table d'Hôte. Hydraulic Lift of the Latest Pattern.

COLD AND WARM HYGIENIC BATHS. ELECTRIC TELEPHONE, ETC.

Ladies' Reading and Smoking Rooms. Guaranteed Interpreters for all Languages.



## COPENHAGEN.

**HOTEL KONCEN OF DANMARK.**

**THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, much frequented by the highest class of English and American Travellers, affords first-rate accommodation for families and single gentlemen. Splendid situation close to the Royal Palace, overlooking the King's Square. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners. Best attendance. Reading Room. Hot Baths. Lift. English, French, German, and American Newspapers. All languages spoken. Ladies' Saloon. *Moderate charges.* Vienna Coffee House. Carriages in the Hotel. Electric Lighting.

R. KLUM, Proprietor.

## CORFU.

**GRAND HOTEL****D'ANGLETERRE & BELLE VENISE,**

## CORFU.

**THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

*Correspondents of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited, London.*

## BATHS OF CREUZNACH.

**HÔTEL KURHAUS.**

*Only one within the Kurpark, and connected with the Bath Establishment. Moderate Charges.*

**ADOLPHE DÜRINGER,**

Formerly Manager of MENA HOUSE, CAIRO (Pyramids).

## BATHS OF CREUZNACH.

**HOTEL ORANIENHOF.**

**L**ARGEST First-Class House. Finest situation in own grounds. Visited by the Crown Princess of Germany. The Oranienspring, strongest mineral spring at Creuznach, belongs to Hotel. Lift.

**H. D. ALTEN,** Proprietor.

## DIEPPE.

**HÔTEL ROYAL.**

*Facing the Beach, close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.*

**IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENT AND ONE** OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

**LARSONNEUX,** Proprietor.

*Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners.*

\*. \* This Hotel is open all the Year.

DIJON.

**GRAND HOTEL DE LA CLOCHE.**

Close to the Station. 150 Rooms and Saloons. Excellent Service. Omnibuses meet all trains. Baths in the hotel. Wines for sale.

E. GOISSET, *Proprietor.*

DIJON.

**HOTEL DU JURA.***FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.*

Nearest to the Station.

DINANT-SUR-MEUSE.

**HOTEL DE LA TETE D'OR.***ALEXIS DISIÈRE, Proprietor.*

**FIRST-CLASS**, upon the GRAND PLACE.  
Is to be recommended for its comfort.  
Pension from 7 francs 50 centimes per day.

**DINARD (BRITTANY).***11 Hours from Southampton (viâ St. Malo).*

The most Fashionable Sea-Bathing Resort in the West of France in Summer.

*Noted for its mild climate in Winter. Recommended to Golf, Tennis, and Cricket Players.*

For Houses & Particulars, free, apply to E. O'RORKE, Banker, Dinard.

DRESDEN.

**HOTEL BRISTOL.**

BISMARCKPLATZ, 7, OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION

**FIRST-CLASS.** Splendid situation in the English-American Square, overlooking the Promenade, with a beautiful garden. Mostly frequented by English and American families. Ladies', Reading and Smoking Rooms. French Cooking. Rooms from 2 marks upwards, including light and service. Pension. Telegraphic Address, "BRISTOL," Dresden. G. WENTZEL, *Proprietor.*

**DRESDEN, N. BAUER'S HOTEL ROYAL. DRESDEN, N.**

Omnibus at all Railway Stations. Post and Telegraph Office.

Beautiful and open situation, with Garden and Baths. Moderate Charges

Tariff in every room. Calorifère. Tramears to all parts. Pension.

Telephone No. 2,122. Tickets to DRESDEN-NEUSTADT. D. BAUER, *Proprietor.**Lift.*

DRESDEN.

*Electric Light.***SENDIG'S HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.****FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, 300 COMFORTABLE ROOMS.**

Telegraphic Address—SENDIG, Dresden.

DUBLIN.

*Charming situation, overlooking Stephen's Green Park. Most Central Position.*

Moderate Charges.

**SHELBOURNE****HOTEL.**

Telegraph Office and Telephone in Hotel.

Electric Light. Hydraulic Passenger Elevator



DUBLIN.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL.**

LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.  
THE MOST CENTRAL IN THE CITY.**MODERATE CHARGES.**COFFEE ROOM. DINING ROOM. SMOKING ROOM. BILLIARD ROOM.  
LADIES' COFFEE ROOM.Table d'Hôte Dinners, served at Separate Tables, from 5.45 till 7 o'clock.  
CHARLES LAWLER, Proprietor.

DÜSSELDORF.

**HOTEL ROYAL**

Electric Light. Lift.

C. WENIGER, Proprietor.

DÜSSELDORF.

**MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR THE  
RHINE & NORTH GERMANY,**  
BLACK FOREST, SAXON SWITZER-  
LAND, GIANT MOUNTAINS, &c.

42 Maps and Plans. 10s.

EAUX BONNES.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE.****F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, the best in the locality. Best situation in the healthiest and  
finest part of the town, facing the Park, where the band plays. Close to the Mineral  
Springs. English spoken. Salubrious situation. Good sanitary arrangements.

H. TAVERNE, Proprietor.

**ENGELBERG.**THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG (3200 ft. high); near Lucerne.  
Season 15th May—30th September.**KURHAUS AND HOTEL SONNENBERG.****T**HE property of Mr. H. HUG. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand  
Alpine scenery. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest  
medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG, in the finest and healthiest situation  
facing the Titlis and the Glaciers, is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels  
in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botan-  
ising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best  
made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms;  
Pension from £2 6s. a week upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted  
for a stay in May and June. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND.

**KURHAUS HÔTEL ET PENSION TITLIS.****T**HIS First-Class Hotel, in the best situation of the valley, in the middle  
of an extensive garden, has been much enlarged and improved.  
200 Beds. Lofty Dining Saloon. Large Saloon de Réunion, with  
Verandah. Smoking-Room. Reading-Room. Billiards, Salle de Musique.  
Lift. Electric Lighting in all Rooms. Baths in the Hotel. Lawn Tennis  
Ground. Good attendance, with Moderate Charges.

English Chapel in the garden of the Hotel.

ED. CATTANI, Proprietor.



HYDRAULIC LIFT.

ASCENSEUR.

EMS. ..  
**PRINCE OF WALES & RÖMERBAD**

HOTEL AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

First-Class Family Hotel. 90 Rooms. Best Situation (opposite the Kursaal).  
 Own Mineral Spring. "Römerquelle." 18 Bathing Rooms. Inhalatory.  
 Large Garden. Reading and Music Saloon. Arrangements with Families.  
 Table d'Hôte. Illustrated Prospectus from the Proprietor—

**CHRISTIAN BALZER.**

EXETER, DEVONSHIRE.

**POPLE'S NEW LONDON HOTEL.**

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

**A** DJOINING Northernhay Park and near the Cathedral. Large  
 covered Continental Courtyard.

Table d'Hôte. Night Porter. Hotel Omnibuses and Cabs.

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

*Also Proprietor of the Globe Hotel, Newton Abbot, Devon.*

FLORENCE.

**HOTEL HELVETIA.**

Most Central Position on the S. Firenze. Near to Post and Telegraph Offices.  
 Apartments for families or single gentlemen. English Beds. English Billiard Table.  
 Rooms from 2fr. 50c. Pension from 7fr. 50c. (room included).

**SWISS MANAGEMENT.**

FRANZENSBAD.

12 SALOONS,  
 BALCONIES,  
 60 BED ROOMS.

**THE KÖNIGSVILLA**

Own LARGE PARK  
 with  
 TENNIS COURT.

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL**

Most elegant Dining and Reading-Rooms. High-Class Cooking and Attendance.

*Under the personal management of the Proprietor, J. F. KOPP.*

FREIBURG IN BADEN.

F. HARRER,  
 Proprietor.

**HOTEL de l'EUROPE.**

F. HARRER,  
 Proprietor.

**N**EW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL with every comfort. Beautifully situated in Garden  
 and Park. OPEN AND COVERED TERRACES SERVING AS RESTAURANT.  
 Bath on the Floor. Newest and Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Electric Light, and Steam  
 Heating in every room. Moderate Charges. Pension. Porter at the Station. Omnibus  
 not necessary. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 6 o'clock.

FREUDENSTADT. (2,600 feet above sea.)

**BLACK FOREST HOTEL.**

RAILWAY-LINE STUTTGART, OFFENBURG, STRASBURG.

**F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the most healthy position on a charming hill, and  
 surrounded by a very extensive and beautiful Park. 60 very comfortable Bed-  
 rooms and Saloons, with 15 Balconies. Water and Milk cures. Electricity. Massage.  
 Pine-needle and Sole Baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

**BEST CENTRAL RESIDENCE FOR EXCURSIONS.***Elegant Coachès and Landau Carriages at the Hotel.*

Moderate Charges. Pension.

*ERNEST LUZ, JUNIOR, Proprietor.*

GENEVA.

**ENGLISH & AMERICAN CHEMIST.***GRAND PHARMACIE FINCK.*

26 &amp; 28, RUE DU MT.-BLANC. 1 &amp; 2, RUE PRADIER (near the Station).

All the latest English &amp; American Specialities &amp; Patents. Dispensing as at home.

HIGH-CLASS CHEMIST.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS.

GENEVA.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE***One of the Finest First-Class Hotels in Geneva.*

Best situation on the shore of the Lake, facing MONT BLANC. Large Terrace. Lift. Baths on each floor. Electric Light. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Moderate charges.

T. BANTLE, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**HOTEL PENSION VICTORIA***(FORMERLY HOTEL FLAEGEL).*

Finest situation, near the English Garden. Splendid view of the Lake and the Alps. Moderate charges. Electric light. Omnibus at the Station. Lift. Baths.

W. NIESS, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE AND CONTINENTAL.**

First-Class Hotel. Most Central. Finest Situation. Very sheltered in the Winter. Electric Light throughout.

H. F. RATHGEB, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**Hotel des Bergues**

FIRST-CLASS old reputed house, situated full South, facing Mont Blanc and Lake. Moderate Charges, Home Comforts. Electric Light. Lift. Baths.

C. WACHTER, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**HOTEL - PENSION BELLEVUE,**  
RUE DE LYON.

HEALTHY Situation. Most extensive and shady grounds. Comfortable apartments and single rooms. Highly recommended. Pension from 5 francs per day. Lawn Tennis. Croquet Ground. JEAN SUTTERLIN.

GENEVA.

**PENSION FLEISCHMANN**

Rond Point de Plainpalais.

Near the Bastion Park. Fine situation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATHS.

GENOA (ITALY).

**GRAND HOTEL ISOTTA.***HYDRAULIC LIFT AND RAILWAY OFFICE.***ELECTRIC LIGHT.**Only **FIRST-CLASS HOUSE** built for an Hotel; in the healthiest position in the town.**G. BORGARELLO & CH. SON.**

GIBRALTAR.

**BRISTOL HOTEL.**

H. I. PICCENE, Proprietor.

This First-Class Hotel is situated in the centre of the Town, surrounded by Gardens, with splendid view &amp; south aspect. Every Comfort. Latest Sanitary Improvements. Excellent Cuisine. Good Attendance. Moderate Terms.

GMUNDEN (AUSTRIA).

**HOTEL BELLE VUE.***First-Class, Splendid Situation.*

A. BRACHER, Proprietor.

## GRENOBLE.

## HOTEL MONNET.

**T**HIS splendidly-situated First-Class Hotel, which is the largest in the Town, and enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has just been considerably enlarged and Newly Furnished. The Apartments, large and small, combine elegance and comfort, and every attention has been paid to make this one of the best Provincial Hotels. Public and Private Drawing-rooms; English and French Papers. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6. Private Dinners at any hour. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

The Omnibuses of the Hotel meet all Trains. Baths. Interpreters.

**VEUVE TRILLAT, Proprietress.**

First-Class Carriages can be had at the Hotel for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse, Uriage, and all places of interest amongst the Alps of Dauphiné.

## URIAE - LES - BAINS.

## HOTEL RESTAURANT MONNET.

Founded in 1846. English Visitors will find every comfort and luxury in this First-Class Establishment. Private Rooms for Families. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Table d'Hôte, 11 and 6. Carriages and Horses can be had in the Hotel for Excursions and Promenades.

## GRENOBLE.

## GRAND HOTEL.

**J. PRIMAT, Proprietor-Director.**

The largest and most comfortable in the town. Beautiful situation, with a fine garden. 100 Rooms, 10 Saloons. Baths on each floor. *Electric Light.* Guides and Carriages for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse and the Dauphiné. Hotel and Rooms warmed by a Calorifere till the end of May.

Branch House at Aix les Bains. Special Arrangements for Pension.

MRS. PRIMAT SPEAKS ENGLISH.

## HAMBURG.

## HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

**R**ENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, patronized by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and by most of the Imperial and Royal Families of Europe. Splendid situation, overlooking the Alster-Bassin. 180 Rooms and Apartments. Elegant Reading and Smoking-Rooms. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hôte. *ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.*

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE (HAMBURG) CO., Ltd., Proprietors.

## HANOVER.

## HOTEL BRISTOL.

*Opened in January, 1894.*

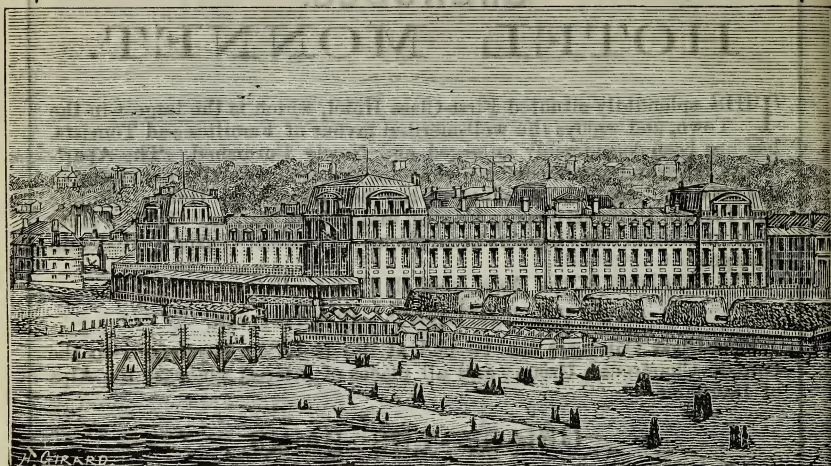
**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, with all the comforts of the splendid, modern First-Class Hotels. Situated in the centre of the Town, opposite the Railway Station. Heated by Steam.

Electric Light and Telephone in every room. Electric Lift. Beautiful Bath Rooms.

Excellent Wines. Good Cuisine.

Under the personal management of the Proprietor, **CARL FITZ,**



**H A V R E.****GRAND HOTEL AND BAINS FRASCATI.**

Open all the Year. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant facing the Sea.  
 Arrangements for Families. Pension from 12 frs. all the year round.

**TH. FOTSCH, Directeur.**

**HAVRE.****HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,**

Rue de Paris, 124-126.

**E**XCEEDINGLY well situated in the best quarter of the Town and recommended for its Comfort and Moderate Charges. Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloons. Rooms from 2 to 5 francs. Restaurant à la Carte. Table d'hôte. Breakfast 2 fr. 50c. Dinners 3 frs.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN SPOKEN.

**GRELLÉ, Proprietor.**

**HILDESHEIM.****HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

First-Class House, situated in the centre of the Town.

BATHS IN THE HOUSE. OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.  
 CENTRAL HEATING APPARATUS.

50 Rooms and Saloons fitted up with every comfort of modern times.

**C. HEERDT.**

## HARROGATE.

## "THE GRANBY."

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL**, facing the Stray. Every accommodation for Visitors and Tourists. Carriages to Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Good Stabling. Carriages on Hire. Tennis Court in the Grounds.

**W. H. MILNER, Proprietor.**

## HOMBURG.

**ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.** **GUST. WEIGAND, Proprietor.** Purveyor to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and H.R.H. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Highest and Driest Position. First-Class Hotel, close to Springs and Kursaal, fine view of Tannus Mountains. Quiet Apartments. Fine Garden. Newly enlarged by Three spacious Villas. At early or later part of Season arrangements made on very reasonable terms. Stag, Roebuck Shooting, and Trout Fishing, free for guests of Hotel. **LIFT.**

## HOMBURG.

**HOTEL DE RUSSIE***FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.*

One of the best in the Town. Commanding a fine view, with Dependance, "Villa Augusta," situated in the extensive and shady garden of the Hotel. **Best Situation**, near the Mineral Springs, the Kursaal, and Tennis Grounds.

Splendid Dining Room with covered Verandahs. Finest Restaurant.

**F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.**

**BATHS OF HOMBURG.**

Half-an-hour from Frankfort-on-the-Main.

**MINERAL SPRINGS** very salutary in **DISEASES** of the **STOMACH**, the **LIVER** and **ATTACKS** of **GOUT**.

Unrivalled Summer Climate. Pure and Bracing Mountain Air. Whey Cure. New Bath House.

**SALT, CARBONIC ACID, PINE and MUD BATHS.**

Inhalations from Vaporized Salt Water, Cold Water Cure.

**GYMNASTIC and ORTHOPÆDIC ESTABLISHMENTS.**

**MAGNIFICENT KURHAUS.**

**FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT**, Open all the year round.

Excellent Orchestra, Opera, Reunions, Illuminations, Lawn Tennis (36 Courts), Golf, Rounders, Cricket, vast Park, charming environs, Comfortable Hotels, Private Houses.

*Moderate Charges. Mineral Waters and Salts Exported in any Quantity.*



## HOMBURG.

**HOTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS, and VILLA,** with the finest views of the Taunus, kept by Mr. W. SCHLOTTERBECK.—This first-rate House is exceedingly well situated near the Sources and the Kursaal. It combines every comfort desirable with moderate charges. It has a beautiful Garden for the use of Visitors. Highest position, and one of the best Table d'Hôtes in the Town. Arrangements at Moderate Prices at the early and later part of the Season. Patronised by H.M. the Emperor Frederick, H.M. the Empress Victoria and H.I.H. Princess Victoria of Germany.

**BATHS OF HOMBURG.**

Electric Light throughout.

Lift. Baths.

**Healthiest] RITTER'S PARK HOTEL.** [Position.  
Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.I.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Proprietor, CONR. RITTER, Royal Purveyor.

## HOMBURG.

**HOTEL RIECHELMANN.**

**PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND BEST FAMILIES.** One of the Best First-Class Hotels in the Town. High, Dry and Airy Position, in the finest part of the Town. Close to the Kursaal and the Wells. Latest Sanitary Improvements. Verandahs, Beautiful Garden. Excellent Cookery. Choice Wines. Arrangements made on very reasonable terms at an early or later part of the Season. **RIEHELMANN, Proprietor.**

## HYÈRES.

**HOTEL CONTINENTAL,**  
ET  
**HOTEL DES ILES D'OR.**

These large and beautiful Establishments are situated in the finest and most healthy part of the Town, surrounded by charming Gardens, with Orange, Lemon and Palm Trees. Commanding magnificent views of the Sea, the Isles of Hyères and the Mountains. Extensive Dining Saloons, decorated with Pictures by one of the first country Painters of France, Conversation Saloons with beautiful Winter-Garden, Smoking Rooms, Billiard Saloons, Baths on every floor, combining the elegance and luxury of the most important and attractive Hotels in Europe. Moderate charges.—N.B. Pension from 9 francs per day.

**OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.***Finest Lawn-Tennis Ground in Hyères.***E. WEBER, Proprietor.**

## ILFRACOMBE.

**THE RUNNACLEAVE**  
**PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE.**

120 Beautifully appointed rooms. Large Recreation Hall (with fitted stage for private theatricals, tableaux vivants, concerts, dances, etc.). Billiard Room. Tennis Courts. Yacht. Photographic Dark Room. Indoor Skating Rink. All included in Tariff, except during the months of August and September.

Chef de Cuisine. Moderate Tariff. Omnibus meets every train.

Apply to the Manageress, *Miss KATE NICHOLLS.*

## ILFRACOMBE.

**THE GRANVILLE.**

**FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE WITH MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEWS.**  
**42 BEDROOMS. BATHS. BALCONIES. BILLIARDS.**

**Finest Drawing Room in Town, BIJOU Guide Gratis.**  
**Special Sanitary Certificate.** **W. R. FOSTER, Proprietor.**



INTERLAKEN.

**RUGEN HOTEL, JUNGFRAUBLICK.**

**F**IRST-CLASS Hotel and Pension, 150 Beds. Situated in the healthiest position, 30 metres higher than Interlaken, with Splendid View on the Jungfrau and Silverhorn. Lift, Electric Light, &c. Surrounded by Terraces and Gardens. Pension from 10 to 15 francs, according to Room. Reduced Prices in May, June, and after 15th September. Season, May to October. J. OESCH-MÜLLER, *Proprietor*.

INTERLAKEN.

**HOTEL - PENSION****J U N G F R A U .**F. SEILER-STERCHI, *Proprietor*.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, with two branch houses, is situated in the centre of the Höheweg, and enjoys a splendid view of the Jungfrau and the entire range of the Alps. It recommends itself for its delightful position, as well as for its comfortable accommodation.

Extensive gardens and playgrounds. Close to the churches, Kursaal, and post-office. Lift. Electric light throughout. Baths. Lawn Tennis.

Pension rates and special arrangements for a prolonged stay. Moderate Charges in May, June, and September.

INTERLAKEN.

**HOTEL NATIONAL.****PENSION WYDER.**

COMMANDS A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE JUNGFRAU.

Excellent Cooking. Moderate Charges. Pension, from 6 francs a day.

**KILLARNEY LAKES.**

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

**THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,**

PATRONISED BY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, The Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c., the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, and leading American Families.

**T**HIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, facing Innisfallen, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe, for which it is the nearest starting point.

Open throughout the Year. Table D'Hôte during the Season.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.

# INTERLAKEN.



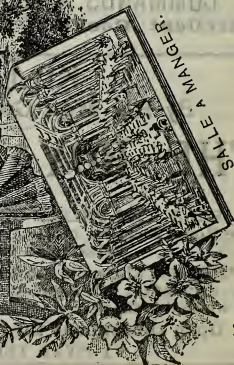
## Grand Hotel Victoria, INTERLAKEN, BERNESE OBERLAND.

SEASON from 1st APRIL to 31st OCTOBER.

**450 ROOMS, from 3 frs.**

CONCERTS AND DANCING. ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL ROOMS.  
REDUCED TERMS IF STAYING SOME TIME.

ED. RUCHTI, Proprietor.



© 1888 J. & A. RAU



ISCHL.

**HÔTEL KAISERIN ELIZABETH.**

**FINEST** Central Position on the River Traun and Esplanade, near the Kurhaus and the Baths. Library, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Leave for trout and grayling fishing.

FRANZ KOCH, Proprietor.

**SPA KISSINGEN, Bavaria.**

STATION OF THE BAVARIAN RAILWAY.

SEASON FROM MAY 1 UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30.

**MOST** delightful station, air bracing and pure. Beautiful woods with extensive walks, riding and driving. Comfortable Hotels, Restaurants, and private Boarding-Houses. Bathing Establishments, on a grand scale in the Royal Saline, the Kurhaus, and the Aktien-Bad (the latter is open from April 15 till October 20). Most efficient Mineral Waters, such as Rackoczy, Pandur Maxbrunnen, with Chalybeate, Sool-gas, Steam and Moor baths, Pneumatic Room (Glocke). Inhalation Establishments, with nitrogen inhalation, Hydro and Electric-therapeutic Treatment. Occasion to use the Terrain Cure. Massage and Hygienic Gymnastic. Whey-Cure. Superior Orchestra, Theatre, Elegant Conversation Saloons, Music, Playing, and Reading Rooms, Large Garden and Pleasure Grounds. Prospectus, sent free and post paid, on application to the ROYAL BADKOMMISSARIA I. Bad-Kissingen.

KONIGSWINTER.

**HOTEL ON THE PETERSBERG.**

(One of the finest mountains of the Siebengebirge.)

Entirely newly rebuilt, and comfortably fitted up. Large airy rooms and saloons, with beautiful views. Large Dining Rooms and Restaurants. Spacious table-land with forest and park-grounds with fine shady promenades. Delightful prospects; more varied than from any other point of the Siebengebirge. Every Wednesday Grand Military Free Concert. Table d'Hôte on week days at 1 o'clock; on Sundays and holidays at 12.30 and 2 o'clock. Dinners and Suppers at any hour. Excellent cuisine and choice wines. Post and Telegraph in the house.

WIDOW PETER JOS. NELLES.

Address for letters and telegrams: NELLES, Petersberg (Rhine). Directly connected with Königswinter by a Climber Railway. Connection with all the trains of the State Railway, and all the Steamers.

KISSINGEN.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.***First-Class House.**Open and very Healthy Situation.*

Pension and arrangements for longer stay at Moderate Charges.

JOHN WEIDNER, Proprietor.

LAUSANNE (SWITZERLAND).

**HOTEL PENSION DU FAUCON.**

Excellent Hotel. Fine View. Central Situation. Room, attendance and light from 3f. 50c. upwards. Arrangements by the week.

LINZ.

**NEUBAUER ZUM ROTHEN KREBS HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL OF OLD REPUTE.

Commands a magnificent view of the Danube and neighbouring Mountains. 100 Rooms and Saloons. Library. Reading Saloon. Omnibus to all Trains. The Hotel is under the Superintendence of the Proprietor (**J. NEUBAUER**) himself.

LUCERNE.

**HOTEL DU RIGI.**

Comfortable, pleasant situation.

Open from 15th APRIL to 6th OCTOBER.

LISBON.

**HOTEL DURAND (English Hotel)**  
**LARGO DO QUINTELLA.**

**FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**  
Sited in the most central part of the Town. Highly recommended for its excellent and moderate charges. Reading Room. Several languages spoken.



# LOCARNO. TERMINUS of the GOTHARD RAILWAY on LAGO MAGGIORE.

BEST STOPPING PLACE on the  
ITALIAN LAKES.

27 hrs. from London. 17 hrs. from  
Paris. 4 hrs. from Milan. 7 hrs.  
from Genoa. 5 hrs. from Lucerne.

**THE GRAND HOTEL**  
OPEN the whole year. Most luxurious and comfortable home for all  
the seasons in Italy or Switzerland. Patronized by all the Royal Families. Unrivalled  
situation in the finest climate of Europe; without snow, wind or fog, but with plenty of  
sunshine. Entirely adapted for winter residence. Pronounced by the  
body Physician of H.M. The King of Bavaria and University—Prof. ALOYS MARTIN—to be  
the healthiest and best All Seasons Resort. Beautiful walks and mountain excursions.  
English Church, Doctor, Society. Lift. Private Steamer and Carriages for visitors.  
Exquisite Cuisine. Moderate charges. Electric Light in every room.

Messrs. BALLI, Proprietors.

## LUCERNE.

# GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.

PFYFFER & Co. (Lucerne), Proprietors.

THIS large and splendid HOTEL is one of the most comfortable in  
Europe. Situated in front of the Lake, with the finest Views.  
Every attention paid to Tourists.

A HYDRAULIC LIFT FOR THE USE OF VISITORS.

350 BEDS. LARGE HALL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

The House is Heated Throughout.

## LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

# ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

*Patronized by the English and Continental Royal Families.*

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, especially favourite and attrac-  
tive. Table d'Hôte. Reading and Drawing Rooms. New  
Smoking and Billiard Pavilions, all Facing the Sea. Magnificent  
Views, and Ornamental Grounds of Twelve Acres. Private Hotel and  
Boarding House attached. **ELECTRIC LIGHTING.**

THOS. BAKER, Proprietor.

## LYONS.

# HOTEL UNIVERS,

FACING PERRACHE STATION.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE.

First Class.

Full South.

MRS. DUFOUR IS ENGLISH.

# LUCERNE. SCHWEIZERHOF AND LUZERNERHOF.



## First-Class Hotels.

IN THE BEST SITUATION on the LAKE and PROMENADE.

600 BEDS.

LIFT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOTH HOTELS.

ARRANGEMENT *EN PENSION* WITH PROTRACTED STAY (EXCLUSIVE OF JULY AND AUGUST).

SCHWEIZERHOF OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

WITH GOOD WARMING SYSTEM.

Proprietors, HAUSER BROTHERS.

## LYONS.

# GRAND HOTEL DE LYON.

First-Class Family Hotel.

Splendid Situation in the Centre of the Town. Only Hotel with Lift of a modern construction.

MALMÖ (SWEDEN).

# HOTEL KRAMER.

First Class Hotel, the largest and most comfortable in the town. New and richly fitted up. 100 Rooms. Situate on the great square, in the vicinity of the Railway Stations and steamboat landings. One of the most commodious, and, respecting charges, one of the cheapest hotels in Scandinavia. Rooms from 1 Krona upwards. Baths and carriage in the hotel. Meals à la carte at all hours. Prompt and polite attendance. Dinner kept ready for passengers.



# LADIES AND ALL

Travellers exposed to the sun and dust, will find

## Rowland's Kalydor

Most cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing to the face and hands. It allays all heat and irritability of the skin, removes redness, sunburn, soreness of the skin caused by stings of insects, prickly heat, freckles, tan, and discoloration, and realises a healthy purity and delicacy of complexion. Bottles, 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

## Rowland's Macassar Oil

An Invigorator, Purifier, and Beautifier of the Hair beyond a precedent. Sold also in a golden colour for fair and golden haired people and children. 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. per bottle equal to 4 small size.

## Rowland's Odonto,

A Pearl Dentifrice for giving a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth and fragrance to the breath.



## ESSENCE OF TYRE

effectually dyes red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. 4s.

**EUKONIA.** A pure toilet powder in three tints, White, Rose, and Cream for ladies of a Brunette complexion and those who do not like white powder. Boxes, 1s., large boxes, 2s. 6d. Ask Chemists for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES, of 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, and avoid spurious imitations.

ISLAND OF MADEIRA (Funchal).

## REID'S HOTELS.

(Established 1850)

By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

**SANTA CLARA HOTEL.**—"Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal; fine view of the mountains and sea."—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

**REID'S NEW HOTEL.**—Situated on the Cliffs to the west of Funchal, on the New Road, overlooking the Sea. Grand view of the Mountains. Sea bathing and boating.

**MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.**—In sheltered central position.

**HORTAS HOTEL.**—German Spoken.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL.**—New Road.

**SANT' ANNA HOTEL.**—Good centre for scenery of the interior and north of the island.

These FIRST CLASS HOTELS afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and choice wines. Tennis Courts, large gardens, baths, reading and smoking rooms. English and German newspapers. Billiards. The SANITARY arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.

Telegraphic Address: "Reid, Funchal."

PAMPHLET FREE.

Apply to F. PASSMORE, 124, Cheapside, London, or WILLIAM REID Madeira.

MALMÖ.

## HOTEL HORN.

MALMÖ.

Proprietor, T. F. H. HORN, from Hamburg.

Renowned First-class House in the most beautiful central location of the town, opposite the Railway Station and the port. Every comfort at modern times at moderate terms. Large Vienna Café, with daily Orchestra Concerts. Hotel, Restaurant, Baths, Carriages. Dinner kept ready for through-travellers to Stockholm and the interior of Sweden.

MANCHESTER.

## THE GRAND HOTEL.

Central position, few minutes from the Railway Stations, Post and Telegraph Office. Exchange, Theatres, &c. Passenger Elevator, Music Room, Writing, Reading, and Committee Rooms. Bath Rooms and Lavatories on all floors. Hair-dresser's Cabinet, Splendid Dining Hall. 120 Bedrooms. Cuisine, and Wines and Spirits, excellent.

GEO. SCHMIEDER, Manager.



# MARIENBAD (Austria).

## HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

**SPRINGS** containing Glauber Salts, Iron, Alkaline Earth, and Carbonic Acid. Heather, Steel, Steam, Mud, Gas, and Hot-Air Baths. Beneficial in Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys, Women's Complaints, General Diseases, Corpulence, Anaemia, Diabetes, &c. The Mineral Waters, Natural Salts and Pastilles, extracted from the springs, are supplied by the "**Brunnenversendung**". Newly Constructed Colonnade. Electric Light throughout the town. Theatre, Concerts, Reading Room. Shooting and Trout Fishing. Post, Telegraph and Custom Offices. English Church. Season from May 1st to Sept. 30th. Frequented by more than 16,000 Visitors.

Prospectus and all Information **GRATIS** from the **Bürgermeisteramt** (Mayor's Office).

# MARIENBAD.

## HOTEL KLINGER.

**FIRST** and Largest Hotel, with private houses, **HALBMAYR'S HOUSE**, **MAXHOF** No. 100, and the recently opened **HOTEL KLINGER**, late Stadt Dresden, connected with the Old House. Most beautiful situation of the Spa, situated at the corner of the Promenade on the Kreuzbrunnen and the Park, commanding a charming view. Newly and elegantly furnished. 350 Rooms and Saloons. Reading, Conversation, and Smoking Rooms. Electric Lighting. All the Dining Saloons Redecorated. *List. Table d'Hôte and à la Carte.* Meals sent out into private houses.

*Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station.*

**J. A. HALBMAYR**, Proprietor.

# MARIENBAD.

## HOTEL WEIMAR.

**FIRST-CLASS** HOUSE, patronised by English. Elevated position near the springs and bath establishments. Single rooms and family apartments furnished with every modern comfort and luxury. Carriages for excursions. Omnibus at all trains.

**HAMMERSCHMID**, Proprietor.

# Valais. MARTIGNY. Switzerland

## HOTEL du GRAND ST. BERNARD

NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

**V. GAY CROSIER**, Proprietor.

Meals served at any hour. Moderate charges. Carriages for Chamonix and the Grand St. Bernard at a reduced tariff.

ST. BERNARD DOGS FOR SALE.

# MILAN.

## BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS.

Near the Railway Station.

With all modern improvements. Heated throughout. Garden and Baths. Real English Hotel. Very Moderate Charges. Porter meets all trains. Luggage cleared at Custom House. **T. BELLINI**, Proprietor.

# MAYENCE.

## HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

**THIS** elegant, first-rate Hotel, much frequented by families and gentlemen, situated in front of the Rhine bridge, is the nearest Hotel to the Landing place of the steamboats. It affords from its balconies and rooms extensive and picturesque views of the Rhine and mountains. English comfort. Table d'Hôte. This hotel is reputed for its superior Rhenish Wines, Sparkling Rock, which Jean Fecht exports to England at Wholesale prices.

*IT IS THE ONLY HOTEL AT MAYENCE HAVING LIFT.*

**JEAN FECHT**, New Proprietor.

# MAYENCE.

## HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.

**WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.** Thorough Comfort, excellent Cooking, Choice Wines, at Moderate Charges. Since the removal of the railway, the Finest and Best Situated Hotel in the Town, affording an open view of the river. Favourite and quiet stopping place for excursions into the neighbourhood. Special arrangements for Winter abode. Opposite the landing place of the steamers. Omnibus meets all trains. Proprietor: **RUDOLPH SEIDEL**, for years Manager of this Hotel.

MAYENCE.

**RHINE HOTEL.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.** Fine-t Position and Splendid View of the Rhine. Especially recommended to English and American Travellers. Rooms, including Light and Attendance, from 2 francs 50 centimes. Omnibus at Station. For a long stay Pension. Grand Café (Bavarian and Pilsner Beer). American Bar under the same management.

W. SCHIMMEL.

MENTONE.

**GRAND HOTEL DE VENISE.**

ASCENSEUR.

LIFT.

**FIRST-CLASS** English House, situated in a large garden, full south, far from the sea. Restaurant, Smoking and Reading Rooms. South aspect.

**J. SOMAZZI, Proprietor.**

MENTONE. (FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.)

**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

**THIS** well-known ESTABLISHMENT is beautifully situated in the best quarter of the Town, with a vast Garden, and affords every English comfort. Patronized by the Royal Family of England. Lawn Tennis Court. Ascenseur. Lift.

**G. ISNARD, Proprietor.**

MILAN.

**GRAND HOTEL DE MILAN.**

**MODERN** Comfort. Railway Sleeping-Car Booking Office. Luggage Registered Through. Hydraulic Lift. Steam Heating and Electric Light in every room.

**J. SPATZ, Co-proprietor of the Grand Hotel at Venice and the Grand Hotel at Leghorn.**

MOSCOW.

**HOTEL SLAVIANSKY BAZAR.***The Largest First-Class Hotel in this Town.*

**SPLENDID RESTAURANT, READING,  
AND BATH-ROOMS.**

**English and French Newspapers.***ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.***Omnibus. Interpreters to all Railway Stations.****Telephone, Post and Telegraph Offices in the house.**

MILAN.

**HOTEL DE LA VILLE.**

SITUATED on the Corso Victor Emmanuel, kept for 50 years by J. BAER (the only first-class Hotel having view on Cathedral). This Hotel has been lately entirely renewed with all modern improvements, as LIFT, Winter Garden, Electric Light, Bar, &c., &c. Large and small Apartments and Single Rooms. Patronised by the Nobility and Gentry of all nations. New and perfect sanitary arrangements. MODERATE CHARGES.

MILAN.

**HOTEL DE ROME.**

ADMIRABLY situated, full South, on the Corso, a few steps from the Duomo, Scala, and Galleries. This Hotel, comfortably furnished and fitted up with the greatest care, is warmly recommended to English travellers for its comfort and moderate charges.

Branch House—PIAZZA FONTANA, 8 and 10.

LIFT.

BORELLA BROTHERS, Proprietors.

MAXIMILIAN GROUNDS.

MUNICH.

MAXIMILIAN GROUNDS.

**GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. Situated in the most quiet and fashionable quarter, and near all objects of interest.

All modern comforts and improvements. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Electric Light.

M. DIENER, Proprietor.

MUNICH.

**HOTEL ZUM BAMBERGER HOF.**

Old-renowned house with 250 rooms, all of which have been newly fitted up. Only French beds. Rooms from 1mk, 50pf. upwards. No charge for light and service. Electric lighting throughout. Free entrance to the Variété Theatre in the box. Baths in the house. The peculiar construction of the hotel entirely excludes the danger of fire. Omnis at the Railway Station.

F. M. ROIGER, Proprietor.

MÜRREN (Switzerland).

**GRAND HOTEL KURHAUS.**

OLDEST AND LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

220 Bedrooms. Electric Light.

ENGLISH MEDICAL DOCTOR.

M. STERCHI WETTACK, Proprietor.

MANAGER: T. MULLER,

Proprietor of the WEST-END HOTEL, NAPLES.

NAPLES.

**THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

Open all the year round. Quai Parthenope (New Embankment). Splendid situation—full South. Close to the Public Garden and the centre of the town, with magnificent view of the Bay and Vesuvius. Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light, Telegraph and Post Office. Every kind of baths. Moderate charges.

R. WAehler, Proprietor.

NICE.

**HOTEL-PENSION SUISSE.**

Magnificent View.

Large Garden.

Swiss House.

Close to the Grand Opera and Casino.

Terms en Pension from 8 frs. a day.

SANITARY CERTIFICATE: "We hereby certify that the Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements of the HOTEL PENSION SUISSE at NICE have been entirely reconstructed in the most thorough manner, under my close personal supervision, and therefore the Hotel is now in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

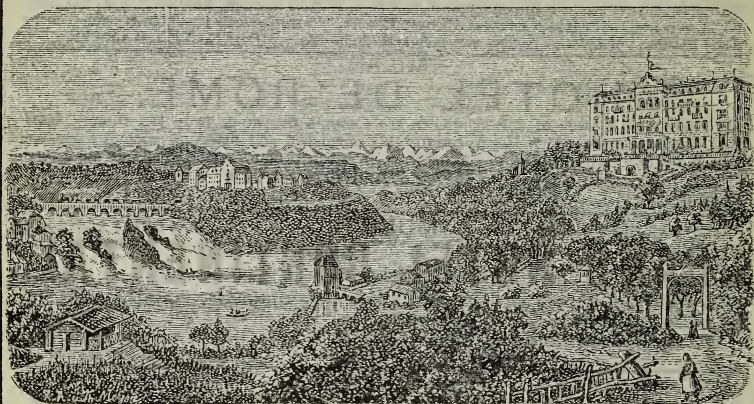
(Signed) HUGH SMITH, C.E., Engineer Surveyor, English Sanitary Company.

NICE, November, 1893."



# NEUHAUSEN-SCHAFFHAUSEN, SWITZERLAND.

## FALLS OF THE RHINE.



# HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

**F. WEGENSTEIN, Proprietor.**

*FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, replete with every convenience and comfort.*

200 Rooms. Fire Escapes. Hydraulic Lift.

Splendid Views of the celebrated Falls of the Rhine and Chain of the Alps, including Mont Blanc, covering an extent of over one hundred miles.

### FINE PARK AND GARDENS.

A Charming Summer Resort, noted for its healthy position, bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.

### SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROTRACTED STAY.

No Extra Charge for Lights and Service. No Gratuities to Servants.

*Hotel Omnibuses meet Trains at Neuhausen & Schaffhausen.*

BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY AND BENGAL LIGHTS THE FALLS OF THE RHINE ARE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED EVERY NIGHT DURING THE SEASON.

English Divine Service in the New Church located in the Grounds of the Schweizerhof.

NICE.

## GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

*Patronised by English and Foreign  
Royalty.*

NERVI.

## HOTEL VICTORIA.

Near the Sea and Railway Station. 15 Minutes  
from G. No. 1. Stopping place for all express trains.  
Patronised by H. H. the Queen of Portugal, and  
H. Exc. the Marschall von Moltke.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT.**

NUREMBERG.

## HOTEL GOLDEN EAGLE.

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, well situated, opposite the Kriegerdenkmal,  
newly re-built, contains 110 elegantly furnished Rooms and Saloons, and is much  
frequented by English and American families. Arrangements made with Families and  
Single persons. Baths in the house. Carriages. Omnibus to and from the Station.

LIFT.

**WILLY SCHLENK, Proprietor.**

NURNBERG (NUREMBERG).

## HOTEL BAYERISCHER-HOF.

**THIS First-rate and Superior Hotel**, situated in the centre of the town, is highly spoken of by English and  
American Travellers for its general comfort and moderate charges. Has been greatly enlarged, and  
contains now 160 well-furnished rooms and saloons, Ladies and Reading Saloon, Smoking Room, &c., and  
a beautiful large Dining-Room. English and Foreign Newspapers. Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibuses  
to and from each train. English Church in the Hotel; Divine Service every Sunday.

**J. AUINGER, Proprietor.**

ODESSA.

## Hotel d'Europe.

**BEST SITUATED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

**A. MAGENER, Proprietor.**

POTSDAM.

## FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE

In the nearest vicinity of the royal  
gardens of Sans-souci in Potsdam.  
Moderate terms. Zimmer-place  
No. 9. **C. KLEE, Proprietor.**

3,600 Feet.]

OROPA.

[Biellesse.

**HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.**—The finest and oldest of  
Italy. Celebrated climatic station. Fine drives, shady walks under pine woods;  
magnificent prospect. Large hotel, nicely furnished and well attended. Concert, Dancing,  
Smoking, Billiard Rooms, etc. Via Milan, Turin, branch line Sauthia-Biella. English  
Church. Cook's Coupons accepted.

**Dr. G. MAZZUCHETTI, M.D., Proprietor.**

OSTEND.

## HOTEL DE LA PLAGE.

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FACING THE BATHING PLACE.**

*Open from the 1st June to 15th October. Highly recommended.*

LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

**J. & O. THOMA, Proprietors.**

OSTEND.

## GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL

Most fashionable part of the Digue, facing Sea.

**LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY.**

**LIFT, Etc.**

**BOARD from 10s. per day.**

OSTEND.

## GREAT OCEAN HOTEL.

**FIRST-CLASS & MOST FASHIONABLE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.**

UNRIVALLED FOR THEIR SITUATION.

*Facing Sea and Baths.*

*Highly Recommended.*

**Lift to all floors.**



PARIS.

# HÔTEL MIRABEAU,

8, Rue de la Paix, 8.

*Patronized by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.*

**B**EAUTIFULLY situated in the finest part of the City; the prettiest Court-Yard in Paris. Restaurant *à la carte*, and Private Dinners at fixed prices. Apartments of all sizes for Families and Gentlemen. American and English Papers. Lift, &c.

**PETIT (Uncle and Nephew), Proprietors.**

PAU.

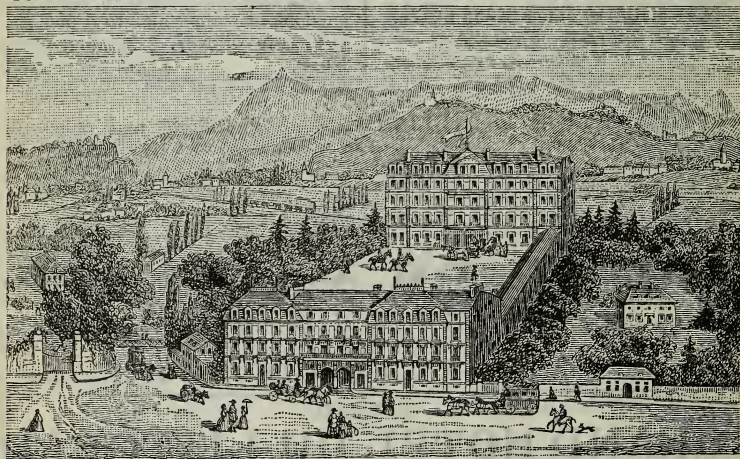
## HOTEL DE FRANCE.

**T**HIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Place Royale, commands the most splendid view of the whole chain of the Pyrénées, and is adjoining to the English Club. Improved Lift.

**GARDÈRES FRÈRES, Proprietors.**

PAU.

## GRAND HÔTEL BEAU SÉJOUR.



**FIRST-CLASS.** Recommended for its Comfort. Incomparable position for beauty of the Panorama. Apartments for Families, with view embracing the Pyrénées. Excellent Cooking and irreproachable attendance. **BOURDETTE, Proprietor.**  
The Drainage perfected under the most modern system.

PISA.

## Grand Hotel Victoria.

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. FULL SOUTH.**

On the Lung' Arno. Long established reputation.

PISA.

## GRAND HOTEL.

**Moderate Charges.**

**W. GARBRECHT.**  
**SPEAKS GOOD ENGLISH.**



PARIS.

**HOTEL BELLEVUE***39, Avenue de l'Opera, 39.***FINEST SITUATION IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.**

First-rate Restaurant &amp; Table d'Hôte. Reading &amp; Smoking Rooms.

Hydraulic Lift. Baths. The Entrance Hall, Staircases, and

Corridors are heated. Arrangements for the Winter Season.

Telephone. Electric Light throughout. Telephone.

*In the Paris "Baedeker" the name of the Proprietor, Mr. L. HAUSER, is particularly mentioned.*

PLYMOUTH.

*Only Hotel with Sea View.***GRAND HOTEL.**

(ON THE HOE.)

Facing Sound, Breakwater, &amp;c. Mail Steamers anchor in sight. Public Rooms, and Sitting Rooms, with Balconies.

JAMES BOHN, *Proprietor.*

POITIERS.

**GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.**—First-Class and recommended to Families and Tourists for its comfort and good management. The most central of the Town, near the Hotel de Ville, Prefecture, Telegraph, Post Office, Museum, Historical Monuments, and Promenades. Speciality of Fowls and truffled Pâtés of all sorts. Carriages for Drives. Railway Omnibus calls at Hotel.ROBLIN-BOUCHARDEAU, *Proprietor.*

RIGI.

**HOTEL AND PENSION RIGI-SCHEIDEGG.****TERMINUS** Station of the Rigi Kaltbad-Scheidegg Railway. Excellently suited for Tourists and Pensioners. Pension by a stay of not less than five days, **8 francs to 12 francs, Room included.** Liberal treatment. View on the Alps as beautiful as at Rigi Kulm. English Service. Lawn Tennis Grounds.**Dr. R. STIERLIN-HAUSER.**

ROME.

**HOTEL-PENSION BEAU SITE.***Corner Via Aurora and Ludovisi.*

Highest and Quietest Position in Rome, on the Pincian Hill.

Every Modern Comfort. English Family Hotel. Lift. Bath. Calorifères.

Terms from 7 to 12 fres. per day.

**M. SILENZI BECCARI, Proprietor.**

R O M E .

**GRAND HOTEL MARINI.**

First-Class. Unrivalled for its healthy, quiet, and central situation. Full South. Lift. Electric Light.

(OPEN ALL THE YEAR.)

**E. MARINI & Co.**

ROME.

**HOTEL ROYAL MAZZERI.**

VIA VENTI SETTEMBRE.

THIS New Hotel, opened in 1888, is situated full South, on the Highest and Healthiest part of Rome, near the English Embassy and the Royal Palace. A short distance only from the Railway Station.

ROME.

**HOTEL DE LONDRES.****First-Class Hotel**

IN THE OPEN PLACE OF PIAZZA DI SPAGNA.

ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTELS IN ROME.

Full South. Very Sunny Aspect.

HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR. VERY GOOD COOKING.

— Electric Light. —

THE CHARGES ARE ON A PAR WITH THOSE OF  
OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOTELS.

*C. GIORDANO, Manager. PH. SILENZI, Proprietor.*

ROME.

**GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE**

ET DES

**ILES BRITANNIQUES.**

NEW AND PERFECT SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

*Full South. Unique Position. Only Hotel with Sunny Grounds and Garden.*

LIFT. CALORIFERES. ELECTRIC LIGHT. AIRY PUBLIC ROOMS.

FIRST CLASS CUISINE.

*H. SILENZI, Proprietor.*

ROME.

**EDEN HOTEL.***Highest Position in Rome.*SITUATED ON THE PINCIAN HILL. COMMANDING FINE  
VIEW OVER ROME AND CAMPAGNA.**ENGLISH HOTEL.***SAME MANAGEMENT, EDEN HOUSE, LUCERNE.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE, IN THE BEST SITUATION.

**MODERN COMFORT.**

NISTELWICK &amp; HASSLER, Proprietors.

ROME.

**HOTEL MOLARO.**56, VIA GREGORIANA (*Near to the Pincio*).**FULL SOUTH:**Healthiest Situation in Town, and very Central. Old Reputation for  
its Comfort and Moderate Charges.**HYDRAULIC LIFT.**

Winter Garden.

Electric Light and Calorifère.

ROME.

**CONTINENTAL  
250 Rooms. HOTEL.***All Modern Comforts. Open All Year Round.*

P. LUGANI, Proprietor.

ROME.

**PENSION TELLENBACH.****SUNNY POSITION.****ESTABLISHED 1863.****RUE MACELLI 66 & 67** (*Close to Piazza di Spagna  
and the Pincio.*)*Old Renowned High-Class Family Pension.***COMFORTABLE — FASHIONABLE — HEALTHY.**

Accommodation of a First-Class Hotel.

**LIFT.****SMOKING AND READING ROOMS.****BATHS.**



ROYAT LES BAINS.

**GRAND HOTEL.***FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. HYDRAULIC LIFT.*OPEN FROM 15<sup>TH</sup> MAY TO 15<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER.**L. SERVANT, Proprietor.**

ROUEN.

**GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

ON THE QUAY, commanding the finest view of the Seine; Mr. A. MONNIER, Proprietor, Successor of Mr. LEON SOUCHARD. Travellers will find at this first-rate Establishment airy Rooms, Good Beds, Excellent Cooking, Wines of the best quality, in fact, every comfort, and at moderate charges. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock. "Restaurant à la Carte." Smoking-room. Travellers are respectfully recommended not to permit themselves to be misled by commissioners, etc.

ROME.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

THIS Hotel is conveniently and healthily situated in the centre of the city, between the Corso and the Piazza di Spagna, and close to Post and Telegraph Offices. Visitors may rely on every English comfort. Charges moderate. Open the whole year. Much frequented by English. Particular attention paid to the cooking and service. Lift. SILENZI, Proprietor. O. SILENZI, Manager.

ST. GERVAIS-LES-BAINS, VILLAGE.

(Hte. SAVOIE.)

**HOTEL DU MONT BLANC.**

(2,450 feet above Sea level.)


BRACING air. Best situated Hotel in place, near Post and Telegraph. Lovely Views, Excursions, Glaciers, &c. English spoken.

**A. CHAMBEI, Proprietor.**

ST. PETERSBURG.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE.**Kept by **E. RENAULT.**

BEST situation in the Town, Great Morskaïa, right opposite the Winter Palace, Hermitage, Foreign Office and Nevski Prospect. Oldest Hotel. Tramways in all directions. Fashionably frequented, especially by English and Americans. Elegant Reading Room, with French, English, American, German, and Swedish Papers. Greatly to be recommended for its cleanliness, comfort, and superior *cuisine*. Dinners 1 r. 50 k. and 3 r. The charge for Apartments is from 1 to 20 roubles. All languages spoken. Warm and Cold Baths. Post and Telephone on the Premises. The English Guide, Charles A. Kuntze, highly commended.

 The Hotel is recommended in *Murray's Handbook of Russia*.

The **HOTEL BELLE VUE**, opposite to **HOTEL DE FRANCE**, belongs to the same Proprietor.

---

ST. PETERSBURG.

---

GRAND HÔTEL D'EUROPE.

RUE MICHEL

à ST. PÉTERSBOURG.



CORNER OF THE NEVSKI PROSPECT AND  
MICHEL STREET.

VERY CENTRAL POSITION.

---

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT  
AND COMFORT.

---

OMNIBUSES MEET ALL TRAINS AND BOATS.

---

LIFT.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG.

# HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE

Opposite St Isaac's Cathedral.



ST PETERSBOURG.

## FAMILY HOTEL.

This well-known Hotel has the best situation in St. Petersburg, and has lately been entirely renovated.

*EXCELLENT KITCHEN & CELLAR.*

Reading Room, with English and American Newspapers.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH SPOKEN.

*OMNIBUSES MEET ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS.*

N.B.—Carl Kluge, formerly of the Albion Hotel, Manchester, and the George Hotel, Nottingham, manages this Hotel.



**ST. CERVAIS-LES-BAINS, VILLAGE.**

(Hte. SAVOIE.)

**HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.**

Central Position. View of the Glaciers.

Carriages at the Hotel for the Etablissement de Bains.

E. BATTENDIER, *Proprietor.***ST. GERYAIS LES BAINS, VILLAGE.**

(Hte. SAVOIE.)

**HOTEL DU MONT JOLI.**

Lovely Situation. Splendid Views.

Every Comfort. Modern Charges.

English spoken.

N. ALLANTAZ, *Proprietor.***SALISBURY.****THE WHITE HART HOTEL,**

Nearly opposite the Cathedral. The LARGEST and PRINCIPAL HOTEL in the CITY.

THIS old established First-Class Hotel contains every accommodation for Families and Tourists. A Ladies' Coffee Room. Billiard and Smoking Rooms and spacious Coffee Rooms for Gentlemen. Table d'Hôte daily, during the season, from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m., at separate tables. Carriages and Horses on Hire for Stonehenge and other places of interest. Excellent Stabling, Loose Boxes, &c. Tariff on application to H. T. BOWES, Manager, *Posting-Master to Her Majesty.*

**SAN REMO.****GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Situated in a beautiful and sheltered position full south, and with the finest Garden in the place.

All Modern Comforts. The latest Sanitary Arrangements. Hydraulic Lift.

MODERATE TERMS.

M. BERTOLINI, *Proprietor.*

Also Proprietor of the ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, AOSTA.

**SAUMUR.****HOTEL BUDAN.**

The only one on the banks of the Loire.

SPLENDID VIEW.

**ST. MALO.****Grand Hotel Franklin.**

The only Hotel having sea view on all sides.

Moderate Charges. English spoken.

**BAD-SCHWALBACH.**

THE STRONGEST IRON SPRING IN THE WORLD.

**THE TIVOLI HOTEL AND PENSION.**

BEST SITUATED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

**SEVILLE.****GRAND HOTEL DE PARIS,**

SEVILLE, SPAIN.

SITUATED in the centre and pleasantest part of the City—Plaza Pacifico, formerly Magdalena. All the rooms looking outside—North, South, East, and West—and warmed in the Winter. Fire Places and stoves. Hotel Omnibuses, and Interpreters speaking principal European Languages, meet all Trains. *Proprietor, JULIO MEAZZA, late Manager of the GRAND HOTEL, MADRID.*

**SPA.****GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

First-class, close to the Mineral Springs, Casino, and Anglican Church. Omnibus to meet all Trains.

FAMILY HOTEL.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

HENRARD-RICHARD, *Proprietor.***SPA.****HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

Situated in the centre of the healthiest part of the Town.

Near the Etablissement des Bains and Casino.

Large Garden communicating with the Park and giving admission to all fêtes.

OMNIBUS AT STATION.

H. ROUMA, *Proprietor.*

## SPEZIA (Riviera di Levante).

Best and cheapest stopping-place on the way to Florence and Rome. Splendid Scenery.

**GRAND HOTEL & CROCE DI MALTA.**

A COMFORTABLE well drained and ventilated first-class house, full south, overlooking the Bay. View of the Carrara Mountains. A favourite mild winter resort. Pension terms, 8 to 12 fcs. per day, wine included.

COATES & CO., Proprietors.

S P A.

**Grand Hotel Britannique.**

*F. LEYH, Proprietor.*

PATRONIZED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BELGIUM.

SITUATED IN THE HEALTHIEST PART OF THE TOWN.

LARGE GARDEN AND TENNIS GROUNDS.

*Adjoining the Boulevard des Anglais and the English Church.*

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

OMNIBUS AT EACH ARRIVAL.

STRASBOURG.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

BEST-SITUATED NEWLY REBUILT FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Near the Station and Cathedral. Close to the Post and Telegraph Offices. Baths. Moderate Charges. Rooms from 2 marks, light and attendance included. Omnibus at the Station. Lift.

CH. MATHIS, Proprietor.

STRASBOURG (ALSACE).

**HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.**

THE LARGEST, FINEST, AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN STRASBOURG.

SITUATED IN THE BEST PART OF THE TOWN.

NEAR THE CATHEDRAL, UNIVERSITY, AND KAISERPALACE.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

MODERATE CHARGES.

EMILE OTT.

STRASSBOURG.

**HOTEL NATIONAL**

The only First-Class Hotel newly built.

Opposite the Railway Station.

Bath and Lift System improved. Large and Small Apartments for Families and Single Gentlemen. Moderate Charges.

G. HEIM, Proprietor.

STUTTGART.

**Hotel Royal.**

*Opposite the Station, in the finest part of the Town.*

Highly recommended to English and American Families.

BANZHAF BROTHERS, Proprietors.

STUTTGART.  
HOTEL MARQUARDT

IS situated in the finest part of the Town, in the beautiful Place Royal, adjoining the Railway Station, near the Post Office, the Theatre, the Royal Gardens, opposite the Palace, and facing the Königsbau. This Hotel will be found most comfortable in every respect; the Apartments are elegantly furnished, and suitable for Families or Single Gentlemen. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. French and English Newspapers. Electric Light. Central Heating. Direct entrance from the Station to the Hotel. *H. & O. MARQUARDT.*

THUN (Switzerland).

## HOTEL THUNERHOF.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, one of the most comfortable in Switzerland. The only one with a Lift in the place. The Terrace of the Hotel, which has no rival in Switzerland, is worth a visit. There is also an English Library.

Lawn Tennis. Concert every day on the Terrace or in the Hall. Soirée dansante once a week.

Pension, during the whole Season, by staying Five Days, from 8 francs, everything included.

CH. STAEHLE,

Also Proprietor of the Hotel du Paradis at Cannes.

TOULOUSE.

## GRAND HOTEL DU MIDI.

Patronized by the Duke of Norfolk and Duc d'Aumale.

*BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE PLACE DU CAPITOLE.*

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

Offering the same comforts as the largest Hotels in France.

*Frequented by the highest Class of English and American Travellers.*

English spoken. Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Rich Reading Room and Conversation Salon. "The Times" Newspaper.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM AND SALOON.

EUG. POURQUIER, Proprietor.

TOURS.

## HOTEL DE BORDEAUX.

Proprietor, CLOVIS DELIGNOU.

*Patronized by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the European Courts.*

IN FRONT OF THE STATION AND UPON THE BOULEVARD.

**Splendid Apartments.**

TRIBERG.

In the Middle of the celebrated Railroad of the Black Forest.

## BIERINGER'S + BLACK + FOREST + HOTEL. FIRST CLASS.

Opened from the 1st of May, 1877.

SITUATED on a charming Hill, at the most magnificent point of the Town, overlooking from all parts the highly celebrated Cascade; it is the finest and most elegant Hotel at Triberg, fitted up with all the comforts of the present time.

Surrounded with a large terrace, a very handsome Park and pleasant Promenades, and containing 80 very comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons, 26 Balconies, splendid Breakfast and Dining Rooms, Smoking, Reading, and Conversation Room; it offers a very agreeable residence, at ten minutes' distance from the Railway Station. Two elegant Stage Coaches and a Landau meet all trains. Every Sunday, English Divine Service. Reduced prices during the Spring and Autumn. *The whole Hotel is Lighted up by Electric Light.*

**L. BIERINGER, Proprietor;**

*Good Trout Fishing and Shooting on Mr. Bieringer's Grounds.*



## TOURS.

# GRAND HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

ON THE BOULEVARD, NEAR THE  
STATION.

**European Reputation.**

Highly recommended in all the French  
and Foreign Guide Books.

**EUGENE GUILLAUME, Proprietor.**

TOULOUSE.

## GRAND HOTEL SOUVILLE.

Place du Capitole.

**F**IRST-CLASS Comfortable Hotel.  
Patronized by the Highest Class of  
English and American Travellers. Baths  
in the Hotel. English spoken.

TOULOUSE.

## MURRAY'S HANDBOOK—FRANCE.

Part I.—Containing Normandy, Brittany,  
Touraine, Bordeaux, &c.

*With 36 Maps and Plans. 7s. 6d.*

TRIBERG.

## HOTEL WEHRLE.

**P. WEHRLE, Proprietor.**

Best situation, near the Waterfalls, for a long time well known as

## HOTEL Z. "OCHSEN."

Every English comfort. Baths. Electric Light. Milk 'Cure. Omnibus at the  
Station. Carriages. Moderate charges. Pension. The proprietor gives best  
information for excursions in the Black Forest. The Hotel Wehrle, not very  
large, but very comfortable, is highly recommended by German  
and foreign Guide Books.

TRIBERG (BLACK FOREST RAILWAY STATION).  
750 Metres above the Sea.

## HOTEL & PENSION ENGEL.

Well-known old-established Family Hotel, with every modern comfort.  
Close to the Forest and Waterfalls. Splendid Views from the Balconies. Charming Walks in the Forest.  
Reading, Ladies' and Music Rooms. Pension Arrangements. Electric Light throughout.  
Kur Concert on the Grand Terrace. English Church. Excellent Cuisine. Very Moderate Charges.  
Carriages and Horses. Two Omnibuses at the Railway Station. English and French spoken.  
**J. SCHÖNER, Proprietor.**

TRIBERG.

**HOTEL and PENSION BELLEVUE.**

OPPOSITE THE SCHWARZWALD HOTEL (BLACK FOREST HOTEL).

IN the immediate neighbourhood of the grand waterfalls. First-class house overlooking the Town and valley; surrounded by a large garden. Trout fishing. Most excellent board and accommodation at moderate charges. English comfort. Most European languages spoken. Omnibus and Landau meet all trains. ALBERT ROTZINGER, PROPRIETOR.

TURIN.

**BAGLIONI'S HOTEL TROMBETTA**

ET D'ANGLETERRE.

FACING Central Railway Station, and in the principal street. All the Rooms are warmed during Winter. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Smoking and Reading Rooms with Foreign Papers. First-Class Cuisine. Choicest National and Foreign Wines. MODERATE CHARGES. OMNIBUS TO MEET ALL TRAINS.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

Railway Ticket Office on the premises.

L. BAGLIONI &amp; FILS.

BRANCH HOUSES: { GRAND HOTEL D'ITALIE, BOLOGNA.  
 GRAND HOTEL, CERESOLE REALE (PIEDMONT).

Altitude 4,800 feet. Renowned Ferruginous Springs. Splendid Alpine Excursions.

TURIN.

**HOTEL METROPOLE**

(LATE BONNE FEMME.)

SITUATED in the centre of the Town. Specially built for an Hotel, with every modern improvement. Heated throughout. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Most comfortable in every respect. Hydraulic Lift.

A. FERRA, Proprietor.

VENICE.

**HOTEL D'ITALIE AND BAUER**

BAUER GRÜNWALD.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, near St. Mark's Square, on the Grand Canal, facing the Church of St. Maria della Salute. Patronized by English and Americans.

**FIRST-RATE ATTENDANCE.***Celebrated for its Grand Restaurant & Vienna Beer.*

POST OFFICE IN THE HOTEL. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

JULES GRÜNWALD, Senior, Proprietor.

VENICE.

**HOTEL D'EUROPE.****FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.***SITUATED IN THE BEST POSITION ON THE GRAND CANAL.*

Has just been repaired and greatly improved. New large Dining Room on the Ground Floor overlooking the Grand Canal.

**SMOKING AND READING ROOMS. BATHS.**

Patronized by the most distinguished Families.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT.****MARSEILLE BROTHERS, Proprietors.****VICHY.**

ON THE  
PARK  
FACING  
THE  
CASINO.

ON THE  
PARK  
OPPOSITE  
KIOSQUE  
OF MUSIC

LIFT.

OPEN  
THE  
WHOLE  
YEAR.

LAWN-  
TENNIS.

POST,  
TELE-  
GRAPH  
AD-  
JOINING  
TELEPHONE

**GRAND HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS and CONTINENTAL.**

Entirely Re-arranged and considerably Enlarged. Is the most elegant, comfortable and best situated in Vichy, and the only one frequented by the Royal Family of England. A part of the Hotel is arranged and warmed specially for the winter season. It is the only Hotel at Vichy having a general hygienic installation.

Pension from 12fr. per day.

**VICHY.****GRAND HOTEL DU PARC,  
and GRAND HOTEL.****THE LARGEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE IN VICHY.**

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the Park, facing the Baths, Springs, and Casino.

**PRIVATE PAVILION FOR FAMILIES.****GERMOT, Proprietor.**



VIENNA.

# HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE.

*First-Class and best situated Hotel.***FRANZ JOSEF'S QUAI.**

Specially frequented by English and Americans. 300 well-furnished Bed and Sitting Rooms.

*Hydraulic Lift.* Modern Sanitary Arrangements. *Electric Light.*

Baths on every floor. Ladies' Sitting and Drawing Room supplied with English and American Newspapers.

Price for Bedroom, including light and attendance, from 1.50 florin.

Tariffs in every room.

**L. SPEISER, Manager.**

VIENNA.

# Hotel Stadt Frankfurt,

**I. SEILERGASSE, 14.**

RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, SITUATED IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF THE TOWN.

**BATHS. LIFT. ALL COMFORTS.***Celebrated Cuisine and Austrian Restaurant. Fine Cellar.***ALBERT SCHIPLER, Proprietor.**

WIESBADEN.

## SUMMER AND WINTER CURE.

28 Bath Establishments, with  
about 900 Bath Rooms at all  
prices. Cold Water Treat-  
ment, Electric, Russian,  
Peat, Steam, Mud and  
Swimming Baths.

Gymnastic  
Treatment.

**EARTH  
BATHS.**

Illustrated Pamphlet giving  
particulars and results of the  
treatment at the Baths of Wiesbaden  
free on application to the Cur-Committee.

**F. HEYL, Cur-Director.**

**WIESBADEN.**

## VERONA.

**GRAND HOTEL DE LONDRES AND HOTEL ROYAL DES DEUX TOURS.**

**T**HE Only First-Class Hotel in Verona. Most Central Position, near the Roman Amphitheatre and the Tombs of the Scapigeri. Patronised by the best English and American Families. Several Languages Spoken. Every Modern Comfort. Charges very moderate. Highly Recommended. Omnibus at both Stations. Electric Light.

A. CERESA, Proprietor.

G. CAVESTRI, Manager.

## WIESBADEN.

**HOTEL QUISISANA.**

Unrivalled position—**PARK STRASSE**—a hundred steps from the Kurhouse.

A BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

*The Only One in WIESBADEN on Elevated Ground.*

NINE PUBLIC ROOMS.

EIGHTY SITTING AND BEDROOMS.

**OFFERS HOME COMFORT TO ENGLISH & AMERICAN FAMILIES.**

LIFT.

BATHS.

GARDENS.

**PENSION AT REASONABLE TERMS.**

Open and frequented throughout the whole year.—Apply for Prospectus and full Particulars to the  
Proprietor, **L. ROSER.**

## WIESBADEN.

**ROSE HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE.**

**S**PLENDID First-Class Establishment, surrounded by its own large Gardens, best situation, opposite the Promenades and the Park. An elegant Bath-House attached, supplied with Mineral Water direct from the principal hot spring (the Kochbrunnen). Drawing, Reading, Smoking and Billiard-Rooms. Table d'Hôte at One and Six o'clock. Hydraulic Lift.

**H. HAEFFNER.**

## WIESBADEN.

**HOTEL AND BADHAUS VICTORIA.**

NEW MANAGEMENT.

**F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, beautifully situated opposite the Stations. Entirely renovated. Private Mineral Spring. Pension all the year round. Hydraulic Lift.

**SCHWEISGUTH BROS., Proprietors.**

## WIESBADEN.

**HOTEL NASSAUERHOF WITH LARGE BATHING HOUSE.****HOTEL VILLA NASSAU****HOTEL ORANIEN (Electric Light)** } **FINEST FAMILY HOTELS.****Fr. GÖTZ, Proprietor.**

## WIESBADEN.

**HOTEL BELLE-VUE.**

First-Class Hotel, facing the Park.

RECENTLY ENLARGED AND NEWLY RE-FURNISHED.

**NEW ELEGANT BATH IN THE HOUSE.**

PENSION.

TELEPHONE.

GOOD TROUT FISHING.

CHARGES MODERATE.

**V. A. KLEEBLATT, Proprietor.**

## WIESBADEN.

**WHITE SWAN HOTEL.****BATH AND PENSION.**

Mineral Water direct from the principal spring, the Kothbrunnen.

**W. NEUFENDORFF, Proprietor.**

## WIESBADEN.

**PENSION MARGARETHA.**

Gartenstrasse 10 and 14.

**F**IRST-CLASS PENSION on elevated ground. Quite near the Kurhouse, Theatre and Park. Baths in the house.

**Mrs. E. PHILIPPS, Proprietress.**

WILDBAD.

# HOTEL KLUMPP

Mr. M. KLUMPP, Proprietor.

HYDRAULIC LIFTS TO EVERY FLOOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, with separate Breakfast, Reading, and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Room. Large handsome Dining Saloon. An artificial garden over the river. Beautifully situated in connection with the Old and New Bath Buildings and Conversation House. Five minutes' walk from the English Church, and in the immediate vicinity of the Park and Pump Room. Well-known for its elegant and comfortable apartments. Good Cuisine and Wines, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as one of the best hotels on the Continent. Table d'hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Correspondents of principal Banking Houses of London, New York, &c., for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit.

OMNIBUS OF THE HOTEL MEETS EVERY TRAIN. FINE PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

CAPITAL TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER ENZ.

LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET.

Reduced Terms for Rooms in May and September.

**EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.**

ZERMATT.

## SEILER'S GRAND HOTELS.

Open 15th May to 30th October.

*Hotel Riffelalp.**Hotel Zermatterhof.**Hotel Monte Rosa.**Hotel Riffelhaus.**Hotel Mont Cervin.**Hotel Schwarz See.***BUFFET AT THE RAILWAY STATION.**

ZURICH.

## HOTEL BAUR AU LAC.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. BEST SITUATION.

BEAUTIFUL GARDEN. HYDRAULIC LIFT.

*ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.*

PATRONIZED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Not to be confounded with Hotel Baur (in the Town).

**Proprietor, C. KRACHT.**



## Late Advertisements.

BILIN, BOHEMIA.

THE

# BILINER SAUERBRUNN

(ACIDULOUS WATER)

IS DOUBTLESS THE MOST EMINENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL  
ALKALINE ACIDULOUS WATERS.

The Cure-Establishment at Sauerbrunn in Bilin is opened  
from 15th May till 30th September.

This watering-place, a few steps from the mineral springs, is perfectly  
protected against the north winds and west winds, and surrounded with  
beautiful gardens. Comfortably furnished rooms from 3½ to 20 florins a week.

## GENOA.

# GRAND HOTEL DE GÊNES,

Centrally situated on Place Carlo Felice. Lift, Calorifère. Patronized by English and  
American families. English service. Moderate charges.

L. & R. BONERA BROTHERS, Proprietors.

THE HAGUE (Holland).

# HOTEL DES INDES,

VOORHOUT, 56.

THIS magnificent First-Class Hotel is the largest in the city. Charmingly situated near  
the Theatre, Park, Museum, Telegraph, and the most frequented Promenades. It is  
supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort.

*Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock. Restaurant à la carte at any hour.*

**EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CHOICE WINES.**

**SMOKING ROOM, READING ROOM, BATH, AND CARRIAGES.**

Rooms from 2 florins a day.

Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.

P. WIRTZ, Proprietor.

MILAN.

# HOTEL METROPOLE.

THE only Hotel on the Piazza del Duomo. First Class, with moderate  
Charges. Hydraulic Lift. Tariff in every Room. Highly recom-  
mended to English and American Families. Central Steam-heating in all  
Rooms.

L. RUFF, Proprietor.

PONTRESINA (Engadine, Switzerland).

# HOTEL KRONENHOF AND BELLAVISTA.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

200 Beds. Mostly frequented by English and American Visitors.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.

REDUCED TERMS IN SPRING AND AUTUMN.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

HOTEL LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY.

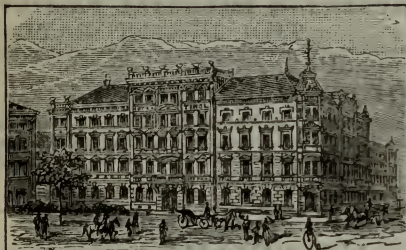
L. GREDIG, Proprietor.

## Late Advertisements.

### INNSBRUCK.

31 hours from London, via Arlberg to Innsbruck, through tickets and luggage registered through. 23 hours from Paris.

# HOTEL TYROL.



THE beautiful and sheltered situation of Innsbruck renders it a very agreeable place of residence all the year round. In spring as well as in autumn it is especially to be recommended as a stopping place between the different watering places. It is also to be recommended after a sojourn at the seaside.

## FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

*Opposite the Railway Station.*

CARL LANDSEE, Proprietor.

# HOTEL KREID.

*Next the Station (Second Class).*

INNSBRUCK is the centre from which many splendid excursions can be made in every direction, and of any length. Attractive walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town and the different elevations.

THE climate in Winter, dry, strengthening, sunny, free from cold winds and fogs, has attracted many visitors of late years, and among those who have found the greatest relief are weak, convalescent, nervous, appetiteless, and sleepless persons.

N.B.—University, Grammar, Music, and other Schools. Private Lessons of every kind are available, so that studies can be continued and the education of children carried on.

The above Hotel offers Pension at the most moderate terms for the Winter Season, according to rooms, from fl. 3 upwards, room included.

*Richly Illustrated Guides of Innsbruck sent on application, by the Proprietors of above Hotels, free of charge.*

## Late Advertisements.

PRAGUE.

# HOTEL DE SAXE. FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Next to the Dresden, Vienna, Carlsbad and Breslau Station—(no need of carriage).

SPLENDID GARDEN—ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN.

READING AND CONVERSATION ROOM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL ROOMS.

PATRONIZED BY THE AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.  
THE DIRECTORATE.

PRAGUE.

## Hotel Erzherzog Stephan.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, on the "Wenzelsplatz," nearest to the Railway Stations and the Post and Telegraph Office. Elegantly furnished Rooms and Apartments. Garden. Restaurant. Viennese Coffee house. Splendid Cooking and good Wines. Baths. Telephone. Carriages. Station of the Tram Cars. Omnibus at the Station.

W. HAUNER, PROPRIETOR.

PRAGUE.

## HOTEL VICTORIA.

First Class Family Hotel in the centre of the town. Patronized by English and Americans. First-rate attendance. Moderate Charges. English Church Service every Sunday in the Hotel.

O. & H. WELZER, Proprietors.

VENICE.

## GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA, VENICE.

(CLOSE TO ST. MARK'S PLACE.)

150 well-furnished Bedrooms and Saloons from 2 fr. upwards. Pension from 8 fr. upwards, first-rate Cuisine. Table d'Hôte. Baths in every floor. Lift. Telephone. Electric Light.

Reading, Billiard, and Smoking-Rooms.

Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Cook's Coupons accepted.

A. BOZZI, Proprietor and Manager.

## SARCS' KALODONT

Aromatic Glycerine Tooth Cream.

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

A Perfect Luxury—Indispensable to All—A Boon to Tourists—Improves the Teeth and Gums.

Sole Manufacturers and Inventors:—

F. A. SARCS, SOHN & Co., Vienna,

Perfumers to the Austrian Court.

(Inventor of the genuine Glycerine Soap, anno 1858.)

Please ask everywhere for Sarcs' Kalodont.

Kept by all Pharmacies throughout the World.



(Registered Trade Mark.)



## Late Advertisements.

VIENNA.

# GRAND HOTEL,

I. KARNTHNERRING, 9.

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.—SPLENDID SITUATION.**

The most agreeable habitation which Vienna can offer to Foreigners. All modern comfort combined with moderate charges. Specially patronized by English and American Families. 300 elegantly furnished Rooms, from 1 florin; Apartments, from 6 florins upwards. Magnificent Dining Saloons; Restaurant Saloon; Conversation, Smoking, Reading, and Ladies' Drawing Rooms.

**EXCELLENT COOKING.**

*Dinners and Suppers à la Carte or at fixed prices.*

Bath Rooms. Hydraulic Lift. Telephone. Electric Light.

OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE STATION.

Arrangements made with Families Wintering in Vienna

# GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.

VIENNA, TABORSTRASSE, 18.

SIX MINUTES FROM ST. STEPHEN'S CATHEDRAL.

**THE** only large Hotel at Vienna where nothing is charged for light and service. 200 comfortable Rooms, from: 1st floor, 1fl. 40kr.; 2nd floor, 1fl. 10kr.; 3rd floor, 1fl.; 4th floor, 90kr. upwards. "Restaurant" at moderate prices. Café. Baths. Telephone and Telegraph Office. Tram and Omnibuses stop at the Hotel. English Cooking.

VIENNA.

# HOTEL KRONPRINZ.

FAMILY HOTEL.

Good Position, Centre of the Town.

Large Rooms with Good View.

TERMS MODERATE.

L. SEILER, Proprietor.

VIENNA.

# F. WIESINGER,

English Chemist,

18 KÄRNTHNERRING 18.

*English and American Prescriptions Dispensed by qualified English Assistants, with Drugs from the best London houses.*

**ALL ENGLISH PATENT MEDICINES.**

**FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN MINERAL WATERS.**

# SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

*ROYAL MAIL & SEA ROUTES.*

## NINE CONTINENTAL SERVICES DAILY

viâ

**DOVER & CALAIS,**

**FOLKESTONE & BOULOGNE, DOVER & OSTEND.**

## LONDON AND PARIS

**IN 7½ HOURS.**

*Leaving CHARING CROSS at 10 a.m., and  
PARIS at 10.20 a.m.*

|                        |             |               |               |              |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| CHARING CROSS & } dep. | a.m.<br>8.0 | a.m.<br>*10.0 | a.m.<br>†11.0 | p.m.<br>8.15 |
| CANNON STREET...}      |             |               |               | a.m.<br>5.50 |
| PARIS ..... arr.       | 4.26        | 5.47          | 7.0           |              |

\* Viâ Folkestone and Boulogne.

† Special Saloon Cars, American Type.

## Cannes, Nice, and the Riviera

BY

## RAPIDE AND MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESSES.

Special Saloon Cars and Steamers, through Carriage from Calais  
to Vintimille without entering Paris.

## Through Tickets Issued and Baggage Registered.

*3rd Class Tickets issued by*

## NIGHT MAIL TRAINS TO PARIS AND BRUSSELS.

Full particulars in Continental Time Books, to be had on application at Enquiry  
Offices, Charing Cross and Cannon Street Stations.

**MYLES FENTON,**

*General Manager.*

LONDON BRIDGE STATION, 1894.



GETTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE



3 3125 01323 7926



# MURRAY'S ENGLISH HANDBOOKS.

- HANDBOOK—ENVIRONS OF LONDON**—Including 20 miles round the METROPOLIS. Two Volumes. Post 8vo. 21s.
- HANDBOOK—ENGLAND AND WALES.** Arranged alphabetically. Map. One Volume. Post 8vo. 12s.
- HANDBOOK—EASTERN COUNTIES**—CHELMSFORD, HARWICH, COLCHESTER, MALDON, CAMBRIDGE, ELY, NEWMARKET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, IPSWICH, WOODBRIDGE, FELIXSTOWE, LOWESTOFT, NORWICH, YARMOUTH, CROMER, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.
- HANDBOOK—KENT**—CANTERBURY, DOVER, RAMSGATE, ROCHESTER, CHATHAM. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—SUSSEX**—BRIGHTON, CHICHESTER, WORTHING, HASTINGS, LEWES, ARUNDEL. Map and Plan. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—SURREY AND HANTS**—KINGSTON, CROYDON, REIGATE, GUILDFORD, DORKING, BOXHILL, WINCHESTER, SOUTHAMPTON, NEW FOREST, PORTSMOUTH, AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.
- HANDBOOK—HERTS, BEDS, AND HUNTINGDON.** Map and Plans. Post 8vo.
- HANDBOOK—OXFORDSHIRE**—HENLEY, OXFORD, BLENHEIM, AND THE THAMES. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—WILTS, DORSET, AND SOMERSET**—SALISBURY, CHIPPENHAM, WEYMOUTH, SHERBORNE, WELLS, BATH, BRISTOL, TAUNTON, &c. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.
- HANDBOOK—DEVON**—EXETER, ILFRACOMBE, LINTON, SIDMOUTH, DAWLISH, TEIGNMOUTH, PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, TORQUAY. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—CORNWALL**—LAUNCESTON, PENZANCE, FALMOUTH, THE LIZARD, LAND'S END, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—HEREFORD AND WORCESTER**—ROSS, THE WYE, MALVERN, KIDDERMINSTER, DUDLEY, BROMSGROVE, EVESHAM. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 5s.
- HANDBOOK—NORTH WALES**—LLANGOLLEN, BANGOR, CARNARVON, BEAUMARIS, SNOWDON, LLANBERIS, DOLGELLY, CADER IDRIS, BETTWS-Y-COED, CONWAY, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—SOUTH WALES**—MONMOUTH, LLANDAFF, MERTHYR, VALE OF NEATH, PEMBROKE, CARMARTHEN, TENBY, SWANSEA, AND THE WYE, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 6s.
- HANDBOOK—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND RUTLAND**—NORTHAMPTON, PETERBOROUGH, TOWCESTER, DAVENTRY, MARKET HARBOROUGH, KETTERING, WELLINGBOROUGH, THRAPSTON, STAMFORD, UPPINGHAM, OAKHAM, &c. Maps. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK—DERBY, NOTTS, LEICESTER, & STAFFORD**—MATLOCK, BAKEWELL, CHATSWORTH, THE PEAK, BUXTON, HARDWICK, DOVEDALE, ASHBORNE, SOUTHWELL, MANSFIELD, RETFORD, BURTON, BELVOIR, MELTON MOWBRAY, WOLVERHAMPTON, LICHFIELD, WALSALL, TAMWORTH. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 9s.
- HANDBOOK—SHROPSHIRE AND CHESHIRE**—SHREWSBURY, LUDLOW, BRIDGNORTH, OSWESTRY, CHESTER, CREWE, ALDERLEY, STOCKPORT, BIRKENHEAD. Map. Post 8vo. 6s.

**HANDBOOK—LANCASHIRE—**WARRINGTON, BURY, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, BURNLEY, CLITHEROE, BOLTON, BLACKBURN, WIGAN, PRESTON, ROCHDALE, LANCASTER, SOUTHPORT, BLACKPOOL, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 6s.

**HANDBOOK—YORKSHIRE—**DONCASTER, HULL, SELBY, BEVERLEY, SCARBOROUGH, WHITBY, HARROGATE, RIPON, LEEDS, WAKEFIELD, BRADFORD, HALIFAX, HUDDERSFIELD, SHEFFIELD, CRAVEN AND THE CAVES, WENSLEYDALE. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.

**HANDBOOK — LINCOLNSHIRE —**GRANTHAM, LINCOLN, STAMFORD, SLEAFORD, SPALDING, GAINSBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, BOSTON. Maps and Plans Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**HANDBOOK—DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND—**NEWCASTLE, DARLINGTON, BISHOP AUCKLAND, STOCKTON, HARTLEPOOL, SUNDERLAND, SHIELDS, BERWICK, TYNEMOUTH, ALNWICK. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

**HANDBOOK—WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND—**LANCASTER, FURNESS ABBEY, AMBLESIDE, KENDAL, WINDERMERE, CONISTON, KESWICK, GRASMERE, ULSWATER, CARLISLE, COCKERMOUTH, PENRITH, APPLEBY. Maps. Post 8vo. 6s.

### SCOTLAND.

**HANDBOOK—SCOTLAND—**EDINBURGH, MELROSE, ABBOTSFORD, GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, GALLOWAY, AYR, STIRLING, ARRAH, THE CLYDE, OBAN, INVERARY, LOCH LOMOND, LOCH KATRINE AND TROSACHS, CALEDONIAN CANAL, INVERNESS, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, BRAEMAR, SKYE, CAITHNESS, ROSS, AND SUTHERLAND. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo 9s.

### IRELAND.

**HANDBOOK—IRELAND—**DUBLIN, BELFAST, DONEGAL, GALWAY, WEXFORD, CORK, LIMERICK, WATERFORD, KILLARNEY, GLENGARIFF, BANTRY. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

[In Preparation.]

**HANDBOOK—WARWICKSHIRE.** Map. Post 8vo.

### ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

**HANDBOOK — SOUTHERN CATHEDRALS —**WINCHESTER, SALISBURY, EXETER, WELLS, ROCHESTER, CANTERBURY, CHICHESTER, AND ST. ALBANS. With 130 Illustrations. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 36s.

\*. St. ALBANS may be had separately. 6s.

**HANDBOOK—EASTERN CATHEDRALS—**OXFORD, PETERBOROUGH, ELY, NORWICH, AND LINCOLN. With 90 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 21s.

**HANDBOOK—WESTERN CATHEDRALS—**BRISTOL, GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, WORCESTER, AND LICHFIELD. With 50 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 16s.

**HANDBOOK—NORTHERN CATHEDRALS—**YORK, RIPON, DURHAM, CARLISLE, CHESTER, AND MANCHESTER. With 60 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 2 vols. 21s.

**HANDBOOK—WELSH CATHEDRALS—**LLANDAFF, ST. DAVID'S, BANGOR, AND ST. ASAPH'S. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 15s.

**HANDBOOK—ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.** Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Dec., 1894.

